

**MINUTES OF THE 174<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE  
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION HELD ON  
NOVEMBER 24, 1975.**

**UGC**

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

...

Minutes of the 174th meeting of the University Grants Commission held on November 24, 1975.

...

The following were present:

Professor Satish Chandra	- Vice-Chairman(In the chair)
Professor R.S. Sharma	- Member
Professor M. Santappa	- Member
Professor J.B. Chitambar	- Member
Professor B.M. Udgaonkar	- Member
Shri R.K. Chhabra	- Secretary

SECRETARIAT

Dr. D. Shankar Narayan	- Addl. Secretary
Dr. J.N. Kaul	- Joint Secretary
Dr. S.K. Dasgupta	- Joint Secretary
Shri S. Viswanath	- Deputy Secretary
Shri I.C. Menon	- Deputy Secretary
Dr. S.C. Goel	- Deputy Secretary
Shri S.P. Gupta	- Deputy Secretary
Shri Y.D. Sharma	- Deputy Secretary
Shri A.B. Gupta	- Deputy Secretary
Shri R.P. Bhattacharjee	- Finance Officer

Item No.1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 27th and 28th October 1975.

...

The minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on October 27-28, 1975 were confirmed subject to the following:

Item No.25 sub para (2) may be read as follows:

"In view of the situation prevailing in Delhi University, teachers appointed in the School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education may not be borne on the strength of the respective teaching department as in the case of other colleges, but may be considered eligible for participating in postgraduate teaching as in the case of teachers from other colleges."

Arising out of the minutes (Item No.7), the Commission desired that a sub-committee consisting of Prof. B.M.Udgaonkar Prof. M.Santappa and Prof. R.S. Sharma may examine further the question of providing departmental support as part of the research support.

:2:

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

...

- (a) The Commission approved the action taken on items listed in Appendix I\*.  
(b) This was noted.  
(c) This was noted.

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 27th & 28th October, 1975.

...

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on October 27-28, 1975 (Appendix II\*).

Item No.4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1975-upto 31st October, 1975.

...

This was noted.

Item No.5: To receive a statement indicating the progress of issue of utilisation certificates during the period ending 31st October 1975.

...

This was noted.

Item No.6: To consider the reports of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the V Plan proposals of the Rajasthan, Udaipur and Jodhpur Universities.

...

The Commission considered the reports of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the V Plan proposals of Rajasthan, Udaipur and Jodhpur Universities and generally accepted the recommendations made by it. The financial implications of the schemes approved by the Commission are given in Appendix III.

-----  
\* Not enclosed

1. The Commission agreed that keeping in view the fact that assistance to the universities for posts approved as part of the Visiting Committee's recommendations would be available for about three years in the V Plan, the assistance for these posts be provided till the end of 1980-81 ( i.e. 31st March 1981).

2. The Commission also agreed that such of the universities as may desire, could use upto one per cent of the books and journals for providing reprographic facilities so as to make available to the staff and students, copies of articles from journals etc. required for their studies.

3. The Commission desired that the Government of Rajasthan and the Universities concerned should look into the question of development of facilities for training and research in Geology in the State particularly keeping in view its rich mineral resources. In this context, the Commission noted the suggestions contained in the Visiting Committee's report and desired that the question of shifting the Department of Geology of Rajasthan University now located at Udaipur to Jaipur and also the question of starting postgraduate course in Geology at Udaipur University may be examined by the State Government and the Universities concerned. In the meanwhile, necessary measures be taken to ensure that admission to postgraduate courses in Geology of Rajasthan University is open to all students from the different universities at least within the State.

Item No.7: To consider the reports of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the V Plan proposals of the Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Lucknow Universities.

...

Consideration of this item was postponed.

Item No.8: To consider the reports of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the V Plan proposals of the Burdwan and North Bengal Universities.

...

This was withdrawn.

Item No.9: To consider the reports of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the V Plan proposals of the Jawaharlal Nehru University

...

This was withdrawn.

Item No.10: To receive a note containing the recommendations made at the Vice-Chancellors' Conference held during September 30 - October 1, 1975

...

This was noted. The Commission desired that specific items on which action was to be taken, may be brought up before the Commission.

Item No.11: To consider a proposal of the University of Jammu for the introduction of correspondence courses at the undergraduate level.

...

It was mentioned that the University of Kashmir also had proposed to introduce correspondence course for B.A./B.Sc. on the same pattern as detailed in the proposal of the Jammu University. While accepting the proposal in principle the Commission agreed that in the first instance, the Universities of Jammu and Kashmir may explore the possibility of locating the faculties for correspondence course in one of their affiliated colleges at Jammu/Srinagar so that the Departments in the Colleges concerned could take direct responsibility for the maintenance of standards and the staff could be treated as part of subject departments concerned.

The Commission further desired that correspondence courses should generally be offered in respect of those subjects only in which there was a minimum enrolment of 100.

Item No.12: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of Kurukshetra University for award of fellowships to students of one year Post M.A./M.Sc. Diploma Course in Numerical Analysis and Automatic Computing.

.....

The Commission desired that the suggestions made by the Expert Committee with regard to the restructuring of courses in computer science be brought to the notice of the Kurukshetra University and the University be requested to modify the courses accordingly and also make available a total of three teachers competent to teach these courses from its V Plan allocation. The question of providing studentships for the courses could be considered subsequently in consultation with the Standing Committee for development of computer facilities. The Commission however agreed to the payment of Rs.1.75 lakhs to the University to enable it to retain the TDC 12 system which it had acquired earlier.

It was noted that the Standing Committee was considering the question relating to the development of courses in Computer Science in the universities and the types of courses where computer science training could be provided.

Item No.13: To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal to declare Gandhi Gram Institute of Rural Higher Education as a deemed to be university under Section 3 of the UGC Act

.....

The Commission accepted in principle to recommend to the Central Government that Gandhi ~~Gram~~ Institute of Rural Higher Education may be declared as an institution deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act. The Commission was of the view that before a notification is issued in this regard, the details of the courses to be brought within the purview of the institution deemed to be a university, financial arrangements, governance of the institute and other matters may be examined to ensure its functioning as a University.

The Commission further desired that consequent upon its obtaining the deemed University status, the Institute should be enabled to continue and develop further various rural oriented programmes which it has taken up so that it could continue to make a distinct contribution in this particular area.

Item No.14: To consider the proposal of Government of U.P. to declare the Kurukshetra and Garhwal Universities as fit institutions to receive assistance from Central Government resources

....

The Commission desired that this may be referred to the New Universities Committee in the first instance.

Item No.15: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare for drawing a scheme to encourage student cultural groups in Colleges and Universities to be trained through the services of a local professional expert.

.....

The Commission while agreeing with the views of the Ministry of Education for drawing up a scheme to encourage

student cultural groups in colleges and universities; to be trained through the services of a local professional expert desired that this may be referred to the Students Amenities Committee.

Item No.16: To consider a reference from the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration received through the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment to the posts of Lecturers.

.....

The Commission desired that the reference received from the Ministry of Education may in the first instance be referred to the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities, which is looking into the question of mechanics for reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for recruitment to the posts of Lecturers.

Item No.17: To note the date and place for the next meeting of the Commission.

.....

It was noted that the December meeting of the Commission will be held on 15th December, 1975 and the January meeting on 7th January, 1976 at New Delhi.

Item No.18:- To receive an analysis of the results of the Indian Administrative Services etc. Examination 1973.

.....

This was noted.

The Commission desired that the observations made regarding the performance of candidates from different universities may be brought to the notice of the respective universities.

Item No.19: To receive the recommendations of the Working Groups appointed by the Standing Committee on Area Studies with regard to Fifth Plan proposals of Universities for development of Area Studies

.....

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the

Standing Committee on Area Studies and agreed to sanction the grants as given in Appendix IV.

Item No.20: To consider some suggestions received from Prof. P.R. Brahmananda, Acting Director, Department of Economics, Bombay University, Bombay, regarding utilisation of contingency grants of Rs.1,500/- p.a. by Junior Research Fellows

The Commission agreed that the contingent grant available to the research fellows may not be treated as lapsable annual recurring grant and the fellows may be allowed to carry forward any unspent balance of a particular year to the subsequent years, for utilization on approved items during the tenure of fellowship. This may be made effective from 1975-76.

Item No.21: To consider certain establishment matters of the University Grants Commission.

- (i) To consider the Cadre and Recruitment Rules for Class II, III and IV posts in the office of the UGC vis-a-vis the rules for recruitment as separate from the terms and conditions of service of employees as assured to the Parliamentary Committee on Subordinate Legislation.
- (ii) To receive the recommendations made by the Committee appointed to determine the manner and basis on which extensions may be given, in special cases, to the employees of the University Grants Commission beyond the age of superannuation.

(i) The Commission approved the Cadre and Recruitment Rules recommended by the UGC Standing Committee on Establishment Matters at its meeting held on 4th November, 1975 in respect of Class II, III and IV posts as per Appendix V\* and desired that these may be forwarded to the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare along with the Cadre and Recruitment Rules approved by the Commission earlier for Class I posts (after indicating the revised scales of pay) to enable the Ministry to fulfil the assurance given to the Parliamentary Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

The Commission in this connection noted that the framing of the Cadre and Recruitment Rules for the following staff in the Information and Statistics Division and Machine Room will be taken in hand when the final pattern of staff in the Division is decided and that the temporary posts for the work relating to the Third National Survey (Higher Education Sector) have not been brought on the strength of the respective cadres



- i) Junior Statistical Officer
- ii) S.O.(Grade-II) Stat.
- iii) Senior Statistical Assistant
- iv) Statistical Assistant
- v) Technical Assistant
- vi) Supervisor Machines
- vii) Sorter Operator
- viii) Coder
- ix) Key Punch Operator

(ii) The Commission accepted the recommendation made by the Committee appointed to determine the manner and basis on which extensions may be given, in special cases, to the employees of the University Grants Commission beyond the age of superannuation and desired that the employees of the Commission may in the normal course superannuate on completion of the prescribed age of retirement as per UGC (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Rules, 1958. In special cases, where the extension in service beyond the age of superannuation was considered necessary in the interest of the work of the Commission, the Commission may consider granting extension(s) to its employees, as already provided for in Rule 8 of the UGC (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Rules, 1958, subject to fulfilment of the criteria laid down by the Government of India in this regard for the Central Government employees and for reasons to be recorded in writing.

Item No.22: To consider the decision of the Government of India regarding the procedure to be followed for the purpose of consideration of proposals for appointment of Professor of ~~Eminence~~.

....

The Commission considered the views of the Government of India regarding the proposal for appointment of Professor of ~~Eminence~~ and agreed that the scheme as given in Appendix V may be adopted and proposals invited from Universities in accordance with the procedure prescribed therein.

It was noted that the additional expenditure involved in the implementation of the scheme would be met by the UG C and paid direct to the universities as part of the plan expenditure.

R.K. Chhabra  
Secretary

Satish Chandra  
Vice-Chairman

Appendix-III(Item No.6)  
to the minutes of the UGC  
meeting held on 24th November,  
1975.

RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY

Fifth Plan allocation approved (U.G.C. Share)

Spill-over Rs. 9,41,000/-

Basic Grants

Books Rs. 3,00,000/-  
Equipment Rs. 5,00,000/-

New Allocations

Books Rs.22,50,000/-  
Equipment Rs.18,00,000/-  
Buildings Rs. 6,50,000/-  
Others Rs.16,50,000/-

Recurring

P - 1  
R - 20  
L - 16  
O - 5

Junior Research Fellowships  
@ Rs.400/- p.m. fixed.

20 (Twenty) at any given time  
to be utilised according to  
the guidelines to be indicated  
by the Commission for the  
purpose.

Annexure-1

Allocation for equipment: (in addition to basic grants)

<u>Department</u>	<u>Amount (Rupees)</u>
Psychology	Rs. 27,000/-
Geography	Rs. 75,000/-
Physics	Rs. 4,10,000/-
Chemistry	Rs. 4,10,000/-
Zoology	Rs. 2,40,000/-
Botany	Rs. 2,40,000/-
Geology	Rs. 2,10,000/-
Mathematics	Rs. 45,000/-
Statistics	Rs. 45,000/-
Commerce	Rs. 28,000/-
History	Rs. 45,000/-
Economics	Rs. 25,000/-
	<u>Rs. 18,00,000/-</u>

Annexure-II

Books Rs. 22,50,000/-

<u>Buildings</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>	<u>State Govt. Share</u>	<u>Annexure-III Total</u>
i) Faculty of Commerce	Rs.2,00,000	Rs.2,00,000	Rs.4,00,000
ii) Animal House	Rs.2,00,000	-	Rs.2,00,000
iii) Physics Deptt.	Rs.2,00,000	Rs.2,00,000	Rs.4,00,000
iv) Botanical Garden	Rs. 50,000	-	Rs. 50,000

Annexure-IV

Other

i) Central Instrumentation Facilities & Central Workshop	..	Rs. 12,00,000
ii) Social Science Research Centre	..	Rs. 2,00,000
iii) M.Phil Courses	..	Rs. 2,00,000
iv) Visiting Professorship	..	Rs. 50,000

Annexure-V

Details of Additional staff approved

	<u>Post</u>
Urdu	1R - Persian and Rajasthani Script.
Philosophy	1R,1L - Philosophy of Science.
Political Science	1R,1L - Political Theory/Comparative Politics.
History & Indian Culture	2R,1L - History of Religion/Art and Archaeology.
Sanskrit	1R,1L - Indian Philosophy
Law	1P,1R - Mercantile Law Labour Law/ Criminology.
Geography	1R,1L -
Physics	2R - Theoretical Solid State and theoretical nuclear Physics.
Chemistry	1R,1L
Botany	2R
Zoology	1R,1L Electron-microscopist at Reader
Commerce	3R,3L One in each Deptt. of Commerce.
Hindi	1L
Psychology	2L
Economics	2L
Geology	1R,1L
Drawing & Painting	1R
Public Administration	1R
Professional Junior	1
Technical staff for central instruments and workshop	4

Junior Research Fellowships - 20 (Twenty) at any given time to be utilised according to the guidelines to be indicated by the Commission for the purpose.

P = Professor  
R = Reader  
L = Lecturer  
O = Others.

P.T.O

UDAIPUR UNIVERSITY

Fifth Plan allocation approved (U.G.C. Share)

Spill-over .. Rs. 3,25,000/-

Basic Grant

Books .. Rs. 4,50,000/-

Equipment .. Rs. 5,00,000/-

New Allocations:

Books .. Rs. 10,00,000/-

Equipment .. Rs. 10,40,000/-

Buildings .. Rs. 15,50,000/-

Others .. Rs. 5,50,000/-

Recurring

P - 4

R - 12

L - 8

O - 3

Junior Research Fellowships  
(of the value of Rs.400/-  
p.m. fixed)

15 (Fifteen) at any given time  
to be utilised according to the  
guidelines to be indicated by  
the Commission for the purpose:

Annexure-1

Allocation for Equipment

Department

Amount (Rupees)

Botany Rs.2,50,000/-

Chemistry Rs.3,50,000/-

Physics Rs.3,00,000/-

Zoology Rs.2,50,000/-

Mathematics Rs. 50,000/-

Geology Rs. 25,000/-

Economics 0

Sociology 0

Psychology 0

Geography 0

Fine Arts 0

Central Workshop Rs.2,70,000/-

Rs.15,40,000/- (including basic  
grant of Rs.5,00,000)

Annexure-II

Books Rs. 14,50,000 (including basic grant of Rs.4,50,000/-)

Annexure-III

<u>Buildings</u>	<u>UGC share</u>	<u>State Govt. Share</u>	<u>Total</u>
i) Extension of Humanities Block	Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 20,00,000
ii) Reconditioning of vacated Bldgs. for Science Departments	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,00,000
iii) Teachers Hostel	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 4,00,000
iv) Workshop Shed	Rs. 50,000	-	Rs. 50,000
v) Men's Hostel	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 4,00,000
	<u>Rs. 15,50,000</u>	<u>Rs. 15,00,000</u>	<u>Rs. 30,50,000</u>

Annexure-IV

Others

Central Instrumentation facilities Rs. 5,00,000  
Visiting Professorship Rs. 50,000

Annexure-V

Details of Additional Staff approved

<u>Department</u>	<u>Post</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Commerce	1P, 1R, 1L	Professor in Money and Banking, Reader in International Trade/Public Economics/Industrial Economics.
Drawing & Painting	1P, 1L	
English	1R	Linguistics/Comparative Literature.
Hindi	1R	Rajasthani language and Literature.
History	1L	
Urdu & Persian	1P	
Economics	1R	Economic Theory/Monetary Economics/Theory of Growth/Public Finance.
Geography	1R	Photo Interpretation
Political Science	1R	International Politics/Govt. and Politics of India.
Psychology	1R	Applied Social Psychology
Sociology	1L	

Botany	1R	
Chemistry	1R	Radio-Chemistry
Physics	1R, 1L	Experimental Physics
Zoology	1R	
Mathematics	1R, 1L	Mathematical Statistics
Geology	1L	
Law	1P, 1L	Land Law/Company Law
Central Workshop	1 Engineer, 2 Mechanics.	

Research Fellowships 15 (Fifteen) at any given time to be utilised according to the guidelines to be indicated by the Commission for the purpose.

P = Professor  
R = Reader  
L = Lecturer  
O = Others.

P.T.O.

JODHPUR UNIVERSITY

Fifth Plan allocation approved (UGC share)

<u>Spill-over</u>	..	Rs. 9,63,000/-
Additional expenditure on IV Plan buildings	..	Rs. 9,10,000/-

Basic Grant

Books	Rs. 3,00,000/-
Equipment	Rs. 5,00,000/-

New allocations

Books	Rs. 8,00,000/-
Equipment	Rs. 9,17,000/-
Buildings	Rs. 4,88,000/-
Others	Rs. 3,10,000/-

Recurring

P	-	4
R	-	11
L	-	13
O	-	3

Junior Research Fellowships 15 (fifteen) at any given time to be utilised according to the guidelines to be indicated by the Commission for the purpose.  
(@ Rs.400/- p.m. fixed)

Annexure-1

Allocation for equipment

<u>Departments</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Music	Rs. 12,000/-
Psychology	Rs. 30,000/-
Economics	Rs. 40,000/-
Health Centre	Rs. 50,000/-
Commerce	Rs. 30,000/-
<u>Science</u>	
Botany	Rs. 1,50,000/-
Chemistry	Rs. 2,20,000/-
Mathematics & Statistics	Rs. 40,000/-
Physics	Rs. 2,20,000/-
Geology	Rs. 20,000/-
Zoology	Rs. 1,50,000/-
Geography	Rs. 40,000/-
Home Science	Rs. 15,000/-
Central Instrumentation Service	Rs. 3,50,000/-
Central Workshop	Rs. 50,000/-
	Rs. 14,17,000/- (including basic grant of Rs. 5,00,000/-).



Annexure-II

Books Rs.11,00,000/- (including basic grant of Rs.3,00,000/-).

Annexure-III

<u>Buildings</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>	<u>State Govt. Share</u>	<u>Total</u>
Central Workshop	Rs. 50,000	-	Rs. 50,000
Frogery and Animal House	Rs.1,00,000	-	Rs.1,00,000
Library for Science in the new campus	Rs.1,50,000	Rs.1,50,000	Rs.3,00,000
Staff Rooms	Rs.1,50,000	Rs.1,50,000	Rs.3,00,000
Seminar Room (new campus)	Rs. 38,000	Rs. 38,000	Rs. 76,000
Total:	Rs.4,88,000	Rs.3,38,000	Rs.8,26,000

Annexure-IV

Others

Visiting Professorship	Rs. 50,000/-
Botanical Garden	Rs. 40,000/-
Air Conditioning of electronic instruments rooms	Rs.1,35,000/-
Students Amenities	Rs. 45,000/-
Desert Development Programme	Rs. 40,000/-
	<u>Rs.3,10,000/-</u>

Annexure-V

Details of staff approved

<u>Department</u>	<u>Post</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Economics	R-2	Economic Theory/Monetary Theory/ Public Finance/International Economics, Agricultural Economics or Regional Economics
Hindi	R-1 Ø L-1 Ø	Linguistics

History	R-2	Modern History/History of Rajasthan
Pol.Science	R-1	
Sanskrit	R-1	Literature
Psychology	R-1	Clinical Psychology
Commerce	P-1 L-8	Public Finance/Fiscal Policy/ International Commerce.
Law	R-1	Criminology/Legislative drafting
Botany	P-1	Plan Ecology/Taxonomy/Physiology
Chemistry	P-1	Radio-Chemistry
Geology	R-1 L-1	
Desert Development	( P-1 ( O-3	-- Research Assistant-1 Tech. Staff -2
Zoology	R-1 L-1	Environmental Biology
Music	L-1	
Home Science	L-1	

Research Fellowships ..... 15 (Fifteen) at any given time to be utilised according to the guidelines to be indicated by the Commission for the purpose.

P = Professor  
R = Reader  
L = Lecturer  
O = Others.

Appendix IV to the minutes of the  
UGC meeting held on 24th  
November, 1975 (Item No.19).

1. Aligarh Muslim University:

i)	Reader	One	(in Modern Arabic)
ii)	Lecturers	Two	(one in Economics and the other to be decided by the University)
iii)	Senior Research Fellowships	One	
iv)	Junior Research Fellowships	Three	(The research fellowships may be earmarked for the regions indicated above).
v)	Professional Assistants (Library)	Two	
vi)	Books and Journals		Rs.2,00,000
	Visiting Scholars		Rs. 25,000
	Seminars		Rs. 15,000
	Equipment		Rs. 10,000
	Publications		Rs. 10,000
	Field Work		Rs. 50,000
	Contingencies		Rs. 10,000 per annum

2. Delhi University

Chinese Studies:

i)	Professor	One	(Chinese Language and literature)
ii)	Reader	One	(Sino-Korean Studies)
iii)	Research Associates	Two	
iv)	Junior Research Fellowships	Three	
v)	Documentation Officer (Rs.700-1300/-)	One	

Japanese Studies:

vi)	Readers	Two
vii)	Junior Research Fellowships	Two

In addition to the above, the working group recommended eight scholarships per year for specialisation in Chinese and Japanese languages at the master's level. The value of the scholarships may be the same as that under the scheme of centres of advanced study (i.e. Rs.150/- p.m.).

viii)	Books & Periodicals	Rs.1,50,000
ix)	Visiting Scholars	Rs. 15,000
x)	Seminars	Rs. 15,000

xi)	Publications	Rs. 20,000
xii)	Field Work	Rs.1,00,000
xiii)	Contingencies	Rs. 12,000 per annum

3. Banaras Hindu University

i)	Readers	Two	
ii)	Lecturers	One	(in Nepali language)
iii)	Documentation Officer (Rs.700-1300)	One	
iv)	Senior Research Fellowships	One	
v)	Junior Research Fellowships	Three	
vi)	Books & Periodicals	Rs.1,00,000	
vii)	Visiting Scholars	Rs. 15,000	
viii)	Seminars	Rs. 15,000	
ix)	Equipment	Rs. 10,000	
x)	Publications	Rs. 5,000	
xi)	Field Work	Rs. 50,000	
xii)	Contingencies	Rs. 10,000 per annum	

4. Jadavpur University:

i)	Professor	One	(for studies in Indonesia/ Malaysia)
ii)	Reader	One	(the specialisation of the incumbent should be such that there is no duplication of ar in the staff of the centre).
iii)	Senior Research Fellowship	One	
iv)	Junior Research Fellowship	Four	
v)	Books, Micro-Films published documents etc.	Rs.1,00,000	
vi)	Visiting Scholars	Rs. 20,000	
vii)	Seminar	Rs. 10,000	
viii)	Publications	Rs. 15,000	
ix)	Field Work	Rs. 30,000	
x)	Contingencies	Rs. 12,000 per annum	

5. Madras University

i)	Reader	One	(in Sinhalese)
ii)	Lecturer	One	(with specialisation on Malaysia/Sri Lanka)
iii)	Documentation Officer (Rs.700-1300)	One	
iv)	Senior Research Fellowships	One	
v)	Junior Research Fellowships	Two	
vi)	Language, teacher in the Lecturer's grade.	Two	(one in Malaya and one in Sinhalese)
vii)	Books and Periodicals		Rs.1,00,000
viii)	Visiting scholars		Rs. 20,000
ix)	Seminars		Rs. 10,000
x)	Publications		Rs. 5,000
xi)	Field Work		Rs. 30,000
xii)	Contingencies		Rs. 8,000 per annum

6. Sri Venkateswara University:

i)	Reader	One	(in Vietnamese)
ii)	Lecturers	Two	(one in French and one in Vietnamese)
iii)	Documentation Officer (Rs.700-1300)	One	
iv)	Senior Research Fellowships	One	
v)	Junior Research Fellowships	Three	
vi)	Library books and micro-films etc.		Rs.1,00,000
vii)	Library Visiting scholars		Rs. 15,000
viii)	Seminar		Rs. 15,000
ix)	Equipment		Rs. 10,000
x)	Publications		Rs. 10,000
xi)	Field Work		Rs. 60,000
xii)	Contingencies		Rs. 10,000 per annum

In addition to the above, the working group recommended three scholarships for M.A. students for specialisation in Vietnamese Language at the rate of those available in the Centres of Advanced Studies, i.e. Rs.150/-

7. Bombay University:

i)	Readers	Two
ii)	Lecturers	Two
iii)	Lecturer	One (in Swahili)
iv)	Research Associates	Two
v)	Documentation Officer (Rs.700-1300)	One
vi)	Senior Research Fellowships	Two
vii)	Junior Research Fellowships	Seven
viii)	Steno-typist	One
ix)	Library Books and Periodicals	Rs.1,25,000
x)	Visiting Scholars	Rs. 25,000
xi)	Seminars	Rs. 20,000
xii)	Equipment	Rs. 30,000
xiii)	Publications	Rs. 25,000
xiv)	Field Work	Rs.2,00,000
xv)	Contingencies	Rs. 20,000 per annum

8. Poona University

i)	Professor	One
ii)	Reader	One
iii)	Documentation Officer (Rs.700-1300)	One
iv)	Senior Research Fellowship	One
v)	Junior Research Fellowships	Three
vi)	Library Assistant	One
vii)	Stenographer	One
viii)	Books and Periodicals	Rs.75,000
ix)	Visiting Scholars	Rs.25,000
x)	Seminars	Rs.15,000

xi)	Publications	Rs.25,000
xii)	Field Work	Rs.50,000
xiii)	Contingent grant	Rs.10,000 (per annum)

9. Rajasthan University

i)	Professor	One
ii)	Readers	Two
iii)	Lecturers	Three
iv)	Senior Research Fellowship	One
v)	Junior-Research Fellowships	Three
vi)	Books and Periodicals	Rs.1,00,000
vii)	Visiting Scholars	Rs. 20,000
viii)	Seminars	Rs. 15,000
ix)	Language teaching	Rs. 10,000
x)	Publications	Rs. 15,000
xi)	Field Work	Rs. 50,000
xii)	Contingencies	Rs. 10,000 (per annum)

.....

'CHUGH'

Appendix -VI to the minutes of  
the UGC meeting held on 24th  
November, 1975 (Item No.22)

Professors of Eminence

- A. i) A person selected as a professor of eminence will draw a salary of Rs.3,000/- per month, but will not use the word 'professor of eminence' as a title or as designation.
- ii) The total number of professors of eminence in the universities at any given time may not exceed 100 during the Fifth Plan period. This may be spread suitably over various disciplines or inter-disciplinary studies.
- iii) The selection of a professor as a professor of eminence is basically a recognition of the meritorious contribution made by him to knowledge or to its promotion. It is expected that the selectors will demand the most exacting standards in making their choice. Self nomination and personal application for selection would, therefore, not be desirable.
- iv) Universities may propose names of persons for being selected as professors of eminence only when they have satisfied themselves fully that the professor concerned has reached a very high level of academic distinction and is capable of fruitful work himself as well as of guiding and inspiring others.
- B. i) Proposals will be invited by the UGC from time to time. Vice-Chancellors will be requested to make proposals in consultation with either the Dean of Faculty/School concerned in the university or with any professor of the subject concerned serving in that or any other university.
- ii) Only professors drawing the salary of at least Rs.2,000/- per month in the revised scale of Rs.1500-2500 (or in case they are in different scale they have been university professors for not less than seven years) will be eligible for being proposed for selection.
- iii) In addition, the UGC may also invite suggestions in this regard from outstanding professors, reputed scholars and scientists.
- C. When a proposal is made under 'B', the Commission will obtain from the universities or from the sponsoring individuals, properly documented information about the academic achievement of the professor concerned, including research/scientific work and contributions including published work, inventions, discoveries, reviews, monographs, books and such other materials giving necessary evidence of original work done either individually or in collaboration with a team. A brief note may also be obtained from the professor concerned about what he considers to be his main contribution to knowledge. The professor may also be requested to furnish the necessary reference about his published work.
- D. i) The Commission will constitute the following sub-committees to undertake a preliminary evaluation of the work done by the professors in the concerned areas:
- a) Humanities and Social Sciences



- b) Physical, Natural and Earth Sciences
- c) Agricultural Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Medical Sciences.

- ii) After the preliminary evaluation, the sub-committee may consult panels of referees before recommending suitable names to the Commission for consideration. The sub-committee shall, inter alia, point out the importance and the significance of the work of professor whose name is recommended.
  - iii) The evaluation reports and recommendations of the sub-committees will be examined by a committee consisting of five members of the Commission with power to co-opt experts representing different disciplines to make final recommendations to the Commission.
  - iv) Care will be taken that the names of persons suggested and the evaluation reports on the work of professors whose names are suggested are treated as personal and confidential. Canvassing by or on behalf of a professor will not be looked upon with favour by the Commission.
- E. i) Where a proposal made by a university in respect of a professor is accepted by the Commission, the University Executive Council may appoint such person as a professor of eminence. In that case, the Commission will reimburse the university the difference in salary over and above the salary drawn by him at the time of selection and Rs.3,000/-p.m. This difference will be paid by the Commission to the university on a recurring basis until the time of superannuation of the person concerned and will not be subject to fluctuation as a result of the increments earned by the professor.
- However, the terminal benefits resulting from the increase in the salary of the professor concerned will be the responsibility of the university.
- ii) Universities participating in this scheme will be requested to make a provision, permitting such professors to hold part-time appointment in another University/Institute of Higher Learning.
  - iii) The university which invites the professor of eminence should bear the basic salary of the professor and the Commission should pay only the difference in order to make salary of the professor equal to Rs.3000/- instead of the UGC meeting the entire expenditure.
  - iv) If a university desires to invite as Professor of Eminence, an outstanding person working in an institution other than a university in India or in a university or institution in foreign country (provided he is an Indian national) the University Grants Commission may assist such universities by providing for the difference in order to make the salary of the Professor equal to Rs.3000/- p.m., the university concerned agreeing to meet Rs.2000/- p.m. as basic salary and allowances as admissible for a University Professor.
- F. Universities agreeing to participate in the scheme are requested to amend suitably their Statutes/Ordinances preferably in consultation with the Commission.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Section Officer (Grade-I)
No. of posts	* 18
Scale of pay	Rs. 840-40-1000-EB-40-1200
Whether selection or non-selection.	Selection
Age limit for direct recruitment.	Not applicable
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	Not applicable
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion:</u> Section Officer (Grade-II) and Personal Assistant with three years' continuous regular service in the grade, in the ratio of 3:1.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Chairman, U.G.C. b) Vice-Chairman, UGC. c) One Member of the Commission. d) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman, e) Secretary, U.G.C.

\* The cadre strength of S.O.(Grade-I) is fixed at 50% of the combined strength of permanent posts of S.O.(Grade-I), S.O.(Grade-II) and P.A.s.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of post	P.S. to Chairman & Vice-Chairman
No. of posts	* 2 (Two)
Scale of pay	Rs. 840-40-1000-EB-40-1200
Whether selection or non-selection.	Selection
Age limit for direct recruitment	Not applicable
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	Not applicable
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	Not applicable
Method of recruitment	Discretionary appointment
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	Appointment from amongst the cadre of S.O.(Grade-I) at the discretion of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman as the case may be and the selected incumbent designated as P.S. to Chairman or Vice-Chairman for the duration and coterminus with the tenure of the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	Not applicable

\*These will not be taken into account for the purpose of determining the sanctioned strength in the cadre of S.O.(Grade-I).

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Assistant Education Officer
No. of posts	* 3 (three)
Scale of pay	Rs. 840-40-1000-EB-40-1200
Whether selection or non-selection	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment.	35 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	i) Master's degree of a recognised University. ii) About 3 years experience of teaching and/or educational administration.
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By direct recruitment
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	Not applicable
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Chairman, U.G.C. b) Vice-Chairman, U.G.C. c) One Member of the Commission. d) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. e) Secretary, U.G.C.

\* The cadre is to be wasted out in course of time by not filling up vacant posts.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Personal Assistant
No. of posts	9+1 Personal
Scale of pay	Rs. 650-30-740-35-880-EB-40-1000.
Whether selection or non-selection	Selection
Age limit for direct recruitment.	Not applicable
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	-do-
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	-do-
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion</u> Stenographers (including Hindi Stenographers) with 5 years continuous regular service in the grade.

Note: In the case of Hindi Stenographer eligibility for promotion as P.A. will be subject to proficiency in English Stenography which will be determined by a suitable test.

Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.

- a) Chairman, UGC.
- b) Vice-Chairman, U.G.C.
- c) One Member of the Commission.
- d) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman.
- e) Secretary U.G.C.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Section Officer (Grade-II)
No. of posts	9+1 for B.P.
Scale of Pay	R. 650-30-740-35-880-EB-40-900
Whether selection or non-selection.	Selection
Age limit for direct recruitment	Not applicable
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	-do-
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	-do-
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion:</u> Assistants (including Cashier and Hospitality Assistant) with five years continuous regular service in the grade.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Chairman, U.G.C. b) Vice-Chairman, U.G.C. c) One Member of the Commission. d) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. e) Secretary, U.G.C.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of post	Artist
No. of posts	1 (One)
Scale of pay	Rs. 550-25-750- <del>ER</del> -30-900
Whether selection or non-selection.	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment	30 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment .	Degree of a recognized University in Fine Art/Commercial Art
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By direct recruitment
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made	Not applicable
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any	a) One Member of the Commission b) Secretary, UGC. c) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. d) An Officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman. e) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration.

Post-graduate Students Strength as on 1.4.1965 and 1.4.1974.

	1.4.1965			1.4.1974		
	Pre.	Final	Total	Pre.	Final	Total
M. A. English	13	5	18	39	12	51
" Hindi	9	5	14	18	13	31
" Economics	16	6	22	20	30	59
" History	5	7	13	37	27	64
" Pol.Sc.	20	10	30	31	24	55
" Geography	26	11	37	26	12	38
" Sociology	6	6	12	32	10	42
" Sanskrit	-	-	-	14	16	30
" Urdu	-	-	-	6	8	14
" Psychology	-	-	-	10	9	19
" Philosophy	-	-	-	11	13	24
" Org. & Ptg.	-	-	-	6	10	16
M.Sc. Maths.	6	4	9	31	20	51
" Chemistry	10	-	10	27	25	52
" Zoology	6	-	6	17	12	29
" Physics.	8	-	8	19	16	35
" Botany.	9	-	9	10	10	26
Commerce	7	6	13			
				M. Com.		
				Accts.	25	17
				B. A.	15	113
				B. Sc.	51	-
						158
						51



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Orders and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Librarian
No. of posts	1 (One)
Scale of pay	Rs. 550-25-750-EB-30-900
Whether selection or non-selection.	Selection
Age limit for direct recruitment.	35 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	i) Degree of a recognised University. ii) Degree in Library Science or equivalent qualification from a recognised University. iii) About 3 years experience in a responsible capacity in a Library . . . of Standing.
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Qualifications - Yes Age - No
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion failing which by direct recruitment.
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion:</u> Library Assistant with 5 years continuous regular service in the grade.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) One Member of the Commission b) Secretary, U.G.C. c) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. d) An Officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman. e) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of post	Assistant (including Cashier & Hospitality Assistant).
No. of posts	87+3 adhoc for B.P.
Scale of pay	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700- EB-25-800.
Whether selection or non-selection.	Non-Selection
Age limit for direct recruitment.	25 years.
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	<u>For Assistants</u> Degree of a recognised University.
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	No
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion : 50%  Through competitive test of Departmental U.D.Cs, Assistant Draftsman and Proof Reader with 2 years regular service in the respective Grades : 25%  By direct recruitment : 25%
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion</u> UDC with 5 years continuous regular service in the grade.

Composition of the  
Selection Committee,  
if any.

- a) One Member of the Commission.
- b) Secretary, U.G.C.
- c) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman.
- d) An Officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.
- e) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Receptionist
No. of posts	2 (Two)
Scale of pay	i) Rs. 550-20-650-25-750 For present incumbents. ii) Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12. For future* entrants. 500 F-15-560
Whether selection or non-selection	Non-Selection.
Age limit for direct recruitment.	Not applicable
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	-do-
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	-do-
Period of probation	-do-
Method of recruitment	By promotion
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion</u> L.D.Cs on Select Lists for promotion as U.D.Cs.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	Not applicable.

- Note:- \*1. To be drawn from the cadre of UDC and the person posted at the Reception designated as Receptionist.
2. After the posts are vacated by the present incumbents, the posts will merge in the cadre of U.D.C.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of post	Stenographer (including Hindi Stenographer)
No. of posts	10+1 (Hindi)+2 (to be adjusted).
Scale of pay	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700-EB-25-800.
Whether selection or non-selection.	Non-Selection
Age limit for direct recruitment.	25 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	i) Matriculation or equivalent. ii) A speed of 120 w.p.m. in Stenography and 40 w.p.m. in typewriting.
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Age - No <u>Qualifications:</u> to the extent indicated in Col. 10
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion 75% <u>By direct recruitment : 25%</u> on the results of a competitive examination in English language and Stenography.
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion : 75%</u> i) <u>On the results of a qualifying test : 50%</u>

Junior Stenographers including Hindi Stenographers (Junior) with a minimum of two years continuous regular service in the grade on the basis of a qualifying test in English Language and Stenography. While the Junior Stenographer (English) will be required to qualify the Stenography test at the speed of 120 w.p.m., the Junior Stenographer (Hindi) will be required to do so at the speed of 100 w.p.m.

p.t.o.

ii) By Non-Selection : 25%

Junior Stenographers (including Hindi Stenographer (Junior) with a minimum of six years continuous regular service in the grade.

In the case of Junior Stenographer (Hindi) eligibility for promotion as Stenographer will be subject to proficiency in English Stenography judged by a test at the speed of 80 w.p.m.

Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.

- a) One Member of the Commission
- b) Secretary, U.G.C.
- c) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman.
- d) An Officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.
- e) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of post	Library Assistant
No. of posts	1 (One)
Scale of pay	Rs. 330-12-440-ER-15-500-FB-20-640.
Whether selection or non-selection.	Non-Selection.
Age limit for direct recruitment.	30 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	i) Degree of a recognised University. ii) Degree or Diploma in Library Science (one year course after Graduation or its equivalent):
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	No
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion/direct recruitment as may be decided.
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion</u> Junior Library Assistant with 5 years' continuous regular service in the grade.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) One Member of the Commission b) Secretary, U.G.C. c) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. d) An Officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman. e) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Caretaker
No. of posts	1 (One)
Scale of pay	Rs. 380-12-440-EB-15-560-EB-20-640
Whether selection or non-selection	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment	35 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	(i) Matriculation or equivalent (ii) At least two years experience of maintenance including sanitation, upkeep and security of big buildings.
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By direct recruitment
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	Not applicable
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) One Member of the Commission. b) Secretary, U.G.C. c) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. d) An Officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman. e) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration.



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of post	Junior Library Assistant
No. of posts	2 (Two)
Scale of pay	i) Rs. 380-12-440-EB- 15-560-ET-20-640. Personal to the present incumbents. ii) Rs. 260-8-300-EB- 8-340-10-380-EB- 10-430. For future entrants.
Whether selection or non-selection	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment.	28 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	i) Matriculation or equivalent. ii) Certificate in Library Science.
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Age : No Qualifications: to the extent indicated in Column No. 6
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion : 50% By direct recruitment : 50%
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	Senior Library Attendant with 5 years' continuous regular service in the grade provided he possesses the prescribed qualifications as in Col. No. 6.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) One Member of the Commission. b) Secretary, U.G.C. c) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. d) An Officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman. e) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Upper Division Clerk
No. of posts	71+1 for B.P.
Scale of pay	Rs. 330-10-380-EE-12-500-EE-15-560
Whether selection or non-selection.	Non-Selection
Age limit for direct recruitment.	Not applicable
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	Not applicable
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By Promotion
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion:</u> LDCs who have completed six years continuous regular service as L.D.Cs on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit - 50%.  L.D.Cs, Key Punch Operators, Telephone Operators, Copy Holders and persons holding other posts carrying equivalent scales of pay with 2 years continuous regular service in the grade on the basis of limited departmental competitive examination - 50%.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) One Member of the Commission. b) Secretary, UGC. c) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. d) An officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman. e) Divisional Head incharge of Administration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Junior Stenographer (including Junior Stenographer (Hindi)).
No. of posts	23+1 (Hindi)
Scale of pay	Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560
Whether selection or non-selection.	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment.	25 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	i) Matriculation or equivalent. ii) A speed of 80 w.p.m. in Stenography and 40 w.p.m. in typewriting.
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Age limit relaxable in the case of departmental L.D.Cs.
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	*By direct recruitment on the basis of a proficiency test.
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	Not applicable
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) One Member of the Commission. b) Secretary, U.G.C. c) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. d) One Officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman. e) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration.

Note:- \*1. L.D.Cs of the Commission will also be eligible to appear in the test in relaxation of age limits.

2. On the results of the Proficiency test, two separate panels - viz. one for candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange and one for the departmental L.D.Cs will be drawn up for filling up available vacancies on 50:50 basis, the first vacancy to be filled up by a departmental candidate.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Orders and Recruitment Rules

Name of post	Assistant Draftsman
No. of posts	1 (One)
Scale of pay	Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560
Whether selection or non-selection.	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment.	30 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment	i) Matriculation or equivalent ii) Diploma/Certificate in Fine Art/ Commercial Art/Draftsmanship.
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By direct recruitment
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	Not applicable
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) One Member of the Commission. b) Secretary, U.G.C. c) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. d) An Officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman. e) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of post	Proof Reader
No. of posts	1 (One)
Scale of pay	i) Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500 -EB-15-560. Personal to the present incumbent. ii) Rs. 260-6-290-EB-6-326- 8-366-EB-8-390-10- 400. For future entrants.
Whether selection or non-selection.	Non-Selection.
Age limit for direct recruitment.	25 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	i) Matriculation or equivalent. ii) Knowledge of Proof reading signs, type faces and their point sizes and to correct proofs against manuscripts (Hand Written/type written).
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	No
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion failing which by direct recruitment.
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion:</u> Copy Holder with five years' continuous regular service in the grade.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) One Member of the Commission. b) Secretary, U.G.C. c) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. d) An Officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman. e) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Telephone Operator
No. of posts	2 (Two)
Scale of pay	Rs. 260-6-290-EB-6-326-8-366-EB-8-390-10-400.
Whether selection or non-selection.	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment.	25 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	i) Matriculation or equivalent. ii) Experience of operating PABX Switch Board.
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By direct recruitment after proficiency test.
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	Not applicable.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) One Member of the Commission. b) Secretary, UGC. c) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. d) An Officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman. e) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Lower Division Clerk
No. of posts	90+3 Adhoc for B.P.
Scale of pay	Rs. <del>260-6-290-EB-6-326-8-366-EB-8-390-</del> 10-400.
Whether selection or non-selection	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment	25 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment	i) Matriculation or equivalent qualification. ii) Minimum speed of 30 w.p.m. in typewriting. a) that a person not possessing the said qualification in typewriting may be appointed subject to the condition that he will not be eligible for drawing increments in the pay scales or for quasi-permanency or for confirmation in the grade till he acquires a speed of 30 w.p.m. in typewriting. b) that a physically handicapped person who is otherwise qualified to hold a clerical post but does not possess the said qualification in typewriting may be appointed subject to the condition that the Medical Board attached to the Special Employment Exchange for Physically handicapped or where there is no such Board the Civil Surgeon certifies that the said handicapped person is not in a fit condition to be able to type.
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years

p.t.o.

Method of recruitment

i) By direct recruitment : 90%  
To be drawn from the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management without any written test/interviews failing which by direct recruitment through Employment Exchanges or by advertisement, as may be decided on the basis of the written test/interviews.

ii) By competitive examination : 10% \*  
Limited to departmental Class-IV employees possessing the prescribed qualification under Col. 6 and with 2 years continuous regular service in their respective grades.

Composition of the Selection Committee, if any. 7

- a) One Member of the Commission.
- b) Secretary, U.G.C.
- c) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman.
- d) One officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.
- e) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration.

- \* 1. In the event of non-availability of departmental candidates the reservation is not to be carried forward but the vacancies will be filled by appointment of qualified candidates available through direct recruitment as at 10(i).
2. The qualified departmental candidates will en-block be junior to the qualified candidates available under direct recruitment as at 10(i) in a recruitment year.



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of post	Staff Car Driver
No. of posts	4 (Four)
Scale of pay	Rs. 260-6-290-EE-6-326-8-366-EE-8-390-10-400.
Whether selection or non-selection.	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment.	23 to 30 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	** <u>Essential</u> Possession of a valid driving licence for motor car, knowledge of motor mechanism and experience of driving a motor car for at least five years.  <u>Desirable</u> Middle Pass
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By transfer or by deputation or by direct recruitment as may be decided.
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	By transfer on deputation on the result of a test in driving designed to adjudge suitability for the post with reference to the standards of competence considered essential in drivers of staff cars from amongst regular despatch riders (Class-III) and Class-IV employees of the University Grants Commission possessing the specified in Column 6 or by deputation or transfer of persons holding the post of Staff Car Driver in other organisations.
<u>Qualifications</u>	(Period of deputation - ordinarily not exceeding four years).
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Secretary, UGC. b) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. c) An Officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman. d) Divisional Head Incharge of Admn.

\*\* Practical test may be held to judge the proficiency and experience in driving light motor vehicle.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Order and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Copy Holder
No. of posts	1 (One)
Scale of pay	Rs. <del>260-6-290-EP-6-326-8-366-EP-8-390-</del> 10-400.
Whether selection or non-selection.	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment.	25 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	i) Matriculation or equivalent. ii) Knowledge of proof correcting, signs, type faces and their point sizes, knowledge to hold the manuscript to correct the proof.
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By direct recruitment
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	Not applicable
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) One Member of the Commission. b) Secretary, U.G.C. c) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. d) An Officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman. e) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Despatch Rider
No. of posts	2 (Two)
Scale of pay	Rs. 260-6-326-EB-S-350
Whether selection or non-selection.	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment.	23 to 30 years.
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	<u>Essential</u> Possession of a valid licence for motor cycles including three wheelers and experience of driving a motor cycle for three years.
	<u>Note</u> Practical Test may be held to judge the proficiency and experience in driving motor cycles, including three wheelers.
	<u>Desirable:</u> <del>Middle class</del>
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By transfer or by direct recruitment as may be decided.
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Transfer:</u> On the results of the test in driving designed to adjudge the suitability for the posts with reference to standard of competence considered essential in drivers of motor cycles from amongst Class-IV employees of the University Grants Commission possessing the qualifications prescribed in Column-6.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Secretary, UGC. b) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. c) An Officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman. d) Divisional Head Incharge of Admn.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Roneo Supervisor
No. of posts	1 (One)
Scale of pay	Rs. 260-6-526-EB-8-350
Whether selection or non-selection.	Non-selection
Age limit for direct recruitment.	Not applicable
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	-do-
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	-do-
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion:</u> Junior Roneo Operators with three years' continuous regular service in the grade.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Secretary, U.G.C. b) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. c) An Officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman. d) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Despatch Rider
No. of posts	2 (Two)
Scale of pay	Rs. 260-6-326-EE-8-350
Whether selection or non-selection.	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment.	23 to 30 years.
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	<u>Essential</u> Possession of a valid licence for motor cycles including three wheelers and experience of driving a motor cycle for three years.
	<u>Note</u> Practical Test may be held to judge the proficiency and experience in driving motor cycles, including three wheelers.
	<u>Desirable:</u> <del>High Class</del>
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By transfer or by direct recruitment as may be decided.
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Transfer:</u> On the results of the test in driving designed to adjudge the suitability for the posts with reference to standard of competence considered essential in drivers of motor cycles from amongst Class-IV employees of the University Grants Commission possessing the qualifications prescribed in Column-6.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Secretary, UGC. b) One outside expert nominated by the Chairman. c) An Officer of the Commission nominated by the Chairman. d) Divisional Head Incharge of Admn.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Junior Library Attendant
No. of posts	1 (One)
Scale of pay	Rs. 210-4-226-EB-4-250-EB-5-290
Whether selection or non-selection.	Non-Selection
Age limit for direct recruitment.	25 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	<u>Essential:</u> Middle Pass
	<u>Desirable:</u> Experience of having worked in some Library.
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	No . . .
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion failing which by direct recruitment.
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion:</u> Daftries and Jamadars with three years' continuous regular service in the grade.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration. b) Two Officers of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Hospitality Attendant
No. of posts	1 (One)
Scale of pay	Rs. 210-4-250- <del>EB</del> -5-270
Whether selection or non-selection.	Non-Selection
Age limit for direct recruitment.	Not applicable
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	-do-
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	-do-
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion:</u> Jamadar & Daftries with three years continuous regular service in the grade.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration. b) Two Officers of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Junior Roneo Operator
No. of Posts	2 (Two)
Scale of pay	Rs. 210-4-250-EB-5-270
Whether selection or non-selection.	Non-Selection
Age limit for direct recruitment.	Not applicable
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	-do-
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	-do-
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion.
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion</u> Daftries and Jamadars with three years' continuous regular service in the respective grade and having proficiency in operating and maintaining roneo machine. Proficiency will be assessed by a suitable test if required.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration. b) Two Officers of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Hospitality Attendant
No. of posts	1 (One)
Scale of pay	Rs. 210-4-250- <del>EB-5-270</del>
Whether selection or non-selection.	Non-Selection
Age limit for direct recruitment.	Not applicable
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	-do-
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	-do-
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion:</u> Jaindar & Daftries with three years continuous regular service in the grade.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration. b) Two Officers of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Junior Roneo Operator
No. of Posts	2 (Two)
Scale of pay	Rs. 210-4-250-EB-5-270
Whether selection or non-selection.	Non-Selection
Age limit for direct recruitment.	Not applicable
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	-do-
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	-do-
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion.
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion</u> Daftries and Jamadars with three years' continuous regular service in the respective grade and having proficiency in operating and maintaining roneo machine. Proficiency will be assessed by a suitable test if required.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration. b) Two Officers of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Selection Grade-Dafftry including Record Sorter
No. of posts	3 (Three)
Scale of pay	Rs. 210-1-250-EB-5-270
Whether selection or non-selection.	Non-selection
Age limit for direct recruitment.	Not applicable
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	-do-
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	-do-
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By Promotion
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion:</u> Dafftries with three years' continuous regular service in the grade.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration. b) Two Officers of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Lift Operator
No. of posts	2 (Two)
Scale of pay	Rs. 210-4-250-EB-5-270
Whether selection or non-selection.	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment.	25 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	Primary Pass Proficiency in operating, upkeep and safety requirements of automatic lifts will be assessed if required.
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By direct recruitment
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	Not applicable
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration. b) Two Officers of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Security Guard
No. of posts	1 (One)
Scale of pay	Rs. 200-3-206-4-234-EB-4-250
Whether selection or non-selection.	Non-Selection
Age limit for direct recruitment.	Not applicable
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	-do-
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	-do-
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion:</u> Chowkidar with three years' continuous regular service in the grade.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration. b) Two Officers of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Jamadar
No. of posts	3 (Three)
Scale of pay	Rs. 200-3-206-4-234-EB-4-250.
Whether selection or non-selection.	Non-Selection
Age limit for direct recruitment.	Not applicable
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	-do-
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	-do-
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion.
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion:</u> Peons with three years' continuous regular service in the grade.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration. b) Two Officers of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of post	Daftry
No. of posts	14
Scale of pay	Rs. 200-3-206-4-234-EP-4-250
Whether selection or non-selection	Non-Selection
Age limit for direct recruitment.	Not applicable
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	-do-
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	-do-
Period of Probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By promotion
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	<u>Promotion:</u> Persons with three years continuous regular service in the grade.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration. b) Two Officers of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Peon
No. of posts	37
Scale of pay	Rs. 196-3-220-EB-3-232
Whether selection or non-selection.	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment.	25 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	Middle Pass
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By direct recruitment and also from amongst the departmental Chowkidars, Farashes and Sweepers who possess the prescribed qualification as given under Col.6 and have put in 2 years continuous regular service in their respective grades.
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	Not applicable
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	i) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration. ii) Two Officers of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Chowkidar
No. of posts	9
Scale of pay	Rs. 196-3-220-EB-3-232
Whether selection or non-selection.	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment.	25 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	<u>Desirable</u> <del>Primary Base</del>
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By direct recruitment
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	Not applicable
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration. b) Two Officers of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Farash
No. of posts	6(six)
Scale of pay	Rs. 196-3-220-EB-3-232
Whether selection or non-selection.	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment.	25 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment.	<u>Desirable:</u> Primary Pass
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By direct recruitment
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made.	Not applicable.
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration. b) Two Officers of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Cadre and Recruitment Rules

Name of Post	Sweeper
No. of posts	10 (Ten)
Scale of pay	Rs. 196-3-220-EP-3-232
Whether selection or non-selection	Not applicable
Age limit for direct recruitment	25 years
Educational and other qualifications for direct recruitment	<u>Desirable</u> Primary Pass
Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment would apply in the case of promotees.	Not applicable
Period of probation	2 years
Method of recruitment	By direct recruitment
In case of recruitment by promotion or deputation, grades from which promotion or deputation to be made	Not applicable
Composition of the Selection Committee, if any.	a) Divisional Head Incharge of Administration. b) Two Officers of the Commission nominated by the Chairman.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
Dated: 24th-25th November, 1975  
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 the Commission held on 27th and 28th October, 1975.
- 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 27th & 28th October, 1975.
- Item No.4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1975-76 upto 31st October, 1975.
- Item No.5: To receive a statement indicating the progress of issue of Utilisation Certificates during the period ending 31st October, 1975. P.1-2
- Item No.6: To consider the reports of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the V Plan proposals of the Rajasthan, Udaipur and Jodhpur Universities. P.3-8
- Item No.7: To consider the reports of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the V Plan proposals of the Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Lucknow Universities. P.9-19
- Item No.8: To consider the reports of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the V Plan proposals of the Burdwan and North Bengal Universities.

P.20-23

P.T.O.

- Item No. 9: To consider the reports of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the V Plan proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University. P.24-27
- Item No.10: To receive a note containing the recommendations made at the Vice-Chancellors' Conference held during September 30 - October 1, 1952. P.28-30
- Item No.11: To consider a proposal of the University of Jammu for the Introduction of Correspondence Courses at the undergraduate level. P.31-62
- Item No.12: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of Kurukshetra University for award of fellowships to students of one year Post M.A./M.Sc. Diploma Course in Numerical Analysis and Automatic Computing. P.63-67
- Item No.13: To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal to declare Gandhi Gram Institute of Rural Higher Education as a deemed to be university under Section 3 of the UGC Act. P.68-122
- Item No.14: To consider the proposal of Government of U.P. to declare the Kumaon and Garhwal Universities as fit institutions to receive assistance from Central Government resources. P.123-128
- Item No.15: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare for drawing a scheme to encourage student cultural groups in Colleges and Universities to be trained through the services of a local professional expert. P.129
- Item No.16: To consider a reference from the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration received through the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment to the posts of Lecturers. P.130-131
- Item No.17: To note the date and place for the next meeting of the Commission.

Any other item.

.....

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Dated : MEETING :  
24th & 25th Nov., 1975.

Time : 10.00 A.M.

Place : UGC Office, New Delhi.

A G E N D A

- Item No : 18 : To receive an analysis of the results of the Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination 1973. p 132-146
- Item No : 19 : To receive the recommendations of the Working Groups appointed by the Standing Committee on Area Studies with regard to Fifth Plan proposals of Universities for development of Area Studies. p 147-154
- Item No : 20 : To consider some suggestions received from Professor P.R. Brahmananda, Acting Director, Department of Economics, Bombay University, Bombay, regarding utilisation of contingency grant of Rs. 1,500/- p.a. by Junior Research Fellows. p 155-157.
- Item No : 21 : To consider certain establishment matters of the University Grants Commission.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Minutes of the 173rd meeting of the University Grants Commission held on October 27 - 28, 1975.

...

The following were present:

Professor Satish Chandra	- Vice-Chairman (In the Chair)
Shri K.N. Channa	- Member
Dr. Ajit Mozoomdar	- Member
Professor R.S.Sharma	- Member
Professor Rais Ahmed	- Member
Professor S. Gopal	- Member
Professor M. Santappa	- Member
Shri K.T. Chandy	- Member
Professor B.M. Udgaonkar	- Member
Shri R.K. Chhabra	- Secretary

SECRETARIAT

Dr. D. Shankar Narayan	- Addl. Secretary
Dr. S.K. Dasgupta	- Joint Secretary
Shri S. Viswanath	- Deputy Secretary
Shri I.C. Menon	- Deputy Secretary
Dr. S.C. Goel	- Deputy Secretary
Shri S.P. Gupta	- Deputy Secretary
Dr. M.L. Mehta	- Deputy Secretary
Shri Y.D. Sharma	- Deputy Secretary
Shri A.B. Gupta	- Deputy Secretary
Shri R.P. Bhattacharjee	- Finance Officer

PART - I

Item No. 1 : To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 29th September, 1975.

The minutes of the 172nd meeting of the Commission held on 29th September 1975 were confirmed.

Arising out of the minutes (Item No.45), it was agreed that while obtaining equipment under foreign assistance, it may be ensured that adequate provision is made for purchase of essential spare parts. The institution concerned should also ensure that necessary technical support is available for putting such equipment into effective use.

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

--/-

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

(b) --

(c) This was noted.

Item No. 3 : To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 29th September, 1975.

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 29th September, 1975 (Appendix II\*).

Item No. 4 : To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1975-76 upto 30th September, 1975.

This was noted.

Item No. 5 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Andhra University for financial assistance towards the introduction of correspondence courses at the postgraduate level.

The Commission desired that the proposal of the Andhra University for introduction of correspondence courses at the postgraduate level may be considered in the light of the working of the correspondence courses at the undergraduate level with reference to the guidelines formulated by the U.G.C.

The Commission was further of the view that with the starting of the correspondence courses, opportunities for students to appear privately in the university examinations need not be restricted.

Item No. 6 : To consider the recommendations made by the Expert Committee constituted by the Commission to evaluate work done by various University Leadership Projects under COSIP during the first phase and to consider further proposals for undertaking follow-up activities during the next two years.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the committees which evaluated the work done by the different University Leadership Projects in the College Science Improvement Programme during the first phase and agreed to provide grants as indicated in Appendix III to enable them to take up the follow-up activities during the next two years.

---

\* Not enclosed.



The important recommendations arising out of these evaluation reports may be brought to the notice of the universities and also considered by the COSIP Standing Committee. The requirements of the COSIP/COHSIP Colleges could be partly met by the Colleges obtaining assistance under the general five lakh scheme.

The Commission accepted in principle the suggestion that some national awards may be instituted to recognise the outstanding contributions made by the teachers in the implementation of the activities of COSIP.

Item No. 7 : To consider the recommendations of the Science Research Council with regard to the departmental support for research activities in the Departments of Physics of Aligarh Muslim University, Panjab and Poona Universities.

The Commission agreed with the view that it was desirable to provide support to different universities at multiple levels and related to the stage of development of different departments. Accordingly, the recommendations made by the Physics Panel to provide support to some departments to enable them to build up the necessary infra-structure facilities for development of their research potential and to take up worthwhile research programmes in some prime areas of importance was accepted. The Commission therefore agreed that besides the programmes of Centres of Advanced Study and Special Assistance to Selected Departments, a few Departments so identified by the Panels concerned could be provided assistance for development of research facilities and such assistance during a Plan period may be about Rs. 10 Lakhs per department. The Commission desired that the reports made by the expert committees appointed by the Physics Panel in respect of the Departments of Physics in Aligarh, Panjab and Poona Universities may be accepted in that context.

Similar programme of assistance be initiated in the case of humanities and social science subjects also in consultation with the concerned panels.

The Commission noted that generally the provision made by the universities for maintenance of scientific equipment was inadequate and desired that the Committee which is looking into the determination of the block grant for the Central Universities may be requested to examine this question and make adequate provision in the maintenance grants payable to these universities.

Item No. 8 : To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for setting up a Computer Centre during the Fifth Plan period.

The Commission accepted the report of the committee which examined the proposal of Banaras Hindu University for setting up a

Computer Centre during the V Plan and agreed to provide assistance of upto Rs.50 to 55 lakhs for the purchase of computer in the first phase, and an additional sum upto Rs.5 lakhs for building, air-conditioning and installation of the computer. The personnel requirements for maintenance and operation of the computer centre could be worked out on the basis of the computer system to be obtained and in consultation with the Standing Committee for Computers. The Commission also agreed that until such time the University obtains the computer and establishes the computer centre, the Commission may provide a sum not exceeding Rs.50,000 per annum for enabling the University to purchase computer time from other computer centre for its research programmes only.

The Commission noted that the Standing Committee for computers development had under consideration the question of development of computer science programmes in relation to the manpower needs at different levels during the next 5 to 10 years. The other points under consideration of the Committee would include (a) the management of computer centres, (b) student training and building up computer capability of students, and (c) the extent of effective utilisation of computer systems for different purposes.

The academic staff requirements for starting a computer science course should be included within the overall V Plan allocation of the universities concerned and should be considered by the Visiting Committee.

Item No. 9 : To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the computer requirements of Panjab University during the Fifth Plan period.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the computer requirements of the Panjab University during the V Plan period and agreed to provide assistance of upto Rs.40 to Rs.42 lakhs for the purchase of a computer in the first phase, and an additional sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for building (additions/alterations) and installation of the computer. The Commission further agreed that as and when the new computer is installed in the Panjab University, the existing IBM 1620 computer may be transferred to some other university where such system is required.

Item No.10: To consider the proposals regarding implementation of University Leadership Projects in Physics, Chemistry, Biological Sciences and Mathematics under College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP).

The Commission accepted the proposals for implementation of the University Leadership Projects in Physics, Chemistry and Biological Sciences under the COSIP and agreed to provide grants to the different Universities as indicated in Appendix IV.

In this connection, the Commission felt that some of the Departments of the Universities which may not have affiliated colleges

but have requisite facilities and competence may also be invited to take up University Leadership Projects on an inter-university basis for the benefit of the colleges of the neighbouring affiliating Universities which may not have appropriate university teaching departments.

The proposals from other universities suggested by the CCSIP Standing Committee may be examined and brought up before the Commission.

The basic list of equipment and library books required for undergraduate instruction in science subjects and prepared by the U.L.P. may be circulated to other universities for their guidance. The Commission further desired that suitable machinery for coordination of efforts by subjects U.L.P. within the State and in the country may be evolved. Since the department undertaking the U.L.Ps. would have taken up appropriate faculty improvement programmes in the subjects concerned, it may not be necessary for such departments to organise short-term institutes or summer institutes separately in the Faculty Improvement Programme as now envisaged.

The Commission further desired that the programme of University Leadership Projects may also be taken up for implementation under CCSIP.

Item No. 11: To consider the question of raising the amount of honorarium and contingency paid to teachers selected under the scheme of 'USRT'.

The Commission agreed that honorarium to teachers selected under the scheme of utilization of the services of retired teachers be raised from Rs.500 per month to Rs.750 per month (as in the case of ICAR) with effect from 1.11.1975. The Commission also agreed that the contingent grant available to the teachers may be enhanced from Rs.1000 to Rs.2000 per annum. The Commission further agreed that the teachers under the programme may be eligible to submit specific research projects for consideration by the Panels.

Item No. 12: To consider the question of raising the limit of Rs.750/- for the protection of salary of teachers selected for the award of Senior Research Fellowships consequent upon the revision of salary scales of teachers.

The Commission agreed that in the case of College/University teachers selected by the U.G.C. for the award of senior research fellowships, protection of salary upto Rs.1100 per month plus usual allowances, in addition to any contribution to be made for provident fund/pensionary benefits may be provided.

Item No. 13: To consider the question of revision of Pay Scales of Academic posts other than Professors, Readers and Lecturers in Central Universities.

The Commission considered the question of revision of pay scales of academic posts other than Professors, Readers and Lecturers in Central Universities. It was noted that a variety of posts with different designations had been created and it was therefore essential to bring about some rationalisation in this regard. It was agreed that wherever the posts of Research Assistant, Research Reference Assistant, Research Officers (senior and junior), Senior Research Fellows and Investigator fall vacant, these vacancies should not be filled up till a decision has been taken on the rationalisation of their designation and the tenure of appointment. Pending such rationalisation, it was agreed that -

(1) the scales of the categories of posts indicated in Appendix V may be revised by the corresponding replacement pay scales as recommended by the Third Pay Commission with effect from 1.1.1973 as personal to the existing incumbents;

(2) ~~the~~ scale of pay of research associates may be revised from Rs.400-950 to Rs.700-1300 w.e.f. 1.1.1973. Wherever selections have been made on a permanent basis through properly constituted committees like those of Lecturers, such research associates may be considered for appointment as Lecturers as and when posts of Lecturers are available;

(3) the scale of pay of Vice-Principals of evening classes in Delhi Colléges may be revised from Rs.700-1250 to Rs.700-1600. In addition, they may be paid an allowance of Rs.150 per month;

(4) the emoluments of the senior research fellowship in Banaras Hindu University may be revised to Rs.600 as for the senior research fellowship awarded by the U.G.C.;

(5) the post of research assistant in Aligarh Muslim University at Rs.250/- p.m. fixed may be converted into that of a Junior Research Fellow of the U.G.C.

The Commission felt that it may not be necessary to create such categories of posts as that of research officers in Central Universities.

The Commission was further of the view that no permanent appointment should be made against the post of Research Associates but all appointments should be initially for a 3-year period and extended for another two years only.

Item No. 14: To consider the recommendation made by the Panel on Economics regarding the use of books purchased by the teachers under short-term projects after completion of the projects.

The Commission desired that as at present, the teachers who are assisted under the scheme of "support for short term projects" may be allowed to retain books/journals obtained under the scheme.

Item No. 15: To consider the decision of the University of Mysore to relax the condition of eligibility of admission to courses run by the Institute of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education in respect of candidates over 50 years of age.

In this connection, the Commission also noted the recent decision of the Andhra University to admit students to correspondence courses under certain conditions without expecting the students to have the minimum qualifications prescribed for different university courses. The Commission desired that this question, along with the proposal of the Mysore University, may be referred to the joint meeting of the UGC and the Standing Committee of the Association of Indian Universities scheduled to be held on October 29, 1975.

Item No. 16: To further consider the proposal of the Roorkee University for enhancement of the value of stipend paid by the University to the students selected for training at the Water Resources Development Training Centre.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Roorkee University and agreed to the enhancement of the value of the stipend to the non-sponsored students selected for training at the Water Resources Development Training Centre from Rs.250 to Rs.400 per month (category IV) and from Rs.100 to Rs.200 per month (category III) with effect from the current academic year.

Item No. 17: To consider further the proposal regarding taking over of the Dayal Singh College by the University of Delhi - Transfer of assets and liabilities to the University.

The Commission noted that the Delhi University had intimated that it would not be possible to reimburse to the Commission the amount due from the College as excess maintenance grant paid by the Commission during 1968-75. The Commission further noted that no compensation was being paid to the Trust towards its share for land and the construction of the buildings.

The Commission agreed that the Delhi University may take over Dayal Singh College and meet the cash liability of Rs.1,27,646.14 out of the endowment fund to be transferred to the University and the balance may be refunded to the U.G.C.

It was further noted that no assistance would be payable to the Delhi University for the use of the students' fund in the earlier years which had been used for other purposes by the College.

Item No. 18: To further consider a reference from Berhampur University regarding relaxation in minimum enrolment in colleges to be eligible to receive grants from the University Grants Commission under the Rs.5 lakhs scheme.


The Commission was not in favour of further general relaxation regarding enrolment and faculty strength, beyond what has already been agreed to. However, keeping in view the special position of Orissa and some other similar States, the Commission desired that the question of development of few selected colleges may be discussed with the State Government with a view to involving the University and the State Government to do planning at district level and indicate which of the Colleges should be developed from the point of view of meeting the needs of students in the backward areas and tribal areas.

Item No. 19: To consider the question of eligibility of Law Colleges, Colleges of Physical Education and similar other institutions for assistance under Rs. 5 lakhs scheme.


The Commission agreed that the assistance to law colleges, colleges of physical education, home science colleges, schools of social work and colleges of fine arts and music etc., in the V Plan may be provided on the same basis as for teachers' training colleges, i.e. with an upper limit of Rs.1.5 lakhs as UGC share.

Item No. 20: To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal to declare Gandhi Gram Institute of Rural Higher Education as a deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

Consideration of this item was postponed.

Item No. 21: 

Item No. 22 : ( See Part II of the Minutes )

Item No. 23 : 

Item No.24: To note the date and place for the next meeting of the Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held on November 24-25, 1975 at New Delhi.

Item No.25: To consider the recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to review the working of the School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education, University of Delhi.

...

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to review the working of the School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education, University of Delhi, subject to the following:

(1) . The University may not restrict admission to correspondence courses to students residing in the Union Territory of Delhi, as suggested by . . . the Committee;

(2) In view of the fact that the teaching departments in the University of Delhi are mainly concerned with postgraduate teaching and research, the teachers appointed in the School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education may not be borne on the strength of the respective teaching department as in the case of other colleges, but may be considered eligible for participating in the postgraduate teaching as in the case of teachers from other colleges;

(3) It was agreed that after taking into account the requirements of two additional posts of Lecturers in Commerce, as recommended by the Committee, the remaining 15 posts lying vacant should not be filled without the prior concurrence of the University Grants Commission. This would also be applicable to any other post falling vacant during the current plan period;

(4) The scale of pay of the Book Producer may be Rs.700-1300;

(5) The Commission also agreed that after taking into account the accumulated opening balance with the School, the maintenance grant to cover the net approved deficit may be paid to the School from non-plan funds as in the case of other colleges of Delhi University, keeping in view the recommendations made by the Committee.

Item No.26: To consider the proposal of Pratap College, Amalner, for naming the Men's Hostel constructed with the Commission's assistance after late M.H. Premji.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of Pratap College, Amalner, for naming the men's hostel constructed with the Commission's assistance after late Shri M.H. Premji.

Item No. 27: To consider a proposal from the Banaras Hindu University for subsidy to run the University Cafeteria/Canteens.

The Commission considered the proposal from the Banaras Hindu University for subsidy to run the university cafeteria/canteens and desired that the Banaras Hindu University be requested to indicate the financial implications involved in providing subsidy for the cafeteria/canteens on the basis of the norms laid down by the Government of India for providing such subsidy for departmental canteens.

Item No. 28: To consider the Revised Estimates for 1975-76 and Budget Estimates for 1976-77 (Plan and Non-Plan).

The Commission noted that the revised estimates for 1975-76 and budget estimates for 1976-77 (plan and non-plan) of the UGC were being finalised by the office and desired that this may be referred to, as in the past, to a Committee consisting of the Vice-Chairman, Education Secretary and the Finance Secretary, and the estimates as finally prepared be placed before the Commission.

Item No. 29: To consider certain establishment matters of the University Grants Commission.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee for Class I posts made at its meeting held on 24th October 1975 and approved that the following may be promoted against regular vacancies in the respective cadres from the dates of their availability in the order of merit indicated below :

Education Officer

1. Shri R.C. Banerji

Assistant Secretary

1. Shri P.L. Chopra
2. Shri K.N. Halder

Item No. 30: To consider the question of payment of remuneration to contributors to the Journal of Higher Education brought out by the University Grants Commission and its supply to individual students and teachers at concessional rate.

The Commission accepted the following recommendations made by the Editorial Board of the Journal of Higher Education :



- (1) 25 off prints may be provided to the contributors to the journal and payment of remuneration as below :

for articles over 3000 words or over printed 6 pages.	- Rs. 150
for articles under 3000 words or under 6 printed pages.	- Rs. 75
for notes and comments	- Rs. 25
for book reviews	- Rs. 50 plus book or Rs. 75

- (2) Subscription rates for the Journal be as follows :

annual	Rs.20 or £7 or \$9.
single copy	Rs. 8 or £1 or \$3.

- (3) Journal be made available at 50% concession to individual students and teachers.

Item No. 31:

Item No. 32: ( See Part II of the Minutes )

Item No. 33:

Item No. 34: To consider the recommendations made by the Jury appointed by the Commission for selection of scientists for Sir J.C. Bose Award in Life Sciences, instituted with the help of endowment made available by Hari On Ashram Trust, Nadiad, Gujarat.

The Commission accepted the recommendations made by the Jury for the J.C. Bose Award in Life Sciences for 1974 and agreed that the award may be shared by the following :

1. Prof. A.K.Sharma and Dr.(Mrs.) A. Sharma.
2. Prof. G.N. Ramachandran.

The Commission further agreed to increase the amount of this Award from Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000 and to give to each of the above two awardees a sum of Rs.7,500.

R.K. Chhabra  
Secretary.

Satish Chandra  
Vice-Chairman.

Minutes of the 173rd meeting of the University  
Grants Commission held on October 27 28, 1975.

PART II

Item No.21: To consider the reports of the Visiting Committees  
which assessed the V Plan needs of universities in  
Maharashtra and Postgraduate Centre, Panaji (Goa).

.....

(I) BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

The Commission considered the report of the Visiting Committee to the Bombay University and desired that the report may be discussed with the Vice-Chancellor by the Vice-Chairman alongwith some members of the Visiting Committee, especially with reference to the following:-

- (a) Provision of facilities and buildings at the new campus and old campus.
- (b) Contributory system of teaching in the postgraduate departments.
- (c) Additional staff for the Humanities and Social Science departments and also for the proposed Department of Commerce.
- (d) Examination reforms.
- (e) Needs of the Department of Computer Science.

(II) NAGPUR UNIVERSITY:

The Commission considered the report of the UGC Visiting Committee to the Nagpur University and generally accepted the recommendations. The Commission noted that the Central Library of the Nagpur University is located in the city campus and felt that a small library should also be set up at the new campus in order to meet the needs of the postgraduate departments and research. The Commission desired that the Nagpur University may be requested to send a phased programme for development of such a functional library at the new campus.

The financial implications of the schemes approved by the Commission are given in Appendix A.

(III) SNDT WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY:

The Commission considered the report of the Visiting Committee to the SNDT Women's University, Bombay and generally accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee. The financial implications of the schemes accepted by the Commission are given in Appendix B.

(IV) TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES:

The Commission considered the report of the Visiting Committee to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay and generally accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee. It was noted that under the revised procedure the assistance to the Institute

would be on 100% basis for the development proposals accepted. The financial implications of the schemes accepted by the Commission are given in Appendix C.

(V) POONA UNIVERSITY

The Commission considered the report of the Visiting Committee for the Poona University and generally accepted the recommendations subject to the following:-

- (a) The requirements of the Department of Defence Studies may be examined again by an expert committee.
- (b) In the Department of History, stress should be laid on the History of Western India rather than on Maratha History.
- (c) The question of development of Bio Sciences may be further examined.

The financial implications of the schemes approved by the Commission are given in Appendix D.

(VI) SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY AND MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY

The consideration of the reports of the UCC Visiting Committee to the Shivaji University and Marathwada University was postponed. The Commission desired that the reports may be in the first instance discussed with the Vice-Chancellors by the Vice-Chairman alongwith some members of the Visiting Committee, especially with reference to the following:

- (a) Consolidation of the existing departments.
- (b) New departments and courses particularly the proposed professional courses.
- (c) Contributory system of teaching and teaching load of university teachers.
- (d) Study of the History of Maharashtra or Western India vis-a-vis Maratha History.
- (e) Vacant posts of teaching staff.

The Commission desired that the proposal for a Postgraduate Centre at Nanded may be examined by the Committee on New Universities and Postgraduate Centres.

(VII) POSTGRADUATE CENTRE, PANAJI (GOA).

The Commission considered the report of the Visiting Committee for the Postgraduate Centre at Panjim (Goa) and desired that since a new university is to come up soon in Goa, the requirements of the university as a whole may be examined. Meanwhile, the Commission agreed to provide assistance to the Postgraduate Centre to enable it to meet the urgent requirements for books and equipment.

Item No.22: To consider the reports of the Vth Plan Visiting Committee for South Gujarat, M.S. University of Baroda, Gujarat and Sardar Patel University.

.....

(I) SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

The Commission considered the report of the UGC Visiting Committee to South Gujarat University (Surat) and generally accepted the recommendations.

The financial implications of the schemes approved by the Commission are given in Appendix A.

(II) M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA.

The Commission considered the report of the UGC Visiting Committee to M.S. University of Baroda, and generally accepted the recommendations.

The financial implications of the schemes approved by the Commission are given in Appendix B.

(III) SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY.

The Commission considered the report of the UGC Visiting Committee to Sardar Patel University and generally accepted the recommendations.

The financial implications of the schemes accepted by the Commission are given in Appendix C.

(IV) GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

The Commission considered the report of the Visiting Committee to Gujarat University and generally accepted the recommendations subject to the following:

- (a) The Gujarat University may conduct a survey of the existing facilities available at the Postgraduate Centres in affiliated colleges vis-a-vis the norms prescribed by the Commission.
- (b) The Gujarat University may send detailed proposals for starting courses in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Textile Chemistry etc. and also for improvement of postgraduate centres in affiliated colleges.
- (c) The Commission also accepted the proposal of the Gujarat University for starting a Certificate/Diploma course in Tamil and agreed to provide for a post of a Lecturer and Rs.5,000/- for books.

The financial implications of the schemes accepted by the Commission are given in Appendix D.

.....

Item No.23 : To consider the reports of the Visiting Committees which assessed the Fifth Plan needs of the universities in Bihar.

.....

The Commission noted that the State of Bihar is perhaps the only State in the country where appointments to the teaching posts in the universities are made by the Public Service Commission and that appointments to the senior posts are made by the universities on the basis of promotion and through open selection. It was also noted that the role of experts who are invited to attend the meetings of the committees for selection of university teachers are only advisory and that many a time experts do not find it possible to attend such meetings.

The Commission felt concerned with the procedure for selection of teachers in the university of Bihar since it was not conducive to the maintenance of academic standards. The Commission decided as under :-

- a) Appointments to all plan and non-plan teaching posts in the universities of Bihar be made through open selection by inviting applications through advertisements in all the leading newspapers of the country, and in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the University Grants Commission.
- b) It would be helpful if the experts on the selection committees are actively associated in the recruitment of teachers. Three outside experts (of whom at least two should be present) may be nominated on the committees for selection of Professors and two outside experts (of whom at least one should be present) on the committees for selection of Readers and Lecturers.
- c) No appointment be made by promotion.
- d) Necessary grants for the teaching posts approved by the University Grants Commission during the Fifth Plan period may be released to a university only after it has agreed to follow the selection procedure suggested by the Commission and the post for which grant is to be released, has been filled in accordance with the procedure outlined above.

The Commission considered the reports of the Fifth Plan Visiting Committees on the universities of Magadh, Ranchi, Patna, Bihar and Bhagalpur. The Commission generally accepted the recommendations made by the Visiting Committees in their reports subject to the following :

- 1) The universities be requested to give high priority

to the programme of faculty improvement. Each university should plan suitable programmes for faculty improvement not only for the university departments but also for the colleges affiliated to it in accordance with the UGC guidelines.

- 2) In such cases, where any post of Professor or Reader has been recommended by the Visiting Committee with specialisation in research methodology, the post may remain open and the university concerned be requested to indicate the area/field of specialisation in which they would like to earmark the approved post before filling up the post through open selection.
- 3) The Universities may first take up construction of quarters for lecturers on a priority basis in such cases where the Commission has approved grants for staff quarters during the Fifth Plan period.

(A) MAGADH UNIVERSITY :

- 1) The Commission could not agree with the recommendation for establishment of School of Foreign Languages and the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. The University may be advised to send a detailed proposal for setting up of a Centre for developmental studies for consideration by the Commission and seed money to the extent of Rs. 25,000/- may be provided to the university for formulating the proposal.
- II) The Commission approved one post of Professor instead of Reader for the department of Urdu.
- III) The specialisation of one Professor's post and one Reader's post approved for the department of History may be Medieval History and Historiography/Modern History respectively.
- IV) The specialisation of Reader's post in the department of Philosophy may be "Indian Philosophy."
- V) The specialisation of Professor's post in the department of Political Science may be normative political theory.
- VI) The financial implications of the schemes approved by the Commission are given in Appendix-I

(B) RANCHI UNIVERSITY :

- I) The Commission noted that a new Vice-Chancellor is shortly joining the University. The report of the Visiting Committee may be sent to him for his comments in the first instance.

- II) The Commission could not, however, agree with the recommendation for setting up of a Centre of Tribal Studies and desired that tribal studies may be developed in the department of Anthropology. The amount recommended by the Committee for books, journals and equipments for Centre for Tribal Studies may be made available to the department of Anthropology for specifically developing tribal studies.
- III) The Commission could not agree with the recommendation for setting up of a Centre for Geo-physics and Geo-Chemistry. The Geology department concerned could send a project for inter-disciplinary research for consideration by the concerned panel and the SRC.
- IV) The Commission agreed with the recommendation of the Committee for setting up of a department of Commerce. The Commission, however, felt that it would not be advisable at the initial stages to include business management in the programme of studies in the department of Commerce. The department should concentrate on developing teaching and research in the field of Commerce only.

(C) PATNA UNIVERSITY :

- 1) The Commission desired that University be requested to send a detailed proposal for establishing a Centre for developmental studies for consideration by the Commission. Seed money to the extent of Rs.25,000/- may be provided to the University for formulating the proposal.
- II) The department of English may develop reading courses in German and Russian and not in Chinese and Spanish and post of one Lecturer in each of the two languages may be provided to the department.
- III) One post of Reader with specialisation in South Indian History may be provided to the department of History in place of two Lecturers recommended by the Committee.
- IV) The specialisation for post of Professor in the department of Ancient Indian History may be kept open. The specialisation of the Reader's post may be numismatics. A post of Lecturer in Epigraphy may be provided to the department in place of one Epigraphist.
- v) The department of Hindi may be provided with two Readerships in place of one Reader and one Lecturer recommended by the Committee.
- VI) The specialisation of two posts of Professors in Botany may be (i) Mycology and Plant Pathology & (ii) Cyto-genetics, and molecular genetics/ experimental taxonomy and that of two Readers (i) experimental Psychology/Cyto-genetics and (ii) Plant Biochemistry.

VII) The University may take immediate steps to assign the hostel at present being occupied by the students of the Medical College to the students of other faculties (It was noted that this hostel had been constructed with the assistance from the UGC).

VIII) The financial implications of the schemes approved by the Commission are given in Appendix-II.

D) BIHAR UNIVERSITY :

I) The Commission was not in favour of establishment of a department of Home Science and a Centre for Research in Community Development.

II) The specialisation for post of Professor in Hindi may be kept open. The department should send its proposal for undertaking "linguistics studies of the dialects of Bihar" under the scheme of support for advanced research for consideration by the concerned panel.

III) The specialisation of the post of two Readers approved for the department of History may be Russian History and Economic History.

IV) The University may look into the working of the Zoology Department.

V) The financial implications of the schemes approved by the Commission are given in Appendix III.

(E) BHAGALPUR UNIVERSITY :

I) The University may send a detailed proposal for establishment of a Centre of Regional Studies for consideration by the Commission. Seed money to the extent of Rs. 25,000/- may be provided to the University for formulating the proposal.

II) The specialisation of the Professor's Post approved for the department of Sociology may be Urban Sociology/Social Anthropology/Social Pathology.

III) The financial implications of the schemes approved by the Commission are given in Appendix-IV.

The Commission desired that the Government of India be requested to take an early decision on the proposal for instituting personal promotion scheme in the universities consequent upon revision of pay scale of the university/college teachers.

.....



Item No.31: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee to the Centre of Postgraduate Studies, Imphal, Jawaharlal Nehru University.

.....

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations of the UGC Visiting Committee to the P.G. Centre of Jawaharlal Nehru University at Imphal subject to the following:

- i) While the State Government may constitute a group of experts to formulate plans for higher education in the State, no commitment could be made that the State may have a University in 1979. The proposal for a University would be considered on merits as and when received by the Commission.
- ii) The question of starting M.Sc. Agriculture course may be considered in consultation with ICAR.
- iii) A provision of Rs.3.50 lakhs be made for equipment in Physics division and Rs.3.00 lakhs for Chemistry division, in addition to the running expenses for these two divisions. Assistance for instituting courses in Physics and Chemistry will be subject to the condition that a suitable building is made available by the State Government for this.
- iv) The Centre may be provided a teachers hostel instead of a teachers hostel-cum-Guest House.
- v) Adequate number of fellowships may be made available for the teachers of the Departments to improve their qualifications either at Jawaharlal Nehru University or any other University.

Financial implications of the schemes accepted by the Commission are given in Appendix.

Item No.32 : To consider the report of the Visiting Committee to Aligarh Muslim University.

.....

The Commission considered the report of the Visiting Committee to Aligarh Muslim University and generally accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee subject to the following:

- (i) The University may be assisted to award 40 fellowships at any time for pursuing research in the University departments.

The awards may be made as follows:

- (a) 10 fellowships be reserved for candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- (b) 10 fellowships be reserved for candidates belonging to the backward and weaker section of society and students from States such as Manipur, Nagaland and other backward and under-developed states of the country.
- (c) 2 fellowships be reserved for non-muslims for pursuing research in Islamic Philosophy.
- (d) 2 fellowships be reserved for muslims for pursuing research in Sanskrit;
- (e) . . . 16 fellowships be awarded on an all India basis for pursuing research in other disciplines ensuring that at least 50% of fellowships are awarded to candidates from Universities in States other than U.P.

The financial implication of schemes approved by the Commission are given in Appendix

It was noted that AMU, BHU and Visva Bharati run schools of their own. The Government of India may be approached to provide additional funds to the UGC over and above the normal allocation of the UGC for the implementation of 10+2+3 pattern in the Central Universities. It was also noted that the Government of India would provide separate funds to the State Governments for the implementation of 10+2+3 pattern.

Item No. 33 : To consider the report of the Visiting Committee to Delhi University.

.....

The Commission considered the report of the UGC Visiting Committee to Delhi University and generally accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee subject to the following:

1. It could not agree to the specialisation in translation and journalism for a Reader in Hindi and as such the additional

post recommended be omitted.

2. The University may set up a manuscript section in the Central Library and that Sanskrit manuscripts be also provided there.

3. The readership in History under first priority be with specialisation in Archaeology and not in historical methods.

4. One post of Professor in Physics be earmarked for 'Ionospheric' studies. The field of specialiation of the 2nd Professorship be kept open.

5. The University may be assisted to award 40 fellowships at a time for pursuing research in university departments. The awards may be distributed as under:

- i) 10 fellowships for candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- ii) 10 fellowships reserved for candidates belonging to weaker and backward sections of society, students belonging to Madipur, Nagaland and other backward and under-developed regions of the country.
- iii) 20 fellowships to be awarded on all-India basis. At least 50% of which are awarded to candidates from the Universities in States other than the Union Territory of Delhi.

The financial implications of the scheme accepted by the Commission are given in Appendix

R.K. Chhabra,  
Secretary

Satish Chandra  
Vice-Chairman

Appendix III of the  
minutes of the UGC meeting held on  
27-28th October, 1975. (Item No. 6)

The Grants approved to universities for taking up follow-up activities under COSIP - ULP for two years in addition to the balance grants available from first phase allocation.

1. <u>University Leadership Project in Physics, Andhra University</u>		
i)	Curriculum development(book writing)	Rs. 25,000/-
ii)	For demonstration apparatus-fabrication, special apparatus and cost of materials.	Rs. 30,000/-
iii)	Academic Year teacher fellowships (5 per year) for 3 years.	Rs. 50,000/-
iv)	Teacher research participants, short visits by teachers for consultations.	Rs. 15,000/-
v)	a) Teaching Staff (1 Reader)	Rs. 30,000/-
	b) Workshop Staff.	Rs. 20,000/-
vi)	Contingencies.	Rs. 10,000/-
	Total	Rs. 1,80,000/-
2. <u>University Leadership Project in Chemistry, Panjab University</u>		
i)	Staff (teaching & supporting)	Rs. 50,000/-
ii)	Organisation of Refresher Course for college teachers.	Rs. 50,000/-
iii)	Curriculum development-writing text books Lab. manuals, lecture notes etc.	Rs. 80,000/-
iv)	Contingencies	Rs. 20,000/-
	Total	Rs. 2,00,000/-
3. <u>University Leadership Project in Chemistry, Osmania University</u>		
i)	Staff (teaching & supporting)	Rs. 75,000/-
ii)	Contingencies (typing and printing materials etc.)	Rs. 20,000/-
iii)	Publication of books etc.	Rs. 35,000/-
iv)	Teaching aids & preparation of models etc.	Rs. 50,000/-
v)	Other needs	Rs. 20,000/-
	Total	Rs. 2,00,000/-

4. University Leadership Project in Chemistry, Poona University

i)	Writing of text books	Rs. 15,000/-
ii)	Equipment fabrication	Rs. 30,000/-
iii)	Visits by University teachers to the colleges for delivering lectures.	Rs. 4,000/-
iv)	Preparation of teaching aid, self learning and lab. materials etc. in collaboration with the Physics Deptt., as proposed.	Rs. 20,000/-
v)	Curriculum discussion groups for object analysis of theory, and lab. courses.	Rs. 20,000
vi)	Organisation of workshop for teachers for glass blowing, workshop practice and instrument repairs.	Rs. 20,000/-
vii)	Part-time technicians and stencil operator.	Rs. 4,000/-
viii)	Contingencies.	Rs. 3,000/-
Total:		<u>Rs. 1,16,000/-</u>

5. University Leadership Project in Biological Sciences.

i)	Production of Laboratory manuals 6 Nos.	Rs. 60,000/-
ii)	Curriculum discussion group meetings	Rs. 10,000/-
iii)	Development of Prototypes of equipt. experimental/spare parts and service facilities and other audiotutorial aids.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
iv)	Environmental Biology Course	Rs. 25,000/-
v)	Continuation of Teacher-Research Participation Programme for 2 years.	Rs. 20,000/-
vi)	Continuation of the existing Biology supply Centre.	
	a) Plant Breeding Centre	Rs. 40,000/-
	b) Drosophila Genetic Centre	Rs. 40,000/-

vii) Biology News-Publication	Rs. 15,000/-
viii) Maintenance and Continuation of existing staff.	Rs. 50,000/-
ix) Spare parts and service facility	Rs. 25,000/-
	<hr/>
	Rs. 3,85,000/-
	<hr/>

6. University Leadership Project in Mathematics, Madurai University

i) Continuation of the existing programme of short-term courses as well as one year academic programme for college in Mathematics.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
ii) University departmental requirements for continuation of staff recruited.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
iii) Mathematics Workshops on specialised topics.	Rs. 50,000/-
iv) Curriculum discussion group	Rs. 10,000/-
v) Printing of educational material	Rs. 5,000/-
vi) Contingencies etc.	Rs. 10,000/-
vii) Supply of books to the 20 colleges yet to be covered.	Rs. 60,000/-
	<hr/>
	Rs. 3,35,000/-
	<hr/>

Appendix IV to the minutes of  
the UIC meeting held on  
27-28 October, 1975 (Item No.19)

The grants approved to universities for taking up  
University Leadership Project under XSLP over a  
period of 3 years.

1) University Leadership Project in Physics, Bangalore University.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount approved</u> Rs.
(a)	<u>Colleges Requirements</u>	
1.	Laboratory Equipment	2,50,000
2.	Books & Charts	35,000
3.	Stationary for problem sheets, Laboratory instrumentations etc.	10,200
4.	Workshop tools	63,000
	Total :	<u>4,13,200</u>
(b)	<u>Departmental requirements</u>	
1.	Staff ( 3 Profs. 1 typist One Asstt. Projectionist)	1,00,000
2.	Honoraria for staff for Summer Programmes.	-
3.	Conveyance charges for inservice programme	51,120
4.	Conveyance charges for Summer Programme	40,320
5.	Visit to scientific establishments & industries	3,600
6.	Demonstration equipt. film projector etc.	50,000
7.	Stationary, office equipt. and publication cost.	50,000
8.	contingencies.	30,000
		<u>3,25,040</u>
	Grand Total (A + B )	<u>7,38,240</u>

2) University Leadership Project in Physics, Bombay University

(a)	<u>Colleges requirements :</u>	
1.	Laboratory improvement	4,00,000
2.	Organization of group meeting for study of special subject	45,000
3.	Visit of university teachers to colleges.	15,000
4.	Development of colleges libraries.	1,25,000

p.t.o.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount approved</u>
5.	To bring out CSIP Bulletin	15,000
		<hr/>
		B. 6,00,000
		<hr/>
(b)	<u>Departmental requirements</u>	
1.	Staff ( 1 Reader, 1 Typist 1 Workshop mechanic, 1 Laboratory Technical Assistant )	1,25,000
2.	1 Metal Sheet bending machine	5,000
3.	One almonia printing machine	6,000
4.	Workshop tools	4,000
5.	Workshop materials	15,000
6.	Stationary and Sunday items	15,000
7.	Contingency	30,000
		<hr/>
	Total :	2,00,000
		<hr/>
	Grand Total of (A+B)	8,00,000
		<hr/>
3)	<u>University Leadership Project in Physics, Madurai University</u>	
a)	<u>College requirements</u>	
1)	Appointment of substitute lecturers in colleges	(
2)	Distribution of Lab. Kits demonstration equipment, models etc.	4,00,000
3.	Distribution of books teaching manuals etc.	(
4.	Bulletin	(
5	Films for distribution	(
6.	Payments to college teachers participating in courses.	1,50,000
7.	Courses for Technicians	(
b)	<u>University requirements</u>	
1.	Publication of equipts Films etc.	1,00,000
2.	Additional teaching and Non-teaching staff.	1,05,000
3.	Visiting lecturers, materials components, contingencies etc.	30,000
		<hr/>
	Total :	7,35,000
		<hr/>



4) University Leadership Project in Physics, Ranchi University.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount approved</u>
a)	<u>College requirements</u>	Rs.
1.	Providing workshop facilities and training of workshop personnel.	1,21,200
2.	Workshop to discuss curriculum reforms, instructional methods & evaluation of answer script of the examinee.	1,23,000
3.	Bringing out of information bulletin.	6,000
4.	Arranging mobile exhibitions of instructional materials demonstration kits books etc. in selected colleges.	10,000
5.	To provide to colleges books audiovisual equipt. and specialised equipment.	1,53,600
		<u>4,13,800</u>
b)	<u>Departmental requirements</u>	
1.	Providing a bank for different types of instructional material.	60,000
2.	Inviting teachers from participating colleges to spend a period of 3-6 months for research orientation/ or for developing instructional materials.	15,000
3.	Improvisation of suitable instructional kits for undergraduate teaching.	1,10,000
4.(i)	Honoraria to Project Coordinator	-
(ii)	TA/DA for visiting other UIPS.	6,000
(iii)	TA/DA for inviting distinguished persons from outside to participate in the workshop discussions.	9,000
	Total :	<u>2,00,000</u>
	Grand Total of (A+B)	<u>6,13,800</u>

5. University Leadership Project in Physics, Orissa University.

a) Colleges requirements :

1. Laboratory equipment.
2. Books
3. Workshop tools
4. Stationary for problems sheets, Lab. instructions.

contd..... p.t.o.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Item</u>		<u>Amount approved</u>
5.	Purchase of scientific films	₹	
6.	Demonstration equipments models, charts for colleges.	₹	
b) <u>Departmental requirements</u>			
1.	Salary of Coordinator +20% deputation allowance.	₹	
2.	Salary of 3 Readers.	₹	
3.	Administrative and technical staff.	₹	8,00,000
4.	Stationary, office equipment and publication cost.	₹	
5.	Contingency.	₹	
6.	Honoraria for staff for conducting workshop and refresher courses etc.	₹	
7.	Conveyance charges etc. (A/A).	₹	
Grand Total of (A+B)			8,00,000

6. University Leadership Project in Physics, Calicut University

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Items</u>		<u>Amount approved</u>
a) <u>College requirements</u>			
i)	Improvement of Laboratory facilities		1,50,000
ii)	Improvement of Library facilities.		1,00,000
iii)	Laboratory consumables & fabrication supplies		35,000
iv)	Miscellaneous		-
			2,85,000
b) <u>Departmental requirements</u>			
1) <u>Teachers training</u>			
i)	Salary of 3 additional teachers at the University Department.		1,00,000
ii)	Salary of substitute teachers in colleges.		2,00,000
iii)	Travel and living costs of teachers on training		45,000
iv)	Salary of one machinist one clerk and one Typist		30,000
v)	Laboratory Workshop consumables (University Deptt.)		30,000

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Items</u>	<u>Amount approved</u>
vi)	Miscellaneous	15,000
2)	<u>Research participation by selected college teachers</u>	
i)	Salary of substitute teachers in colleges	20,000
ii)	Travel and living costs of participating teachers.	2,000
iii)	Computer costs	nil
3.	<u>Curriculum Development &amp; Examination Reform</u>	
i)	Salary of one additional teacher at the University Deptt.	nil
ii)	Two workshops on curriculum development and examination reforms.(Travel of College teachers & Miscellaneous)	20,000
iii)	Miscellaneous	10,000
4.	<u>Preparation of teaching aids and materials</u>	
i)	Salary of one additional teachers of the University Deptt.	nil
ii)	Cost of preparing aids and distribution:	75,000
	Total :	<u>5,53,000</u>
	Grand total of (a+b)	<u>2,38,000</u>

7. University Leadership Project in Chemistry, Bangalore University.

a)	Colleges requirements	
1)	Curriculum construction including writing up of text books, teachers guide and lab. manuals.	70,330
2)	Faculty Improvement Programme	1,99,030
3)	Improvement of laboratories and workshops of the participating colleges.	3,60,000
		<u>6,29,360</u>

p.t.o.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Approved amount</u>
b)	<u>Departmental requirements</u>	Rs.
1)	Equipment	45,000
2)	Books	15,000
3)	Technical Staff	12,240
4)	Administrative Staff	15,620
5)	Contingencies	6,000
	Total :	<u>91,920</u>
	Grand total of (a+b)	7,21,830
2.	<u>University Leadership Project in Chemistry, Kamatak University</u>	
7.	<u>Colleges requirements</u>	
1)	4 short term courses per year for 30 teachers for 6 days each.	36,100
2)	Short term research projects for 4 college teachers per year	6,000
3)	Special lectures at colleges (6 teachers)	3,510
4)	Improvement of Laboratories, workshops and teaching aid in colleges	5,00,000
5)	Improvement of college libraries.	73,500
6)	Imparting of instruction materials, laboratory manuals, model questions and question bank.	75,000
	Total :	<u>7,44,110</u>
b)	<u>Departmental requirements</u>	
1)	Equipment & Books	60,000
b)	Academic staff (one Reader, one Lecturer, 3 part-time lecturers)	75,000
c)	Adm. staff & Tech. Staff	32,400
d)	Contingencies	12,000
		<u>2,79,400</u>
	Grand Total (a+b)	9,23,510

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount approved</u> per annum
9.	<u>University Leadership Project in Chemistry, Gujarat University</u>	
a)	<u>College requirements</u>	
1)	Improvement of Laboratory facilities (per 10 colleges each year)	50,000
2)	Library improvement	20,000
		1,00,000
b)	<u>Departmental requirements</u>	
1)	Remuneration to non-teaching staff (one Secretary-cum-Clerk, one Lib. Asstt., one Lab. Attendant)	15,300
2)	Honorarium to Project Coordinator	-
3)	Intensive training . . . . .	41,550
4)	Inservice training	12,975
5)	Seminars-cum-workshops	3,400
6)	Laboratory expenditure	20,000
7)	Books for departmental staff	3,000
8)	Visit by Universities teachers to colleges.	1,000
9)	Preparation of monographs, teachers guide, laboratory manuals etc.	10,000
10)	Lecture services by eminent scientists	3,000
11)	Visit to other U.P.'s	2,000
12)	Teaching aids, films and tapes	3,000
13)	Research project training to participants (6 teachers per year)	9,000
		1,31,725
	Grand total of (a + b)	2,31,725 per annum

Or Rs. 6,95,275/- for three years.

10.	<u>University Leadership Project in Biological Sciences, Marathwada University.</u>	
a)	<u>College requirements</u>	
1)	Preparation of text material	50,000
2)	Supply of text books	1,00,000
3)	Assistance to teaching & Research	50,000
4)	C.O.P News Letter	10,000
5)	equipment	2,00,000
	Total (a)	4,10,000

p.t.o.

Sl. No. Particulars Amount approved

b) University Requirements

1) Conferences, refresher courses, seminars etc.	1,00,000
2) Visiting Lecturers	40,000
3) Teaching and Administrative staff.	1,00,000
4) Contingencies	60,000

Total (b) 3,00,000

Grand Total (a+b) 7,10,000

11. University Leadership Project in Biological Sciences, Gorakhpur University

(a) University Departmental needs

1) Academic adm. & supporting staff	1,05,000
2) Equipment and Library requirements required for CCSEP activities.	45,000
Sub-Total	<u>1,50,000</u>

b) College requirements

1) Short-term courses etc.	1,50,000
2) College-University contact programmes:	30,000
3) Research participation by college teachers.	20,000
4) Preparation & distribution of curriculum materials, demonstration equipment etc.	15,000
5) Enhancement of college (i) Laboratories and (ii) libraries in Botany and Zoology Departments.	2,00,000
6) Other expenses	<u>25,000</u>

Grand total : 5,50,000

(a + b) 7,00,000

Appendix V to Item No. 13 of minutes  
of the UGC meeting held on 27-28th  
October, 1975.

	<u>Post</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Existing scale of pay</u>	<u>Revised scale of pay</u>
1.	Research Assistant	AMU JNU BHU	300-350	550-750
2.	Research and Reference Assistants in the Deptts. of Human Geography, Urdu, Arabic, Persian, Sociology . . and Management Studies	Delhi	325-575	550-900
3.	Research Officer	AMU	400-950	700-1300
4.	Sr. Research Officer	LHU	700-1250	1100-1600
5.	Jr. Research Officer	BHU	400-950	700-1300
6.	Associate Lecturers	AMU	350-650	650-960
7.	Sr. Res. Fellow	AMU	250-500	400-750
8.	Investigator	BHU	250-300	425-600
9.	Coordinator NSS Studies	Delhi	700-1250	1100-1600
10.	Case Analyst	Delhi	400-950	700-1300
11.	Editor Publication	JNU	700-1250	1100-1600
12.	Musician	Delhi	400-950	700-1300
13.	Saranggi Player Tabla Accompanist Violin " Mirdhangum "	Delhi	200-280	330-560

p.t.o.

Post	University	Existing scale of pay	Revised scale of pay
14. Tablora Player	Delhi	110-180	260-400
15. Instructor/Music & Dance	AMU	250-450	425-700
16. Instructor Table/ Sitar	AMU	130-256	330-400
17. Instructor in Music (Vocal/Instrumental) Accompanist	BHU	300-600	550-900
18. Artist	VB	275-650	550-900
19. Accompanists	VB	175-4 25	440-750



Appendix A to Part II of the minutes  
of the UGC meeting held on 27th and  
28th October, 1975 (Item No.21).

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

Fifth Plan allocation approved (UGC share)

Spill-over = Rs. 4.54 lakhs

Basic grants:

Books = Rs. 3.00 lakhs  
Equipment = Rs. 5.00 lakhs

New allocations:

Non-Recurring

Books = Rs. 17.00 lakhs  
Equipment = Rs. 13.70 lakhs  
Building = Rs. 17.00 lakhs  
Others = Rs. 0.50 lakh

Recurring

Staff:

Professors - 13  
Readers - 10  
Lecturers - 7  
Others - 4

Junior Research Fellowships - 25 (Twentyfive) at any given time to be utilised according to the guidelines to be indicated by the Commission for the purpose.

Annexure-1

Allocation for Equipment

Departments

Humanities & Social Sciences: Amount (Rs.in lakh)

Public Administration = 0.05  
Political Science = 0.05  
Economics = 0.10  
Sociology = 0.10  
Psychology = 0.30  
Ancient History & Culture = 0.30  
Journalism = 0.20  
Linguistics = 0.30

Sciences:

Chemistry = 2.00  
Physics = 2.00  
Central Workshop = 1.00  
Botany = 1.50  
Mathematics = 0.30

pto.

Amount approved:

b) <u>University Requirements</u>	
1) Conferences, refresher courses, seminars etc.	1,00,000
2) Visiting Lecturers	40,000
3) Teaching and Administrative staff.	1,00,000
4) Contingencies	60,000
Total (b)	3,00,000
Grand Total (a+b)	7,10,000

11. University Leadership Project in Biological Sciences, Gwalahpur University

(a) <u>University Departments needs</u>	
1) Academic adm. & supporting staff	1,05,000
2) Equipment and Library requirements required for CCSP activities.	45,000
Sub-Total	1,50,000
b) <u>College requirements</u>	
1) Short-term courses etc.	1,50,000
2) College-University contact programmes:	30,000
3) Research participation by college teachers.	20,000
4) Preparation & distribution of curriculum materials, demonstration equipment etc.	15,000
5) Enhancement of college (i) Laboratories and (ii) libraries in Botany and Zoology Departments.	2,00,000
6) Other expenses	25,000
Grand total :	5,50,000
(a + b)	7,00,000

-2-

Zoology	=	1.50
Geology	=	2.00
Biochemistry	=	2.00
Home Science	=	0.50
Central Instrumentation	=	5.00

Rs. 18.70 lakhs (including basic grant of Rs.5 lakhs)

Annexure-II

Books = Rs. 20.00 lakhs  
(including basic grant of Rs.3 lakhs)

Annexure-III

Allocation for Building

<u>Department/Item</u>		<u>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
Chemistry (5000 sq.ft.)	=	2.00
Physics	=	2.00
Botany	=	0.50
Mathematics	=	-
Zoology	=	0.50
Biochemistry	=	0.50
Central Instrumentation	=	4.00
Law	=	1.50
Teachers Hostel	=	3.00
Staff quarters	=	-
Students Hostel	=	3.00
Rs.		<u>17.00</u> lakhs

Annexure-IV

Others:

Visiting Professorship = Rs. 0.50 lakhs

Annexure-V

Details of Staff approved

<u>Department</u>	<u>Post</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Sanskrit	L-1	
Political Science	R-1	
Public Administration	P-1	
Economics	R-2	Econometrics and Statistics
Sociology	P-1	
Psychology	P-1	Tech. Asstt.
History	P-1	
Journalism	R-1	
Foreign Languages & Linguistics	R-1, L-2	Reader in German
Chemistry	P-1	Theoretical/Inorganic/Quantum Chemistry
Physics	P-1	Theoretical Physics

pto.

General Workshop Engineer  
& other technical staff

Mathematics	P-1, R-1 Operational research and Modern Applied Mathematics
Zoology	P-1, L-1 Ichthyology
Geology	R-1, L-1 Mineral prospecting/Geo- Chemistry
Biochemistry	P-1 Meta Bolism
Home Science	P-1 Meta Bolism
Law	P-1, R-2, L-1
Education	P-1, R-1, L-1 Teaching of New Mathematic.
Philosophy	P-1 Modern Logic
Central Instrumentation :	Centre Engineer and other teaching staff.

Appendix B to Part II of the minutes of the  
UGC meeting held on 27th and 28th October,  
1975 (Item No.21)

S.N.D.T.WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Fifth Plan allocation approved (UGC share)

Spill-over = Rs. 88.45 lakhs

Basic Grant:

Books = Rs. 3.00 lakhs  
Equipment = Rs. 67,742.22

New Allocations:

Non-Recurring

Books = Rs. 4.65 lakhs  
Equipment = Rs. 3.25 lakhs  
Building = Rs. 1.12 lakhs  
Others = Rs. 0.50 lakh

Recurring

Staff : = -

Annexure-I

Allocation for Equipment

Department

Humanities & Social Sciences      Amount (Rs.in lakhs)

Education = 1.00

Home Science:

Bombay Campus = 1.50  
Poona Campus = 0.75

Rs. 3.25 lakhs (including basic  
grant of Rs.0.50 lakh)

Annexure-II

Allocation for Books

Humanities & Social Sciences      Rs.  
Economics = 10,000  
Education = 20,000  
English = 10,000  
Fine Arts = 10,000  
Geography = 5,000  
Gujarati = 10,000  
Hindi = 10,000  
History = 10,000  
Political Science = 10,000  
Psychology = 10,000

pto.

Sociology & Social Work	=	10,000
Library Science	=	10,000
<u>Home Science</u>		
Bombay Campus	=	50,000
Poona Campus	=	40,000
Central Library	=	2,50,000
		<u>Rs. 4,65,000</u>

Annexure-III

Building:

Composite Building = 1,12,000 (Hostel)

Annexure-IV

Others:

Visiting Professorship = Rs. 0.50 lakh

Junior Research Fellowships = 10 (Ten) at any given time to be utilised according to the guidelines to be indicated by the Commission for the purp

Appendix C to Part II of the minutes of the  
UGC meeting held on 27th and 28th October,  
1975 (Item No.21)

TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Fifth Plan allocation approved

Spill-over = Rs.4.48 lakhs

Basic grants

Books = Rs.1.70 lakhs

Equipment = -

New Allocations:

Non-recurring

Books = Rs.3.00 lakhs (including a basic grant of Rs.1.7 lakhs)

Equipment = Rs.2.55 lakhs

Building = Rs.12.32 lakhs

Others = Rs.1.10 lakh

Recurring Staff

Professors - 3

Readers - 4

Lecturers - 5

Librarian - 1 (In the scale of Deputy Librarian in universities)

Others - 9

Research Fellowships - 10 (Ten) at any given time to be utilised according to the guidelines to be indicated by the Commission for the purpose.

Annexure-I

Allocation for Equipment

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
a) Data Processing (including air-conditioning)	= Rs.2.05 lakhs
b) Teaching Departments	= Rs.0.50 lakh

Annexure-II

Books & Journals = Rs.3.00 lakhs (including basic grant of Rs.1.70 lakh).

Annexure-III

Building = Rs.6.16 lakhs

pto.

Additional amount for teaching block	=	Rs. 0.62 lakh
Library extension	=	Rs. 2.70 lakhs
Teachers' Hostel	=	Rs. 9.00 lakhs

Annexure-IV

Others

Field work & contingency	=	Rs. 0.50 lakh
Visiting Professorship	=	Rs. 0.40 lakhs
Publications	=	Rs. 0.10 lakh

Annexure-V

Details of Staff

<u>Department/Item</u>	<u>Post</u>
1. Social work (including Social Sciences) Combined for all Departments.	= 2 Professors
2. Urban & Rural Community Development	= 1 Lecturer
3. Social Welfare Administration	= 1 Faculty Assistant
4. Family & Child Welfare Medical & Psychiatric Social Work Research Methodology Personnel Management	= 1 Faculty Assistant
5. Research Units	= 1P, 1R, 2L, 2FA
6. New Research Units	= 2R, 2L
7. Short-term and Part-time courses	= 1R
8. Data Processing Staff	= Technical Staff
9. Cartographer	= 1 Tech.Asstt.
10. Unit for study of Urban child & youth	=
11. Librarian	= 1



Appendix D to Part II of the minutes of the  
UGC meeting held on 27th and 28th October,  
1975 (Item No. 2i).

POONA UNIVERSITY

Fifth Plan allocation approved (UGC share)

Spill-over	=	Rs. 6.95 lakhs
<u>Basic grants:</u>		
Books	=	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
Equipment	=	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
<u>New Allocations:</u>		
<u>Non-Recurring</u>		
Books	=	Rs. 7.08 lakhs
Equipment	=	Rs. 24.03 lakhs
Building	=	Rs. 15.78 lakhs
Others	=	Rs. 1.35 lakh
<u>Recurring</u>		
<u>Staff:</u>		
Professors	=	12
Readers	=	17
Lecturers	=	13
Others	=	3
Junior Research Fellowships	=	20 (Twenty) at any given time to be utilised according to the guidelines to be indicated by the Commission for the purpose.

Annexure-I

Allocation for Equipment

<u>Department</u>	<u>Amount (Rs.)</u>
Marathi	10,000
Experimental	50,000
Psychology	
Philosophy	8,000
Journalism	20,000
Archaeology	20,000 (Exploration & Excavation)
Chemistry	5,00,000
Physics	3,00,000
Botany	2,00,000
Zoology	1,00,000
Mathematics & Statistics	50,000
Geology	2,00,000
Geography	40,000
Central Hobby-workshop & Common facilities Centre.	9,00,000
Extra Mural studies (T.A. & D.A.)	5,000
	<u>24,03,000</u>

pto.

Annexure-IIAllocation for Books

<u>Department</u>		<u>Amount (Rs.)</u>
Marathi	=	10,000
Hindi	=	30,000
English	=	30,000
Experimental		
Psychology	=	50,000
Politics & Public	=	20,000
Administraticn		
Philosophy	=	10,000
Law	=	23,000
History	=	10,000
Linguistics	=	10,000
Modern European	=	15,000
Languages		
Journalism	=	20,000
Sociology &		
Anthropology	=	20,000
Sanskrit and	=	15,000
Prakrit Language		
Library Science	=	5,000
Chemistry	=	30,000
Physics	=	50,000
Botany	=	35,000
Zoology	=	30,000
Mathematics &	=	1,00,000
Statistics		
Geology	=	25,000
Geography	=	30,000
Central Library	=	1,50,000
		<u>7,08,000</u>

Annexure-IIIAllocation for Building

<u>Item</u>		<u>Amount (Rs.)</u>
Extension to Humanities	=	1,25,000
building		
Extension to Arts	=	1,25,000
Faculty building		
Library Science	=	34,000
Chemistry	=	1,25,000
Physics	=	1,25,000
Botany	=	93,000 (including Rs.38,000 for cold room).
Zoology	=	76,000 (Rs.26,000/- for furniture for museum

pto.

Mathematics & Statistics	=	1,00,000	
Geology	=	1,50,000	
Central Library	=	75,000	
Central & Hobby Workshop & Common Facilities	=	1,00,000	(include Rs.50,000/- for air-conditioning).
Men's Hostel	=	75,000	
Women's Hostel	=	1,00,000	
Teachers Quarters	=	2,25,000	
Extension of Guest House	=	50,000	
		<u>15,78,000</u>	

Annexure-IV

Others.

Central and Hobby Workshop & Common facilities centre	=Rs. 0.70 lakh
Extra mural studies	=Rs.0.15 lakh
Visiting Professorship	= Rs.0.50 lakh

Annexure-V

Details of Staff approved

<u>Department</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Marathi	1R	
Hindi	1R	
English	1P	(English language teaching)
Experimental Psychology	1R	(in Applied Psychology)
	1L	(in measurement)
Politics & Public Administration	1L	
Philosophy	1R, 1L	
Law	1R, 1L	
History	1R	(History of Western India)
	1L	
Linguistics	1R	
Modern European Languages	1P (in German)	
	1R (in Russian)	
Journalism	1P	
Sociology & Anthropology	1R	(in Research Methodology)
	1	Tech.Asstt. (for Anthropology).
Sanskrit & Prakrit Language	2R	

Archaeology	1P
Library Science	1R, 1L
Chemistry	3P (one each in organic chemistry and Bio-Chemistry and Inorganic Chemistry)
Physics	2P (One in Material Science Opto-Electronics & one in Theoretical Solid State Physics). 2R (One in Instrumentation and one in Radiation Physics & Chemistry or Radiology & Biophysics). 2L
Botany	1P (Experimental Botany). 2L (one in Pharmacognosy and one in Taxonomy and Physiology of Micro-organism).
Zoology	1P (Entomology) 1R (Insect Physiology). 1 Tech. Asstt.
Mathematics/Stat.	2R
Geology	1L, 1 Museum Asstt.
Geography	1P (in Geomorphology) 1L 1 Museum Asstt.

Appendix A to Part II of the minutes of the  
UGC meeting held on 27th and 28th October,  
1975 (Item No.22)

---

South Gujarat University

V Plan Allocation Approved (UGC share)

Spill over = 16.00 lakhs

Basic grants.

i) Books = 3.00 lakhs.

ii) Equipment = 5.00 lakhs.

New Allocation

(i) NR

Books = 7.00 lakhs

Equipment = 3.00 lakhs

Building = 5.50 lakhs

Others = 0.90 lakhs

Total NR = Rs. 16.40 lakhs.

ii) RECURRING.

Staff.

Professor - 9

Readers -12

Lecturers -15

Research Assistants.-3

Junior Research Fellowships = 10 (Ten) at any given time  
@ Rs.400/- p.m. to be operated  
according to UGC Fellowship  
rules.

Details are given in annexure I to V.

Annexure I

South Gujarat University

Allocation approved for equipment.

<u>Department.</u>		<u>Amount.</u>
Workshop (including shed)	=	1.75 lakhs
Physics.	=	3.00 lakhs
Chemistry	=	3.00 lakhs
Math & Statistics.	=	0.25 lakhs
		<hr/>
		8.00 lakhs
		<hr/>
		Including basic granty of Rs.5 lakhs.

Annexure II.

<u>Building.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
Staff Quarters.	Rs. 5.50 lakhs.
N.R.S.C. & Canteen.	
Health Centre.	

Annexure III.

<u>OTHERS.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
Visiting Professorship	= Rs. 0.50 lakhs
Furniture. (Canteen)	= Rs. 0.40 lakhs.

Annexure .IV.

Details of Staff approved.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Department.</u>	<u>Staff.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
1.	<u>School of Social Change.</u>		
	(a) Public Administration	1P 1R 1L	
	(b) Economics.	1R, 1L.	
	(c) Sociology	1P, 1R, 1L	
	(d) Inter disciplinary	1P, 1 Research Assistant (Statistics)	
			The Professor should be a specialist in Research Methodology.
2.	<u>Education.</u>	1R	

Contd.../

Contd..

1	2	3	4
3. English		1R, 1L	
4. Physics.		1P, 2R, 2L	1 Reader in solid state Physics 1 Reader with Technology qualifications.
5. Chemistry		1P, 2R, 4L	Reader in Theoretical Chemistry, Physical Organic/Physical Organic Chemistry/Solid State Chemistry.
6. Maths & Statistics.	2P, 2R, 2L, 2 R.A.		1 Professor and 1 Reader each in Mathematics and Statistics.
7. Bio-Sciences.		1P, 1R, 3L.	Professor and Reader in Marine Biology/Algology/Fishery/ Morphology/Econology.
		8P, 12R, 15L, 3 Others.	

---

P = Professor.  
R = Reader.  
L = Lecturer.  
R.A. = Research Assistant.

Appendix B to Part II of the minutes of the  
UGC meeting held on 27th and 28th October,  
1975 (Item No.22).

---

M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA.

Fifth Plan allocation approved. (UGC share)

Spill-over = Rs. 9.19 lakh

Basic grants =

i) Books. = Rs. 5.00 lakh

ii) Equipment = Rs. 7.50 lakh

New allocation:

I. Non-Recurring:

Books. = Rs. 15.00 lakh

Equipment. = Rs. 15.50 lakhs.

Building = Rs. 16.00 lakh

Others. = Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Total NR = Rs. 56.50 lakhs.

II. Staff.

Professor - 10

Readers. - 21

Lecturers - 19

Others. - 5

Junior Research Fellowships. = 25 (Twenty five) at any given time  
@ Rs. 400/- p.m. to be operated according  
to the UGC Fellowships rules.

Details are given in Annexures I to V.



Annexure I

M.S.UNIVERSITY OF BARODA.

Allocation for Equipment.

<u>Department.</u>	<u>Amount.</u> (Rs. in lakhs)
Repair & maintenance of existing equipment	1.00
Workshop	1.00
Foreign languages	0.75
Economics.	0.10
Archaeology & Ancient History	0.40
Social Work	0.25
College & Indian Music, Dance & Dramatics.	0.35
Fine Arts.	0.50
Geography	0.20
Statistics.	0.75
Sociology	1.40
Biochemistry	0.50
Microbiology .	0.50 . .
Botany	1.00
Zoology	1.50
Geology	1.00
Chemistry	1.00
Physics.	2.00
Home Science.	0.25
Central Instrumentation	7.50
Misc.	1.05
Total:	<u>23.00</u> (including a basic grant of Rs.7.50 lakhs)

Annexure II.

Books = Rs.20.00 lakhs (including a basic grant or Rs.5.00 lakh).

Annexure III.

Buildings:

Department of Economics	}	Rs.16.00 lakhs.
Department of Foreign Languages		
Department of History		
Department of Law		
Modernisation of Play Box		
Quarters for Class IV staff.		
N.R.S.C.		
Teachers Hostel.		

Annexure IV.

Faculty Development	= Rs.2.00 lakh
Research Fund	= Rs.2.00 lakh
Visiting Professorship	= Rs.1.00 lakh
Publication	= Rs.1.00 lakh
Misc.	= Rs.4.00 lakh.

Annexure V

M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA.

Details of Staff approved.

<u>Faculty</u>	<u>Post</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
<u>Faculty of Arts.</u>		
Archaeology & Ancient History	2L, 2T**	**1Tech.Asstt. & 1 Library Asstt.
History	2R	
Sanskrit	1L	
English	2R, 1L	
French	1L	
Russian	1L	
Gujarati	1L	
Hindi	1L	
Marathi	1L	
Linguistics	1L	
Economics.	1R, 1 R.A.	Reader in Economics of Education
Political Science & Administration.	2R.A.	
Sociology.	1L	
Library Science.	1R, 1L (Dy. Librarian)	
<u>Faculty of Science:</u>		
Botany.	2P	
Zoology.	2R	
Chemistry.	1P, 2R	Theoretical Chemistry/ Physical Organic. and Solid State Chemistry.
Physics.	2R*1L	*Solid State and experimental Physics.
Geology	3R, 1L++	++ Curator-cum-Technician.
Mathematics.	1L	
Statistics.	1P, 1R	Professor in operation Research/ Econometrics, Reader Statistical Services Unit.
<u>Faculty of Education.</u>		
Psychology.	1R+	+ Clinical Psychology or Industrial Psychology.
<u>Faculty of Commerce:</u>		
Banking & Business Finance.	1P	
Accounts.	1R	
<u>Faculty of Law:</u>		
Law	1R, 1L.	

Contd.. 2/-

Faculty of Fine Arts:

Applied Arts.	2L	1 (Attendant in Graphic art)
Museology.	1P	

Faculty of Home Science:

Foods & Nutrition.	1P	
Home Science Education & Extension.	1L	(Supervisor)

College of Indian Music,  
Dance & Dramatics.

Music (Vocal)	1P	
Instrumental Music.	1R, 1L	Reader in table.
Dance.	1P	
Dramatics.	1P	Lecturer in Sitar.

Oriental Institute.

All temporary staff  
on Ramayana Project.

---

Professor = P  
Reader = R  
Lecturer = L  
Research Assistant = R.A..

Appendix C to Part II of the minutes of the UGC meeting held on 27th and 28th October, 1975 (Item No.22).

---

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY.

Fifth Plan allocation approved (UGC share)

Spill over = Rs. 1.72 lakhs

Basic grants:

Books = Rs. 3.00 lakh

Equipment = Rs. 5.00 lakh

New allocations:

N.R. Books = Rs. 7.00 lakh  
Equipment = Rs. 14.65 lakhs  
Buildings = Rs. 12.00 lakhs  
Others = Rs. 1.00 lakh

Total NR. = Rs. 34.65 lakhs..

R. Staff:

Professors - 6

Readers - 18

Lecturers - 19

Others. - 7

Junior Research Fellowships = 15 (Fifteen) at any given time,  
@ Rs.400/- p.m. to be operated  
according to the UGC fellowship rules.

---

Annexure I.

Allocation approved for equipment

<u>Department.</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. in lakh)</u>
Physics & Chemistry	= 10.5
Instrumentation Workshop	= 1.5
Life Sciences	= 5.5*
Mathematics & Statistics.	= 1.0
Humanities & Social Sciences	= 1.0
Teacher Education.	= 0.15

19.65 (including a basic grant of  
Rs.5.00 lakh).

\*Includes needs of Garden and Animal House.

Annexure II

Sardar Patel University

Books - Rs. 10.00 Lacs  
(including basic grant of  
Rs.3 lakh).

Annexure III.

Buildings.

- |  |   |                 |
|--|---|-----------------|
| 1. Building for depts. of Humanities and Social Sciences.        | } | Rs.12.00 lakhs. |
| 2. Additional floor for Botany.                                  |   |                 |
| 3. Animal House.   |   |                 |
| 4. Building for the depts. of Maths., Statistics, Home Sciences. |   |                 |
| 5. Building for Instrumentation workshop.                        |   |                 |

Annexure IV

Others.

Visiting professorships.	0.50 lakhs
General Schemes.	0.50 lakhs.

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY

Annexure V

Details of Staff approved.

<u>Department.</u>		<u>Posts.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Physics.	=	2P,2R,1L,1T.	2 Professors and 1 Reader in the field of solid state theory, Solid State Electronics 1 Reader in X-ray Crystallography/Spectroscopy.
		∠State Electronics	
Chemistry.	=	1P,3R,2L,1T.	1 Professor in Petro-Chemicals/Polymer Technology, 1 Reader in Physical Organic Chemistry/x-Ray crystallography, 1 Reader in Industrial Chemistry and 1 Reader in Theoretical Chemistry.
Mathematics and Statistics.		1P,2R,1L,1 Assistant.	1 Professor and 1 Reader in Statistics, 1 Reader in Mathematics.
Life Sciences.	=	3R,4L,2T	1 Reader each in Cell/Bio-chemistry and Plant Physiology.
		∠Biology	
Economics.	=	1P,1R,2L,1R.A.	
Sociology	=	1P,1R,1L,1R.A.	
Commerce.	=	1P,2R,2L	
Hindi.	=	1R	
English	=	1P, 1L	One Professor in Literature.
Gujarati	=	1P,1L	
Sanskrit.	=	1L	
History	=	1L	
Political Science.	=	1L	
Home Science.	=	1R,1L	1 Reader in Food & Nutrition.
Education	=	2R,1L	

9P,18R,19L,7 others.

P = Professor.  
R = Reader  
L = Lecturer.  
R.A. = Research Assistant.  
T = Technicians.

Appendix D to Part II of the minutes of the UGC meeting held on 27th and 28th October, 1975 (Item No. 22).

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY:

Fifth Plan allocation approved (UGC share)

Spill-over = 16.60 lakhs

Basic grants

Books = 3.00 lakh

Equipment = 5.00 lakh

New allocations:

V.R. Books = 7.00 lakh  
Equipment = 15.00 lakh  
Buildings = 9.20 lakh  
Others = 12.50 lakh  
Total NR=Rs. 43.70 lakhs

R Staff:

Professors - 6  
Readers - 19  
Lecturers - 15  
Others - 7

Junior Research Fellowships

25 (Twenty five) at any given time.

@ Rs.400/- p.m. to be operated according to the UGC Fellowships rules.

Details are given in Annexures I to V.

Annexure II

Sardar Patel University

Books - Rs. 10.00 lakhs  
(including basic grant of Rs.3 lakh).

Annexure III.

Buildings.

- |  |   |                 |
|--|---|-----------------|
| 1. Building for depts. of Humanities and Social Sciences.        | } | Rs.12.00 lakhs. |
| 2. Additional floor for Botany.                                  |   |                 |
| 3. Animal House.   |   |                 |
| 4. Building for the depts. of Maths., Statistics, Home Sciences. |   |                 |
| 5. Building for Instrumentation workshop.                        |   |                 |

Annexure IV

Others.

Visiting professorships.	0.50 lakhs
General Schemes.	0.50 lakhs.



SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY

Annexure V

Details of Staff approved.

<u>Department.</u>		<u>Posts.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Physics.	=	2P,2R,1L,1T.	2 Professors and 1 Reader in the field of solid state theory, Solid State Electronics 1 Reader in X-ray Crystallography/Spectroscopy.
		∠State Electronics	
Chemistry.	=	1P,3R,2L,1T.	1 Professor in Petro-Chemicals/Polymer Technology, 1 Reader in Physical Organic Chemistry/x-Ray crystallography, 1 Reader in Industrial Chemistry and 1 Reader in Theoretical Chemistry.
Mathematics and Statistics.		1P,2R,1L,1 Assistant.	1 Professor and 1 Reader in Statistics, 1 Reader in Mathematics.
Life Sciences.	=	3R,4L,2T	1 Reader each in Cell/Bio-chemistry and Plant Physiology.
		∠Biology	
Economics.	=	1P,1R,2L,1R.A.	
Sociology	=	1P,1R,1L,1R.A.	
Commerce.	=	1P,2R,2L	
Hindi.	=	1R	
English	=	1P, 1L	One Professor in Literature.
Gujarati	=	1P,1L	
Sanskrit.	=	1L	
History	=	1L	
Political Science.	=	1L	
Home Science.	=	1R,1L	1 Reader in Food & Nutrition.
Education	=	2R,1L	

9P,18R,19L,7 others.

P = Professor.  
R = Reader  
L = Lecturer.  
R.A. = Research Assistant.  
T = Technicians.

Appendix D to Part II of the minutes of the UGC meeting held on 27th and 28th October, 1975 (Item No.22).

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY:

Fifth Plan allocation approved (UGC share)

Spill-over = 16.60 lakhs

Basic grants

Books = 3.00 lakh

Equipment = 5.00 lakh

New allocations:

N.R. Books = 7.00 lakh  
Equipment = 15.00 lakh  
Buildings = 9.20 lakh  
Others = 12.50 lakh  
Total NR=Rs. 43.70 lakhs

R Staff:

Professors - 6  
Readers - 19  
Lecturers - 15  
Others - 7

Junior Research Fellowships

25 (Twenty five) at any given time.

@ Rs.400/- p.m. to be operated according to the UGC Fellowships rules.

Details are given in Annexures I to V.

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

Annexure.I

Allocation approved for Equipment

<u>Department</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. in lakh)</u>
Economics.	0.30
Other depts. in Humanities & Social Sciences.	0.20
Botany.	1.00
Zoology.	1.50
Mathematics & Statistics.	0.50
Physics*	3.00
Chemistry	2.00
Workshop.	1.00
Major Equipment/ Central Instrumentation Facility.	
(a) Life Sciences.	3.00
(b) Physical Sciences.	7.50
	<hr/>
	20.00
	<hr/>
	(including basic grant of Rs. 5 lakhs).

P.T.O.

Annexure II

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

Books = Rs. 10 Lakhs (including basic grant of Rs. 3 lakhs)

Buildings: Annexure III

Item. Amount (Rs. in lakh)

Physics Department (including Field Station for ionospheric work).	= Rs. 1.50
Mathematics/Statistics.	= Rs. <del>1.50</del>
Students Centre & Canteen.	= Rs. <del>2.00</del>
Non-teaching staff qrs.	= Rs. 1.20
Extension of Library.	= Rs. 1.00
Extension of Laboratory space	= Rs. 1.00
	<hr/>
	Rs. 9.20
	<hr/>

Annexure IV

Others: Amount (Rs. in lakh)

Faculty Improvement.	= Rs. 1.00
Research by individual teachers	= Rs. 1.00
Youth programmes.	= Rs. 0.50

Reorganisation of P.G. Education  
in colleges. = Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

P.T.O.

Appendix D to Part II of the minutes of the UGC meeting held on 27th and 28th October, 1975 (Item No. 22).

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY:

Fifth Plan allocation approved (UGC share)

Spill-over = 16.60 lakhs

Basic grants

Books = 3.00 lakh  
Equipment = 5.00 lakh

New allocations:

N.R. Books = 7.00 lakh  
Equipment = 15.00 lakh  
Buildings = 9.20 lakh  
Others = 12.50 lakh  
Total NR=Rs. 43.70 lakhs

R Staff:

Professors - 6  
Readers - 19  
Lecturers - 15  
Others - 7

Junior Research Fellowships 25 (Twenty five) at any given time.

@ Rs.400/- p.m. to be operated according to the UGC Fellowships rules.

Details are given in Annexures I to V.

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

Annexure.I

Allocation approved for Equipment

<u>Department</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. in lakh)</u>
Economics.	0.30
Other depts. in Humanities & Social Sciences.	0.20
Botany.	1.00
Zoology.	1.50
Mathematics & Statistics.	0.50
Physics*	3.00
Chemistry	2.00
Workshop.	1.00
Major Equipment/ Central Instrumentation Facility.	
(a) Life Sciences.	3.00
(b) Physical Sciences.	7.50
	<hr/>
	20.00
	<hr/>
	(including basic grant of Rs. 5 lakhs).

P.T.O.

Annexure II

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

Books = Rs. 10 lakhs (including basic grant of Rs. 3 lakhs)

Buildings: Annexure III

Item. Amount (Rs. in lakh)

Physics Department (including Field Station for ionospheric work).	= Rs. 1.50
Mathematics/Statistics.	= Rs. <del>1.50</del>
Students Centre & Canteen.	= Rs. <del>2.00</del>
Non-teaching staff qrs.	= Rs. 1.20
Extension of Library.	= Rs. 1.00
Extension of Laboratory space	= Rs. 1.00
	<hr/>
	Rs. 9.20

Annexure IV

Others: Amount (Rs. in lakh)

Faculty Improvement.	= Rs. 1.00
Research by individual teachers	= Rs. 1.00
Youth programmes.	= Rs. 0.50
Reorganisation of P.G. Education in colleges.	= Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

P.T.O.

Annexure VDetails of Staff approved

<u>Department.</u>	<u>Post</u>	<u>Specialisation</u>
<u>School of Sciences.</u>		
Chemistry.	1R*	*Theoretical Chemistry/ Physical inorganic chemistry, solid state chemistry.
Physics (including space Science)	1P**, 1R, 2T.A.	** Ionosphere, *Theoretical Solid State Physics
Botany.	1R@, 1L++	@ Microbiology. ++ Ecology.
Zoology.	2R@@	@@Reproductive Physiology, cytogenetics.
Mathematics.	1R, 1L	
Statistics,	2R <sup>o</sup> , 1Stat. Asstt.	o Applied Statistics, Operations research.
<u>School of Social Sciences:</u>		
Economics.	2R*, 1L	*Econometrics/Quantitative Methods.
Sociology.	1P*, 1R	* Research Methodology.
Political Science.	1P, 1R.A.	Regional Politics.
Labour Welfare.	1R, 1L	
History.	1P, 1R, 1L	
<u>School of Psychology, Philosophy &amp; Education:</u>		
Psychology.	1R	
Philosophy.	1R	
<u>School of Languages.</u>		
Gujarati	1R, 2L	
Linguistics.	1L	
English	1R, 2L	
Hindi	1R, 2L	
Sanskrit	1P, 1L	
Language Laboratory for English and Foreign Languages.	1R, 1L, 3 Asstts.	
Centre for Management & Professional Training	1R	
Tamil	1L	

---

P = Professor  
R = Reader  
L = Lecturer  
T.A. = Technical Assistant.



Appendix - I to Part II of the minutes  
of the UGC meeting held on 27th & 28th  
October, 1975 (Item No. 23 ).

Megadh University

Allocation approved during the V Plan period  
(All figures are in lakhs of rupees)

...

A. Spill over 9.96

B. Basic Grants

a) Books 3.00  
b) Equipment 5.00

C. New Allocation

... Non-recurring ...

1. Books 10.35  
2. Equipment 7.95  
3. Buildings 19.41  
4. Other schemes. 6.42

---

62.09

---

D. Recurring:

1. Staff - 13 Professors, 18 Readers, 3 Lecturers and 9 other staff.
2. Junior Fellowship: 20 Junior Fellowships of the value of Rs.400/- p.m. at any given time to be operated in accordance with the UGC guidelines.

Details are given in the Annexures I to IV.

.....

Annexure-I

MAGADH UNIVERSITY

Financial implications of non-recurring items  
(all figures are in lakhs of rupees).

.....

S.No.	Name of the Department	Books & Journals 100%	Equipment 100%
<u>A. Faculty of Science</u>			
1.	Physics	0.50	1.50
2.	Chemistry	0.50	2.00
3.	Botany	0.50	1.00
4.	Zoology	0.50	1.00
5.	Mathematics	0.25	-
		<u>2.25</u>	<u>5.50</u>
<u>B. Faculty of Humanities &amp; Social Sciences</u>			
1.	Geography	0.25	0.50
2.	English	0.37	0.13
3.	Urdu	0.10	0.05
4.	Hindi	0.30	-
5.	Sanskrit	0.15	-
6.	Philosophy	0.25	-
7.	Psychology	0.38	0.38
8.	Economics	0.25	0.08
9.	History	0.25	-
10.	Ancient Indian and Asian Studies	0.50	-
11.	Political Science	0.30	0.09
12.	Applied Economics & Commerce	0.50	0.25
		<u>3.60</u>	<u>1.48</u>
<u>C. Others</u>			
1.	Central Workshop	-	0.37
2.	Central Library	4.50	0.10
3.	Data Processing and Documentation Centre.	-	0.50
		<u>10.35</u>	<u>7.95</u>
	Total:	<u>10.35</u>	<u>7.95</u>

Annexure II

Magadh University

Details of allocation approved for Building and furniture during the V Plan period (figures are in lakhs of rupees).

....

<u>Department</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>	<u>State/University Share</u>
1. Urdu	0.50	0.50
2. Hindi	0.50	0.50
3. Philosophy	0.05	0.05
4. Psychology	0.75	0.75
5. History	0.06	0.06
6. Political Science	0.05	0.05
7. Central Library	5.00	5.00
8. Mens' Hostel (150 persons)	6.75	6.75
9. Women's Hostel (50 inmates)	3.75	1.25
10. Canteen Building	2.00	1.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total:	19.41	15.91
	<hr/>	<hr/>

.....

Annexure III

Magadh University

Allocation approved for Misce. schemes  
(figures are in lakhs of rupees).

.....

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>	<u>State/University Share</u>
1. Equipment for Health Centre	0.37	0.13
2. Seed money for preparing detailed plan for establishing centre for development studies.	0.25	-
3. Museum for Ancient History Department.	0.30	-
4. Botanical Garden	0.25	-
5. Herbarium	0.10	-
6. Inoculation Chamber	0.20	-
7. Dark room and Temperature control room (Zoology Department).	0.20	-
8. Zoology Museum	0.75	-
9. Publication of research work and theses.	2.00	-
10. Faculty Improvement Programmes	2.00	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6.42	0.13
	<hr/>	<hr/>

.....

Annexure IV

Magadh University

Staff approved during the V Plan period.

<u>Department</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Specialisation</u>
1. Physics	1R 1L	Nuclear Physics/Electronics
2. Chemistry	1P 1R 10 Other	Inorganic Chemistry Organic/Analytical Chemistry Micro analyst
3. Botany	2R	Plant Physiology/Bio. Chemistry/Phycology.
4. Zoology	2R	Open
5. Mathematics	1P 1R	Operational Research/ Statistics/Computer analysis Bio Mathematics/Computer Science
6. English	1R	Open
7. Urdu	1P 1L	Open Open
8. Hindi	1P 1R 1L	Literary Criticism Specialisation may be intimated by the University to the UGC before filling up the post.
9. Sanskrit	1P	-
10. Philosophy	1R	Indian Philosophy
11. Psychology	1P 1R	Educational Psychology Social Psychology
12. Economics	1P 1R	Quantitative Economics Regional Economics/Planning
13. History	1P 1R	Medieval History Historiography/Modern History
14. Ancient History and Asian Studies.	2P 2R	1. Archeology 2. South East Asian History 1. Social & Economics History of Ancient India 2. Tibetan Studies.
15. Political Science	1P 1R	Normative Political Theory Public Administration/ International relation
16. Applied Economics & Commerce	2P	1. Applied Economics 2. Cost Accountancy/Business Management

17. Central Workshop	30	ther 1. Workshop Suptd. 2. Senior Technician 3. Junior Technician
18. Data Processing Centre	10	ther Chief Programmer
19. Central Library	20	ther 1. Professional Assistant 2. Cataloguer
20. Development officer	1	
21. Dean of Students Welfare	1	

---

13P, 18R, 3L and 9 others.

.....

Appendix - II to part II of the minutes of the UGC Meeting held on 27th and 28th October, 1975 (Item No. 23 ).

---

Patna University

Allocation approved during the V Plan period  
(All figures are in lakhs of rupees).

.....

A. Spill over 14.86

B. Basic grants

a) Books 5.00  
b) Equipment 7.50

C. New Allocation:

Non-Recurring

1. Books 12.80  
2. Equipment 11.33  
3. Building and furniture. 25.125  
4. Other schemes. 17.66

---

94.275

---

D. Recurring

1. Staff = 10 Professors, 29 Readers, 10 Lecturers and 1 Instrumentation Engineer.
2. 25 Junior Fellowships of the value of Rs.400/-p.m. at any given time to be operated according to the guidelines laid down by the University Grants Commission.

Details are given in Annexures I to IV.

.....

Annexure-I

Patna University

Amount approved for Books and Equipments Department wise details

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Departments</u>	<u>Books &amp; Journals 100%</u>	<u>Equipments 100%</u>
1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>A. Humanities &amp; Social Sciences</u>			
1.	English	0.250	0.10
2.	Bengali	0.075	0.05
3.	Hindi	0.250	-
4.	Urdu	0.120	0.05
5.	Maithili	0.075	0.05
6.	Arabic	0.075	0.05
7.	Persian	0.075	0.05
8.	Sanskrit	0.120	-
9.	Economics	0.250	0.15
10.	History	0.250	0.20
11.	A.I.H. & Archeology	0.150	-
12.	Sociology	0.250	-
13.	Philosophy	0.150	-
14.	Labour & Social Welfare	0.150	-
15.	Political Science	0.200	-
16.	Applied Economics & Commerce	0.250	-
17.	Psychology	0.200	-
18.	Law	0.380	-
19.	Education	0.250	-
		3.520	0.70
<u>B. Science</u>			
1.	Physics	0.750	1.500
2.	Chemistry	0.500	1.750
3.	Geology	0.500	2.000
4.	Mathematics	0.380	-
5.	Statistics	0.380	0.380
6.	Sociology	0.500	1.250
7.	Botany	0.650	1.250
8.	Geography	0.500	1.120
		4.160	9.250



1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>C. New Departments</u>			
1.	Home Science	0.120	0.250
2.	Central Instrumentation Laboratory	-	0.130
3.	Data Processing Centre	-	0.500
		<hr/> 0.120 <hr/>	<hr/> 0.880 <hr/>
<u>D. Others</u>			
1.	Central Workshop	-	0.500
2.	Central Library	5.000	-
	<b>Grand Total:</b>	<hr/> 12.80 <hr/>	<hr/> 11.330 <hr/>

Annexure II

PATNA UNIVERSITY

Allocation approved for building and furniture during the V Plan (figures are in lakhs of rupees).

....

S.No.	Department	UGC Share	State/University Share
1.	English	0.025	0.025
2.	Bengali	0.025	0.025
3.	Hindi	0.025	0.025
4.	Urdu	0.050	0.050
5.	Maithili	0.025	0.025
6.	Arabic	0.025	0.025
7.	Economics	0.025	0.025
8.	Applied Economics & Commerce	0.060	0.060
9.	Psychology	0.025	0.025
10.	Law	0.500	0.500
11.	Physics	1.500	1.500
12.	Chemistry	0.250	0.250
13.	Home Science	0.750	0.750
14.	Data Processing Centre	0.500	0.500
15.	Language Block	1.500	1.500
16.	Social Science Block	1.250	1.250
17.	Commerce Block	1.000	1.000
18.	Men's Hostel (two) each for 100 students.	9.00	9.00
19.	Additional kitchen and Toilet Blocks in existing Hostels.	1.00	1.00
20.	Two canteen buildings	3.340	1.660
21.	New Health Centre building	1.50	0.50
22.	Guest House	1.500	1.500
23.	University Press	1.250	1.250
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		25.125	22.445
		<hr/>	<hr/>

.....

Annexure-IIIPatna University

Allocation made for other/Misc. schemes during  
the V Plan period (all figures are in lakhs of rupees).

.....

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>UGC Share</u>	<u>State/University</u> <u>Share</u>
1. Seminar and workshop for English Department.	0.25	-
2. Jeep for Ancient History Department.	0.40	-
3. Jeep for Field Work for Sociology Department.	0.40	-
4. Field Work for Economics Department.	0.20	-
5. Field Work for Labour and Social Welfare Department.	0.15	-
6. Test materials Field work for Psychology Department.	0.12	-
7. Jeep and Field work for Geology Department.	0.50	-
8. Animal House, Field Work and Vehicle for Zoology Department.	2.10	-
9. Botanical Garden, Field Work and mobile laboratory for <del>Botany</del> Department.	1.10	-
10. Field Survey and Maps for Geography Department.	0.75	-
11. Seed money for formulating proposal for centre for development studies.	0.25	-
12. Publication of Research Work	2.00	-
13. Faculty Improvement Programme.	5.00	-
14. Equipment*Health Centre.	1.88	0.62
15. Ambulance Van	0.56	0.19
16. Visiting Professorship	2.00	-
	<hr/> 17.66	<hr/> 0.81

Annexure IV

Patna University

Staff approved during the V Plan period.

<u>Department</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Field of specialisation</u>
1. English	2R 1L	1. Comparative Literature 2. English Linguistics 1. German 2. Russian
2. Hindi	2R	Open
3. Urdu	1R	-
4. Persian	1L	-
5. Sanskrit	1L	-
6. Economics	1R	Quantitative Economics
7. History	1R	South Indian History
8. Ancient Indian History	1P 1R 1L	Open Numismatics Epigraphy
9. Sociology	1P 1R	Social Anthropology Specialisation may be indicated by the University before filling up the post.
10. Philosophy	1P 1L	Ethics Open
11. Psychology	1P 1R	Organisation Psychology Open
12. Labour & Social Welfare	1R 1L	
13. Political Science	1R 1L	International relations Open
14. Applied Economics and Commerce	2R 1R	Open "
15. Law	1R	
16. Education	1P 1R	Educational Psychology Open
17. Physics	2R	
18. Chemistry	2R	1. Analytical Chemistry 2. Pharmacy
19. Geology	1P 1R	Petrology Geomorphology and Quaternary Geology and Sedimentology.
20. Mathematics	1R	Algebraic Topology/Topology Functional analysis/Modern Algebra.

		1R	Open
22.	Zoology	1P 1R 1L	Comparative endocrinology Entomology & Animal Ecology Embryology & Animal behaviour
23.	Botany	2P  2R	1. Mycology & Plant Pathology 2. Cytogenetic Molecular Genetics/Ext. Taxonomy. 1. Exp. Phycology/Cytogenet 2. Plant Biochemistry
24.	Geography	2R	1. Quantitative Geography 2. Population Geography
25.	Home Science	1R 1L	Open
26.	Central Instrumentation Laboratory.	1	Instrumentation Engineer in Reader grade.

---

10P, 29R, 10L & 1 Other

.....

Appendix III to Part II of the minutes  
of the UGC meeting held on 27th & 28th  
October, 1975 (Item No. 23 ).

Bihar University

Allocation approved during the V Plan period  
(All figures are in lakhs of rupees)

.....

A. Spill over 19.60

B. Basic grant

a) Books 3.00  
b) Equipment 5.00

C. New Allocation

1. Books & Journals 11.19  
2. Equipment 7.92  
3. Building 5.29  
4. Other schemes 12.14

---

64.14

---

D. Recurring:

1. Staff - 4 Professors, 23 Readers, 7 Lecturers and 9 others.
2. Fellowships - 20 Junior Fellowships of the value of Rs.400/- p.m. at any given time to be operated in accordance with the U.G.C. guidelines.

Details are given in the Annexures I to IV.

.....

Patna University

Allocation made for other/Misc. schemes during  
the V Plan period (all figures are in lakhs of rupees).

.....

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>UGC Share</u>	<u>State/Universi</u> <u>Share</u>
1. Seminar and workshop for English Department.	0.25	-
2. Jeep for Ancient History Department.	0.40	-
3. Jeep for Field Work for Sociology Department.	0.40	-
4. Field Work for Economics Department.	0.20	-
5. Field Work for Labour and Social Welfare Department.	0.15	-
6. Test materials Field work for Psychology Department.	0.12	-
7. Jeep and Field work for Geology Department.	0.50	-
8. Animal House, Field Work and Vehicle for Zoology Department.	2.10	-
9. Botanical Garden, Field Work and mobile laboratory for Botany Department.	1.10	-
10. Field Survey and Maps for Geography Department.	0.75	-
11. Seed money for formulating proposal for centre for development studies.	0.25	-
12. Publication of Research Work	2.00	-
13. Faculty Improvement Programme.	5.00	-
14. Equipment Health Centre.	1.88	0.62
15. Ambulance Van	0.56	0.19
16. Visiting Professorship	2.00	-
	<u>17.66</u>	<u>0.81</u>

Annexure IV

Patna University

Staff approved during the V Plan period.

<u>Department</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Field of specialisation</u>
1. English	2R 1L	1. Comparative Literature 2. English Linguistics 1. German 2. Russian
2. Hindi	2R	Open
3. Urdu	1R	-
4. Persian	1L	-
5. Sanskrit	1L	-
6. Economics	1R	Quantitative Economics
7. History	1R	South Indian History
8. Ancient Indian History	1P 1R 1L	Open Numismatics Epigraphy
9. Sociology	1P 1R	Social Anthropology Specialisation may be indicated by the University before filling up the post.
10. Philosophy	1P 1L	Ethics Open
11. Psychology	1P 1R	Organisation Psychology Open
12. Labour & Social Welfare	1R 1L	
13. Political Science	1R 1L	International relations Open
14. Applied Economics and Commerce	2R 1R	Open "
15. Law	1R	
16. Education	1P 1R	Educational Psychology Open
17. Physics	2R	
18. Chemistry	2R	1. Analytical Chemistry 2. Pharmacy
19. Geology	1P 1R	Petrology Geomorphology and Quarternary Geology and Sedimentology.
20. Mathematics	1R	Algebraic Topology/Topology Functional analysis/Modern Algebra.



21. Statistics	1P 1R	Operational Research Open
22. Zoology	1P 1R 1L	Comparative endocrinology Entomology & Animal Ecology Embryology & Animal behaviour
23. Botany	2P  2R	1. Mycology & Plant Pathology 2. Cytogenetic Molecular Genetics/Ext. Taxonomy. 1. Exp. Phycology/Cytogenetic 2. Plant Biochemistry
24. Geography	2R	1. Quantitative Geography 2. Population Geography
25. Home Science	1R 1L	Open -
26. Central Instrumentation Laboratory.	1	Instrumentation Engineer in Reader grade.

---

10P, 29R, 10L & 1 Other

.....

Appendix III to Part II of the minutes  
of the UGC meeting held on 27th & 28th  
October, 1975 (Item No. 23).

Bihar University

Allocation approved during the V Plan period  
(All figures are in lakhs of rupees)

.....

A.	Spill over	19.60
B.	Basic grant	
	a) Books	3.00
	b) Equipment	5.00
C.	<u>New Allocation</u>	
	1. Books & Journals	11.19
	2. Equipment	7.92
	3. Building	5.29
	4. Other Expenses	12.14
		<hr/>
		64.14
		<hr/>
D.	<u>Recurring:</u>	
	1. Staff - 4 Professors, 23 Readers, 7 Lecturers and 9 others.	
	2. Fellowships - 20 Junior Fellowships of the value of Rs.400/- p.m. at any given time to be operated in accordance with the U.G.C. guidelines.	

Details are given in the Annexures I to IV.

.....

Annexure -I

BIHAR UNIVERSITY

S.No.	Name of the Department	Books & Journals	Equipment
1.	Physics	.75	1.50
2.	Chemistry	1.00	1.75
3.	Mathematics	.37	.13
4.	Botany	.50	.62
5.	Zoology	.37	.75
6.	Geography	.37	.87
7.	English & Foreign Languages	.25	
8.	Hindi	.15 (Russian) .25	0.25 (For Russian teaching)
9.	Sanskrit	.25	.10
10.	Bengali	.15	-
11.	Urdu & Persian	.15	-
12.	Philosophy	.25	-
12A.	History	.25	-
13.	Economics	.38	.10
14.	Political Science	.25	-
15.	Psychology	.25	.40
16.	Commerce	.25	.10
17.	Central Workshop	-	.50
18.	Data Processing Centre	-	.50
19.	Central Library	5.00	.10
20.	Language Laboratory	-	.25
	Total	11.19	7.92

.....

BIHAR UNIVE SITY

Annexure-II

Allocation for Building & Furniture approved  
during the V Plan Period (All figures are  
in lakhs of rupees).

.....

<u>Department</u>	<u>U.G.C.Share</u>	<u>University/State Share</u>
1. Botany	0.25	0.25
2. Department of English (for teaching Russian language)	0.50	0.50
3. Psychology	0.50	0.50
4. Language Block including Language Laboratory.	2.50	2.50
5. University Press	0.20	0.20
6. Canteen Building	1.34	0.66
Total	5.29	4.61

.....

Annexure-III

BIHAR UNIVERSITY

Allocation approved for Other/Misc. Schemes  
during the V Plan period (All figures are in  
lakhs of rupees)

.....

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>	<u>State Share</u>
1. Visiting Professorship	2.00	-
2. Physics Department (Computation facilities)	0.30	-
3. Botany Department (for Botanical Garden, Museum, Mobile Laboratory, Field Work & Ecological Studies)	2.30	-
4. Zoology Department (Animal House & Fish Pond)	1.00	-
5. Geography Department (Field Trips & Jeep)	0.70	-
6. Sanskrit Department (Field work)	0.10	-
7. Philosophy Department (Field Trips & Publications)	0.30	-
8. History Department (Microfilm. lib. & air conditioning)	0.38	0.38
9. Publication of theses/ research work.	2.00	-
10. Faculty Improvement	2.00	-
11. Equipment for health centre	0.50	0.17
12. Ambulance Van for Health Centre	0.56	0.19
	<hr/>	
	12.14	
	<hr/>	

.....

Annexure-IV

Bihar University

Staff approved during the V Plan period.

<u>Department</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Specialisation</u>
1. Physics	2R	
2. Chemistry	2R	1 Biochemistry 2 Analytical Chemistry.
3. Mathematics	1P 2R	Pure Mathematics 1. Statistics 2. Open
4. Botany	2R 10 others	1. Plant Ecology 2. Algology/Experimenta Phycology. tion Culture Technician.
5. Zoology	1R	Embryology/Ecology/Cytogenetics/ Endocrinology.
6. Geography	1P 2R	Land Utilisation 1. Urban Geog. 2. Agricultural Geog.
7. English & Foreign Language.	2R  1L	1. Ph.D. in English with Diploma in Teaching of English. 2. M.A. in English with Ph.D. in Linguistics. Russian Language.
8. Hindi	2R 2L	Open --
9. Sanskrit	1P 1R	Linguistics and Sanskrit grammar Linguistics with adequate qualificat- ion in Sanskrit.
10. Urdu & Persian	1P 1R	Urdu Literature especially Prose. Modern Persian Literature & Language
11. Philosophy	1R	Existentialism/Pure logic.
12. History	1R 1L	Russian History/Economic History Open
13. Economics	2R	1. Econometrics/Mathematical Econ. 2. Regional Economics.
14. Political Science	1R 1L	International relations Open
15. Psychology	1R	-
16. Commerce	2L	
17. Data Processing Centre	20 others	1. Chief Programmer 2. Asstt. Programmer.
18. Centre Library	30 others	1. Librarian. 2. Asstt. Librarian. 3. Senior Professional Asst.
19. Development Officer	1	-
20. Central Workshop	20 others	1. Work Supdt. 2. Senior Tech.

Appendix IV to Part II of the minutes  
of the UGC meeting held on 27th 7 28th  
October, 1975 (Item No. 23 ).

Bagalpur University

Allocation approved during the V Plan period  
(All figures are in lakhs of rupees)

.....

A. Spill over 19.09

B. Basic grant

a) Books. 3.00

b) Equipment 5.00

C. New allocation

Non-Recurring.

1. Books & Journals. 9.38

2. Equipment 7.43

3. Buildings 7.59

4. Other schemes 15.95

---

67.44

---

D. Recurring:

1. Staff - 10 Professors, 18 Readers, 10 Lecturers and  
8 others.

2. Fellowships : 20 Junior Research Fellowships of the value of  
Rs.400/- p.m. at any given time to be operated  
according to the guidelines laid down by the  
U.G.C.

Details are given in Annexure I to IV.

.....

Annexure-I  
BHAGALPUR UNIVERSITY

Allocation during V Plan period

S.No.	Name of the Department	Books & Journals	Equipment
1.	Phyiscis	.50	1.00
2.	Chemistry	.75	1.00
3.	Mathematics	.38	.60
4.	Statistics	.25	.80
5.	Zoolbgy	.50	1.00
6.	Botary	.50	.50
7.	Geography	.30	.40
8.	English	.25	.20
9.	Hindi	.25	.10
10.	Sanskrit	.15	-
11.	History	.25	-
12.	Political Science	.25	
13.	Psychology	.25	.38
14.	Philosophy	.20	-
15.	Sociology	.25	-
16.	Labour & Social Welfare	.20	-
17.	Economics	.25	-
18.	Rural Economics & Coop.	.20	-
19.	Commerco	.25	.25
20.	Home Science	.25	.20
21.	Central <sup>workshop</sup> and Instrumentation Lab.	-	.50
22.	Res. Service Centre.	-	.50
23.	Central Library	3.00	-
24.	Study Centre	.20	-
	Total	9.38	7.43



Annexure II

BHAGALPUR UNIVERSITY

Allocation approved for buildings and furniture during  
the V Plan period (all figures are in lakhs of rupees).

.....

	<u>Department/Item</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>	<u>State/University Share</u>
1.	Political Science	0.05	0.05
2.	Home Science	0.75	0.75
3.	Two Canteens	1.34	0.66
4.	N.R.S.G.	0.35	0.35
5.	Guest House	1.50	1.50
6.	Study Centre	0.10	-
7.	Language Block	1.00	1.00
8.	Commerce Block	2.50	2.50
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		7.59	6.81

Bhagalpur University

Allocation approved for other/misc. schemes during the V Plan period (all figures are in lakhs of rupees).

....

<u>Department/Item</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>	<u>State/University Share</u>
1. Equipment for Health Centre	1.00	0.34
2. Equipment for Printing Press.	1.25	1.25
3. <u>Zoology Department</u>		
1. Insulation of Cultur Room.	0.10	
2. <del>Animal</del> House	0.50	
3. Museum	0.20	
4. Fish Pond	0.30	
5. Faunistic survey	0.50	
	<hr/>	
	1.60	
4. <u>Botany Department</u>		
1. Garden Bot.	0.30	
2. <del>Palace</del> / Laboratory Equipment.	0.35	
3. Glass House	0.50	
4. Herbarium	0.20	
5. Insulation and Air conditioning/culture room.	0.25	
6. Museum	0.25	
7. Field collections.	0.05	
	<hr/>	
	1.80	
5. <u>English Department</u> of (for reorientation/courses)	0.25	
6. <u>History Department</u> (for Museum and Excavation work)	0.60	
7. <u>Sociology Department</u> (for Field work)	0.10	
8. <u>Labour &amp; Social Welfare Department</u> (Field Work).	0.10	
9. Publication of Research Work.	2.00	
10. Faculty Improvement	5.00	
11. Visiting Professorship	2.00	
12. Seed money for formulating a detailed proposal for establishment of centre for regional studies.	0.25	
	<hr/>	
	15.95	

Annexure IV

BHAGALPUR UNIVERSITY

Staff approved during the V Plan period.

	<u>Department</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Field of Specialiation</u>
1.	Physics	1P 1R	Nuclear Physics Open
2.	Chemistry	2R 2L	1. Analytical Chemistry 2. Organic Chemistry 1. Biochemistry 2. Physical Chemistry
3.	Mathematics	1P 1L	Pure Mathematics Applied Mathematics
4.	Statistics	1P 1R	Open --
5.	Zoology	2R 1L 20others	1. Corporative Endocrinology 2. Cytogenetics/Systematics Animal behaviour/Embryology/ Applied Entomology Lab. Tech. for Drosophila and Cytogenetic Lab.
6.	Botany	2R 1L	1. Cytogenetics/Systematics Bot./ Taxonomy 2. Palae Botany. Algology/Embryology/Angiosperm Morphology.
7.	Geography	1P 1R	Anthropogeography/Land use/Population Geography Geomorphology
8.	English	1P 1L	Linguistics & English Language teaching Indian writing in English
9.	Hindi	1R	Open
10.	Sanskrit	1P 1L	- -
11.	History	1R	Ancient Indian History
12.	Political Science	1P 1R	Open -
13.	Psychology	1P 1R	- -
14.	Philosophy	1R	-
15.	Sociology	1P	-
16.	Labour & Social Welfare	1P	- -
17.	Economics	2R	-

- |     |  |          |       |   |
|-----|--|----------|-------|---|
| 18. | Rural Economics & Cooperation.           | 10       | ther  | Statistical Assistant                                   |
| 19. | Commerce                                 | 1R<br>1L |       | Open<br>-   |
| 20. | Home Science                             | 1R<br>2L |       | -<br>-  |
| 21. | Central Workshop & Mechanical Laboratory | 20       | thers | 1. Laboratory Incharge<br>2. Senior Technician          |
| 22. | Central Library                          | 20       | thers | 1. Deputy Librarian<br>2. Professional Assistant Junior |
| 23. | Development Officer                      | 1        |       |   |

10P, 18R, 10L and  
80 thers

Appendix to UGC minutes meeting  
dated 27th & 28th October, 1975 (Item No. 31)

Centre for Post Graduate Studies of J.H.U. at Imphal

(Approved allocation for the 5th plan period)

(a) Non-recurring:

Books *	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Equipment**	Rs. 15.55 lakhs
Buildings@	Rs. 4.50 lakhs
Misc.@	Rs. 1.60 lakhs
	<hr/>
	Rs. 26.55 lakhs

(b) Recurring:

(i) Faculty and other staff:

1 Professor, 17 Associate Professors, 10 Assistant Professors,  
10 Technical Staff, 1 Deputy Librarian and 1 Professional  
Assistant — (Annexure-3)

(ii) Running expenses for the Physics and Chemistry Division  
on 50:50 sharing basis, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-  
p.a. for Physics and Rs. 15,000/- p.a. for Chemistry, as the  
U.G.C share.

\* Annexure (1)

@ Annexure (2)

Annexure-1

Books/Journals and Equipment

(A) Non-Recurring: (figures indicate U.G.C. share only)

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Books</u> (Rupees in lakhs)	<u>Equipment</u>
1. English	0.30	0.50
2. Manipuri	0.15	0.10
3. Hindi	0.15	
4. Economics	0.30	0.10
5. History	0.30	0.50
6. Political Science	0.30	
7. Applied Biology	1.00	6.00
8. Mathematics	0.50	0.10
9. Chemistry	0.50	3.00
10. Physics	0.50	3.50
11. Gas plant	--	1.00
12. Work shop	--	0.75
13. Central Library	1.00	--
	<u>5.00 *</u>	<u>15.55*</u>

\* Basic grant of Rs. 2.50 lakhs already sanctioned to be adjusted against this.

\*\* Basic grant of Rs. 2.00 lakhs already sanctioned to be adjusted against this.

Annexure-2

"Miscellaneous"  
(U.G.C. share only)

1. Buildings	Rs. 4.50 lakhs
2. Furniture	Rs. 0.10 lakhs
3. Exchange of Teachers	Rs. 1.00 lakh
4. Publications	Rs. 0.25 lakhs
5. Field Work	Rs. 0.25 lakhs
	<u>Rs. 6.10 lakhs</u>

Details of Faculty recommended(B) Recurring(i) Staff and Others

S.No.	UGC Share —	Professor (100%)	Assoc. Prof. (100%)	Asstt. Prof. (75%)	Others (100%)
<u>(a) Total needs:</u>					
1.	English	1	2	3	-
2.	Manipuri	-	1	-	-
3.	Hindi	-	1	1	-
4.	Burmese	-	1	-	-
5.	Economics	1	2	2	-
6.	History	1	3	2	2
7.	Pol. Science	1	2	4	-
8.	Applied Biology	2	6	4	2
9.	Mathematics	1	2	3	-
10.	Chemistry	1	3	4	2
11.	Physics	1	2	3	2
12.	Workshop	-	-	-	2
Total:		9	25	26	10
<u>(b) Already available positions:</u>					
		(8)	(8)	(16)	(-)
<u>(c) Additional Staff recommended:</u>					
		1	17	10	10

Specialisation of Faculty is given in Annexure(4);  
Details of Technical Staff is given in Annexure (5).

Note :- Payments will be made on the basis of actual expenditure p.a. on the agreed sharing basis only in respect of posts above filled from the date of appointment upto the end of 1978-79. Wherever specialisation have been indicated against posts above, no change can be made without prior approval of the Commission.

Annexure-4

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Specialisation of Faculty</u>
1.	English	1 Professor in Literature & Language Studies 2 Associate (One in Literature, one in Linguistics, Professors Phonetics and English language). 3 Assitant (at least one be specialist in Professors Linguistics, Phonetics and English language).
2.	Economics	1 Professor (in Econometrics) 2 Associate (one in Econometrics and one in Professors Development Economics) 2 Assistant (one in Monetary Theory and one in Professors Economic Policy).
3.	History	1 Professor (Ancient Indian History & Archaeology) 3 Associate (one each in (i) Regional History Professors. (ii) Modern Indian History and (iii) Medieval History). 2 Assistant (one in Medieval History and one in Professors Social Anthropology).
4.	Mathematics	1 Professor 2 Associate (one shall be in Statistics) Professors 3 Assistant Professors
5.	Political Science	1 Professor (Political Theory) 2 Associate (One in International Politics) Professors
6.	Manipuri Language and Literature.	1 Associate (Manipuri culture - including dance and Music forms of the region). Professor
7.	Applied Biology	2 Professors 6 Associate Professors 4 Assistant Professors
8.	<u>New Courses</u>	
	(i) Hindi	1 Associate Professor 1 Assistant Professor
	(ii) Burnese	1 Associate Professor
	(iii) Chemistry	1 Professor (Chemistry of Natural Products) *3 Associate Professors 4 Assistant (one each in (i) Inorganic Chemistry, Professors (ii) Physical (iii) Organic and (iv) Bio-Chemistry)
	(iv) Physics	1 Professor 2 Associate Professors 3 Assistant Professors

\*(one each in Physical Chemistry, (ii) Organic Chemistry and (iii) Inorganic Chemistry).



Technical Staff

1.	History	-	1 Photographer, 1 Draftsman
2.	Applied Biology	-	2 Technical Assistants
3.	Chemistry	-	2 Technical Assistants
4.	Physics	-	2 Technical Assistants
5.	Workshop	-	1 Technician, 1 Glass blower

Appendix to Part II of the minutes  
of the UGC meeting held on 27th-28th  
October, 1975 (Item No.32)

Aligarh Muslim University

Approved allocation Fifth Plan period

(a) Ist Charge:

Spill over	Rs. 38.42 lakhs
Basic grants	Rs. 12.50 lakhs
Schemes already approved	Rs. 14.76 lakhs

Total: Rs. 65.68 lakhs

(b) New Allocations:

Books	Rs. 7.95 lakhs *
Equipment	Rs. 19.64 lakhs **
Building	Rs. 22.50 lakhs ***
Miscellaneous	Rs. 11.30 lakhs ****

Total: Rs. 61.39 lakhs

(c) Recurring:

(i) Faculty and other staff ..... (Annexure-5)

University ) Professors - 16; Readers - 30;  
Departments ) Lecturers - 6 and Others - 13.

Women's College - Readers - 10 @ (Annexure-4)

(ii) 40 Junior Research Fellowships:

10 fellowships be reserved for candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

10 fellowships be reserved for candidates belonging to the backward and weaker sections of society and students from States such as Manipur, Nagaland and other backward and under-developed States of the country.

2 fellowships be reserved for non-muslims for pursuing research in Islamic Philosophy.

2 fellowships be reserved for muslims for pursuing research in Sanskrit.

16 fellowships be awarded on an all India basis for pursuing research in other disciplines ensuring that at least 50% of fellowships are awarded to candidates belonging to States other than U.P.

---

\* (Annexure-1); \*\* (Annexure-1); \*\*\* (Annexure-2).  
\*\*\*\* (Annexure-3).

@ Women's College - (Annexure-4).

Aligarh Muslim UniversityAllocation approved - Fifth Five Year Plan period(A) Non-Recurring:

S.N.	Department	Books	Equipment (Rupees in lakhs)
1.	Arabic	0.10	0.04
2.	English	0.15	-
3.	Hindi	0.10	-
4.	Linguistics	0.10	0.15
5.	Persian	0.10	-
6.	Philosophy	0.10	-
7.	Sanskrit	0.10	-
8.	Urdu	0.10	-
9.	Economics	0.20	0.15
10.	Education	0.20	0.15
11.	History	0.20	0.30
12.	Islamic Studies	0.10	-
13.	Library Science	0.10	-
14.	Political Science	0.20	-
15.	Psychology	0.20	0.30
16.	Sociology	0.20	-
17.	Commerce	0.20	0.15
18.	Law	0.20	-
19.	Sunni Theology	0.10	-
20.	Shia Theology	0.10	-
21.	Botany	0.30	1.00
22.	Chemistry	0.30	1.00
23.	Geography*	0.50	0.50
24.	Geology	0.30	1.00
25.	Mathematics	0.30	0.50
26.	Physics	0.30	1.00
27.	Statistics	0.30	0.50
28.	Zoology	0.30	1.00
29.	Central Library	2.50	-
30.	Central Facilities**	-	11.80
		<u>Total: 7.95</u>	<u>19.64</u>

\*including Maps:

**1.	Step-down Generator	Rs. 1.80 lakhs
2.	Gas and Water supply	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
3.	Liquid Nitrogen Plant	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
4.	Workshop Equipment	Rs. 1.00 lakhs

Total: Rs. 11.80 lakhs

Annexure-2

BUILDINGS

S.N.	Building	Amount
		(Rupees in lakhs)
1.	Commerce Faculty	5.00
2.	Law	1.50
3.	Geography	3.00
4.	Physics	1.00
5.	Central Science Facility	2.00
6.	Halls	10.00
	Total:	22.50

Annexure-3

MISCELLANEOUS

	<u>Rupees in lakhs</u>
1. Preservations of manuscripts in Central Library	1.00
2. Publication	1.00
3. Visiting Fellows	1.00
4. Technician's Training Programme	0.10
5. Women's College*	3.55
6. Philosophy - (Exchange of Teachers)	0.10
7. Sanskrit - (Microfilming)	0.10
8. History - (Field Grant)	0.30
9. Political Science - (Field Work)	0.10
10. Sociology - (Furniture)	0.10
11. Commerce - (Furniture)	0.20
12. Law - (Legal Aid Clinic)	0.10
13. Botany - (Botanical Garden, Herbarium, Experiment Station, and Renovation of Soilbaths).	1.45
14. Chemistry -(High Pressure Water)	0.50
15. Geography - (Field Work)	0.20
16. Zoology - (Animal House & Field Laboratory).	1.50
	<hr/>
	Total: 11.30
	<hr/>

\* Details in Annexure-4.

Annexure-4

(A) Women's College:

(1) Staff:

One Readership each in Political Science, Psychology, Botany, Chemistry, Home Science, Zoology, Education, English, Fine Arts and Theology. The appointments may be made in a phased manner during the Plan period.

(2) Non-Recurring:

Equipment for Fine Arts Section.	Rs. 0.15 lakhs
Equipment for Psychology Laboratory.	Rs. 0.10 lakhs
Books and Journals.	Rs. 0.30 lakhs
Furniture.	Rs. 0.10 lakhs
Buildings*	Rs. 2.90 lakhs

Total: Rs. 3.55 lakhs

- 
- \* (a) Two laboratories for 60 students each.  
(b) One Lecture theatre for 100 students each.

Annexure-5

Recurring: Faculty & Technical Staff:

(a) University Departments:

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Specialisation of Faculty</u>
1.	Arabic	1 R (Modern Arabic) & 1L (Modern Arabic)
2.	Persian	1 R (Modern and spoken Persian).
3.	Hindi	1 R (Specialisation in Hindi fiction & Hindi Prose).
4.	Urdu	1 L 1 P (Indian Aesthetics & Urdu Literature) 1 R (Urdu Poetry and Prose).
5.	English	1 R (in comparative language and literature interested in the affinities between the literature of Europe and India) 1 L
6.	Linguistics	1 P (in Socio-linguistics) 1 R (in Psycholinguistics).
7.	Philosophy	1 P (in Western Philosophy preferably in analytical) - 1 R (in Muslim Philosophy with knowledge of Arabic and Persian).
8.	Economics	1 P (Mathematical Economics or Econometrics) - 1 R (Public Finance).
9.	Political Science	1 R (International Organisation) 1 R (Political Behaviour)
10.	Sociology	1 R (General Sociology)
11.	History	1 P (Archaeology & Ancient Indian History). 2 R (Modern Indian History) (European History) 1 (Archaeological Chemist).
12.	Psychology	1 P (Experimental Psychology) 1 R (Criminal Psychology).
13.	Library Science	1 R (Library Science). 1 L
14.	Law	1 P (Constitutional Law). 1 R (Mercantile Law).
15.	Theology	1 P (Sunny Theology) 1 P (Shia Theology)

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Specialisation of Faculty</u>
16.	Botany	1 P (Plant Physiology & Cytogenetics) 2 R (Microbiology/Algaology; Physiology & Pteridology) 1 R (Biostatistics/Ecology) 3 Others (1 - Superintendent Botanical Garden; Plant-collector-1 & Plant Mounter-1).
17.	Zoology	1 P (Parasitology) 1 R (Ichthyology) 1 R (Animal Ecology).
18.	Chemistry	1 P (Physical Chemistry) 1 R (Bio-chemistry) 1 R (Analytical Chemistry)
19.	Physics	1 P (Experimental Nuclear Physics) 1 R (Solid State Physics)
20.	Mathematics	1 P (Applied Mathematics)
21.	Statistics	1 P (Information Theory), 1 R & 2 L Technical Assistant - 1
22.	Geology	1 P (Economic Geology) 1 R (Hydrology) 1 R (Structural Geology) Artist: - 1
23.	Geography	1 R (Applied Cartography with specialisation in Air Photo Interpretation). 1 R (Quantitative Methods in Geography)
24.	Education	1 R
25.	Technical Staff for Central Facilities:	(Engineers - 2; Technicians - 4 & Glass-blower - 1)
		<hr/> Total: 16 Professors; 30 Readers; 6 Lecturers & 13 others. <hr/>

(b) Women's College - 10 Readers.

Payment will be on the basis of actual expenditure p.a. only in respect of posts above, filled from the date of appointment upto the end of 1978-79. Wherever specialisation have been indicated against posts above, no change can be made without prior approval of the Commission.



Appendix to the minutes of UGC meeting held on 27-28th October, 1975. (Item No.33)

DELHI UNIVERSITY

(Approved allocations, 5th plan period)

(a) 1st charge :

Spill-over	Rs. 52.83 lakhs
Basic grants	Rs. 12.50 lakhs
Schemes already approved	Rs. 3.42 lakhs
Total :	<u>Rs. 68.75 lakhs.</u>

(b) New allocations:

(i) Non-recurring and Misc.

Books (*)	Rs. 10.90 lakhs
Equipment (*)	Rs. 12.55 lakhs
Building & etc	Rs. 26.00 lakhs
Misc. (@@@)	Rs. 13.70 lakhs
Total :	<u>Rs. 63.15 lakhs.</u>

(ii) Recurring:

(a) Faculty and Technical staff:  
in University departments Annexure-4

20 Professors, 21 Readers, 1 Lecturer,  
10 Tech. staff. and one Sr. Tech. Officer

(b) Other misc. staff:  
(Annexure-5)

(c) 40 JRF to be awarded at a time, in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Commission and distributed as under:-

(i) 10 fellowships for candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(ii) 10 fellowships reserved for candidates belonging to weaker and backward sections of society, student belonging to Manipur, Nagaland and other backward and under-developed regions of the country.

(iii) 20 fellowships to be awarded on all-India basis. At least 50% of which are awarded to candidates belonging to regions other than the Union Territory of Delhi.

(\*) Annexure - I  
(@) Annexure - II  
(@@@) Annexure - III

Annexure I

( i) Non-recurring :-

Sl. No.	Department/items	Books	Equipment
( rupees in lakhs )			
1.	English	0.25	-
2.	Hindi	0.25	-
3.	Urdu	0.25	-
4.	Sanskrit	0.25	-
5.	Arabic and Persian	0.25	-
6.	M. I. L.	0.25	0-20
7.	M. E. L	0.25	-
8.	Linguistics	0.25	-
9.	Philosophy	0.25	-
10.	Budhist Studies	0.15	-
11.	Psychology	0.25	0.40
12.	Library Science	0.15	-
13.	Economics	0.30	0.10
14.	Commerce	0.30	0.10
15.	Political Science	0.30	-
16.	Sociology	0.30	-
17.	History	0.30	0.10
18.	Human Geography	0.30	0.75
19.	Chemistry	0.50	2.00
20.	Physics and Astrophysics	0.50	2.00
21.	Botany	0.50	2.00
22.	Zoology	0.50	2.00
23.	Geology	0.50	2.00
24.	Anthropology	0.30	-
25.	Music	0.30	0.30
26.	Law	0.30	-
27.	Mathematics	0.30	0.20
28.	Mathematical Statistics	0.30	0.20
29.	Operational Research	0.30	0.20
30.	Central Library	2.00	-
Total:		10.90	12.55

Annexure - II

BUILDINGS  
(Approved allocations)

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>approved allocation</u> (Rs in lakhs)
1.	Rattan Tata Library Extn.	2.00
2.	Geology building Extn.	2.00
3.	Music faculty	3.00
4.	Law library extension	0.50
5.	Social science complex	2.50
6.	Central Science Library	8.00
7.	Central Science Facility	7.00
8.	Delhi University Women's Association	1.00
Total:		26.00

Annexure - III

Miscellaneous  
(Approved allocations)

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Items</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1.	Reprographic facilities	1.00
2.	Visiting professorships and exchange of teachers	1.00
3.	Publications	1.00
4.	Organisation of seminars and Teachers' Training	1.00
5.	Zonal Libraries	5.00
6.	Manuscripts - Sanskrit	0.20
7.	Dilution refrigeration(Physics)	0.50
8.	Green House	1.50
9.	Animal House	2.50
Total:		13.70

Annexure - IV

(ii) Recurring

(i) Faculty and Technical Staff:

S. No.	Department	Posts sanctioned with specialisation
1.	English	1 R (English second language) 1h (for M.Litt. course)
2.	Hindi	- (Drama & Stage Craft)
3.	Urdu	- 1R
4.	Sanskrit	1 P 1R
5.	Arabic & Persian	1 R (Modern Arabic) -
6.	Linguistics	1 Senior Tech. Officer -
7.	Philosophy	1P (Nyaya/Minansa or Analytic Philosophy) 1R (Philosophy of Science/Philosophical Methodology and Techniques).
8.	Budhist Studies	1L(Pali) -
9.	Psychology	1R(Social Experimental Psychology or Experimental Psychology) 1 Technician
10.	Library Science	1 R(Library Sc. with Ph. D. degree and experience in Research Guidance) -
11.	Economics	2(One each in Monetary Economics and Public Finance) -
12.	Commerce	1P(Industrial Economics with special reference to Pricing & Costing) 1R(International Finance and Liquidity)

13. Political Science	1 R (Politics of underdeveloped countries)	1 R (Indian Government and Administration)
14. Sociology	1 P (Quantitative Method to Sociology)	-
15. History	1 R (Archaeology)	1 P (Modern Indian History)
16. Human Geography	1 R (Physical Geography)	-
17. Chemistry	1 P (Physical Chemistry) 1 R (Inorganic Chemistry)	1 P (Inorganic Chemistry with specialization in Organometallics)
18. Physics and Astrophysics	1 P (Ionospheric studies)	1 P
19. Botany	1 P (Plant Physiology) 2 Technical Assistants	1 P (Morphogenesis Plant Anatomy; Morphology and Embryology)
20. Zoology	1 P (Entomology Cytology and Cytogenetics)  2 Tech. Assts. 1 Veterinarian 2 Animal Attendants	1 R (Ecology)
21. Geology	1 R (Mining Geology, Mineral Economics, Geostatics, Geodata processing.	1 Photographer-cum Artist 1 Section Cutter
22. Anthropology	1 P (Cultural and social anthropology)	-
23. Mathematics	1 P (Combinatorial Mathematics)	1 R (Homological Algebra)
24. Mathematical Statistics	1 P (Multivariate Analysis)	1 R (Bio-Statistics)

---

25. Operational Research	1 P	1 R (Inventory Control)
26. Law	1 P (Labour Law)	1 P (Industrial Property Law - Patterns, Trade and copy Rights)

Total:      21      Professors  
                 21      Readers  
                 1      Lecturers  
                 1      .Sr. Tech. Officer.  
                 10      Others (Tech. Staff)

Payment will be on the basis of actual expenditure p.a. only in respect of posts above, filled from the date of appointment upto the end of 1968-79.  
Wherever specialisation have been indicated against posts above, no change can be made without prior approval of the Commission.

Annexure - V

Misc. Staff

1. Central Science Library

(i)	Professional Senior	1
(ii)	Professional Junior	2
(iii)	Clark	1
(iv)	Unskilled staff	1

2. Central Science Facility

(i)	Electronic Engineer	1
(ii)	Senior Technical Assistants	3
(iii)	Workshop Technicians	2

3. Reprographic Unit

(i)	Reprographic Officer	1
(ii)	Technical Assistant	1

(4) A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been allocated for meeting the needs of the university towards Non-academic and Library staff.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 24th-25th November, 1975

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

.....

- (1) Conversion of Teachers Hostel into Teachers Flats proposed to be constructed by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on 10th February, 1975 accepted the proposal of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay for construction of Teachers Hostel on usual sharing basis i.e. 50:50 on the condition that the expenditure involved would be first charge on the V Plan allocation of the Institute and within the over all limit prescribed for utilisation of funds for construction of buildings (Item No.16).

Subsequently, the Institute informed the Commission that the Institute would provide accommodation for Professors and Readers also in addition to the Lecturers in the proposed hostel. The Institute sent the plans with an 872 sq.ft. per unit against the permissible area of 720 sq. ft. per unit for Teachers' Hostels, with a request that the Teachers Hostel may be treated as staff quarters. The proposal of the Institute has been accepted (letter No.F.33-1/73(CU-I) D-4(a) dated 24.10.75).

- (2) Allocation of additional basic grant of Rs.50,000/- to Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad for the purchase of books and journals.

.....

A basic grant of Rs.1,00,000/- was allocated to the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad in May 1974 for the purchase of Books and Journals for 1974-75 and 1975-76. The Gujarat Vidyapith however utilized the grant within one year (1974-75) and requested for an assistance of Rs.50,000/- as an additional basic grant for the purchase of books and journals during the V Plan period.

As the finalization of Visiting Committee's recommendations in respect of development proposals of the Vidyapith during V Plan, may take some time, an amount of Rs.50,000/- has been allocated to Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad as additional basic grant for the purchase of books and journals in terms of Commission's resolution

P.T.O.



No.15 dated 11.11.74. The additional allocation mentioned above will be adjustable against the amount which may be provided to the Vidyapith for books and journals on the basis of the recommendations of the V Plan Visiting Committee. (The approval was conveyed to the Vidyapith, vide this office letter No.F.27-1/74 (D-4a) dated 6.9.75).

- 
- (3) College Science Improvement Programme - University Leadership Project - Approval of grants for follow-up activities to the Department of Physics, Rajasthan University.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on 10th February, 1975 (Item No.19) while considering the recommendations made by the Standing Committee for COSIP, inter-alia agreed that the ULP Departments which have completed the first phase of their activities may be encouraged and assisted financially over the next two years to take up suitable **follow-up** activities.

The report of the expert committee appointed to examine the follow-up activities of the Department of Physics, University of Rajasthan under COSIP-ULP has been accepted and a grant of Rs.3.50 lakhs over a period of two years has been approved. (vide orders dated 9.11.1975) in the first instance.

- 
- (4) College Science Improvement Programme - University Leadership Project in Biological Sciences - Madurai University - Certificate Course in Biological Chemistry - Extension regarding.

.....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 5th July, 1972 (Item No.38) agreed to the introduction of a diploma course in Biological Chemistry in the Department of Biological Sciences, Madurai University as an extension of the COSIP activities at a cost of Rs.56,600/- per annum initially for a period of three years. The course has been organised for the past three years. The University submitted a comprehensive report with a request to the Commission for extension of this course for two more years. The proposal together with comprehensive report was referred to the Convenor of the Panel in Biological Sciences to seek his advice whether the extension for further two years requested be approved.

Keeping in view the usefulness and impact of the course. The Convener of the Panel in Biological Sciences recommended the extension of the course for two more years (1976-77) at a cost of Rs.59,600/- per annum. This has been accepted (vide orders dated 6th November, 1975).

(5) College Science Improvement Programme - Approval of grants for follow up activities to colleges.

.....

The approval of grant to 10 COSIP Colleges for undertaking the follow up activities during the next two years have already been reported to the Commission at its meeting held on 29th September, 1975 (Item No.2a (20)). Proposals from the following 15 Colleges have since been examined and grants approved to 11 colleges for undertaking the follow up activities during the next two years. The proposals from the 4 COSIP colleges could not however be accepted.

S.No.	Name of the college	Affiliated to University	Grant approved	Date of approval
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Hindu College, Moradabad	Agra	Rs.2,00,000	13.9.1975
2.	Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.	Allahabad	Rs.1,02,000	20.10.1975
3.	Wilson College, Bombay	Bombay	Rs. 98,550	29.10.1975
4.	Sophia College, Bombay	Bombay	Rs.2,00,000	31.10.1975
5.	St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur	Rs.2,00,000	31.10.1975
6.	Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.	Lucknow	Rs.2,00,000	13.9.1975
7.	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda College, Mylapore, Madras.	Madras	Rs.1,80,000	13.9.1975
8.	D.A.V. College, Jullundur	Punjab	Rs.2,00,000	20.10.1975
9.	Government College, Ajmer	Rajasthan	Rs.2,00,000	20.10.1975

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
10.	Fergusson College, Poona	Poona	Rs.2,00,000	4.10.1975
11.	Willingdon College, Sangli	Shivaji	Rs.2,00,000	31.10.1975
b)	The proposals of the following colleges could not be accepted:			
				<u>Vide orders dated</u>
1.	S.B. College of Science, Gulbarga, Karnatak.	Karnatak		13.9.1975
2.	Vithabhai Patel Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	Sardar Patel University		20.10.1975
3.	Rajaram College, Kolhapur	Shivaji		13.9.1975
4.	G.M. College, Sambalpur	Sambalpur		23.9.1975

(6) Approval of grants for support of research in universities during the V Plan period.

.....

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Science Research Council, the Commission, at its meeting held on 14th July, 1975 agreed to the revival of the scheme for core support of research in the universities to enable the universities to strengthen research activities as an integral part of the effort to upgrade higher education. It has further been agreed to place sum of Rs.1,00,000/- and Rs.50,000/- to each university/Postgraduate Centre as mentioned below. The first instalment of grant, viz., 50% of the total amount approved to each university/Postgraduate Centre is being released. A copy of the guidelines laid down for the utilisation of this grant is attached as Annexure.

(A) Rs.1,00,000/-  
(University)

1. Aligarh
2. Allahabad
3. Andhra
4. Annamalai

(B) Rs.50,000/- Date of approval  
(University)

1. Agra
2. Berhampur
3. Bhagalpur
4. Bhopal

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 5. Benaras           | 5. Bihar               |
| 6. Bangalore         | 6. Cochin              |
| 7. Bombay            | 7. Dibrugarh           |
| 8. Durdwen           | 8. Guru Nanak          |
| 9. Calcutta          | 9. Himachal Pradesh    |
| 10. Calicut          | 10. Indore             |
| 11. Delhi            | 11. Jabalpur           |
| 12. Gauhati          | 12. Jiwaji             |
| 13. Gorakhpur        | 13. Jodhpur            |
| 14. Gujarat          | 14. Kalyani            |
| 15. Jadavpur         | 15. Magadh             |
| 16. Jawaharlal Nehru | 16. Meerut             |
| 17. Jammu            | 17. North Bengal       |
| 18. Jodhpur          | 18. North Eastern Hill |
| 19. Kashmir          | 19. Punjabi            |
| 20. Kerala           | 20. Rabindra Bharati   |
| 21. Kurukshetra      | 21. Ravi Shankar       |
| 22. Lucknow          | 22. Sambalpur          |
| 23. Madras           | 23. SINDT Women        |
| 24. M.S. Baroda      | 24. Saurashtra         |
| 25. Madurai          | 25. Shivaji            |
| 26. Karnatak         | 26. South Gujarat      |
| 27. Marathwada       | 27. Vikram             |
| 28. Mysore           | 28. Visva Bharati      |
| 29. Osmania          | 29. Gujarat Vidyapith  |

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 30. Panjab             | 30. Indian School of Mines                  |
| 31. Patna              | 31. Jamia Millia Islamia                    |
| 32. Poona              | 32. Kashi Vidyapith                         |
| 33. Rajasthan          | 33. Tata Institute of<br>Social Sciences    |
| 34. Nagpur             | & <u>P.G. Centres</u>                       |
| 35. Ranchi             | 1. Anantpur<br>(Sri Venkateshwara)          |
| 36. Roorkee            | 2. Guntur (Andhra)                          |
| 37. Sardar Patel       | 3. Mangalore (Mysore)                       |
| 38. Saugar             | 4. Warangal (Osmania)                       |
| 39. Sri Venkateswara   | 5. Gulbarga (Karnatak)                      |
| 40. Udaipur            | 6. Goa (Bombay)                             |
| 41. Utkal              | 7. Imphal (Jawaharlal<br>Nehru University). |
| 42. B.I.T.S., Pilani   |   |
| 43. I.I.Sc., Bangalore |   |

(7) Research Fellowship in Engineering &  
Technology during year 1975-76.

.....

On the recommendation of the Engineering Panel consisting  
of following members:..

1. Dr. Amarjeet Singh,  
Director,  
Central Electronics Engineering  
Research Institute,  
Pilani.
2. Professor P.J. Madan,  
Vice Chancellor,  
M.S. University of Baroda.

3. Professor E.H. Desai, B.A.,  
Head of the Department of  
Chemical Technology,  
Bombay University,  
Bombay.
4. Professor T.R. Anantharaman,  
Head of the Department of Metallurgy,  
Banaras Hindu University,  
Varanasi.
5. Professor L.S. Srinath,  
Department of Mechanical Engineering,  
Indian Institute of Science,  
Bangalore.
6. Professor M.C. Chaturvedi,  
Professor of Applied Mechanics,  
Indian Institute of Technology,  
New Delhi.

The Commission has agreed (vide orders dated 8th Nov. 1975) to award fellowship in Engineering and Technology to 40 candidates during 1975-76. A list of the candidates selected is enclosed as Annexure.

The Commission further decided that Research Fellowship in Engineering and Technology may be awarded to 27 candidates in the waiting list who have appeared in the final M. Tech. and M.E. examinations, as and when their results are declared subject to the condition that they secure 60% or above in the final examination. The award will be effective from the date of the joining research after their Master's degree results are declared. Master degree holders in Engineering and Technology with a 1st or high second class are eligible for the award. The fellowships carry a value of Rs.500/- p.m. for the first two years and thereafter on proper assessment the value of Rs.600/- p.m. for the next two years alongwith a contingent grant of Rs.1000/- per annum and publication grant of Rs.2000/- for the duration of the award. The total number of awards is 60 annually.

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

.....

Maintenance grants to constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University are being paid on 95% basis for meeting

P.T.O.

the deficit (i.e. approved expenditure minus approved income). In the case of University maintained colleges and evening classes of the colleges, maintenance grant is paid on a 100% basis against admissible deficit. The audited accounts in respect of the following colleges for the year 1973-74 have been examined and the accounts of admissible maintenance grant finalised as indicated below:-

S. No.	College	Year	Amount Rs.	Date of approval
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Sri Venkateswara College	1973-74	6,02,898/-	13.9.75
2.	Rao Tula Ram College	1973-74	1,75,262/-	21.9.75
3.	Westinapur College (Evening)	1973-74	5,86,604/-	21.9.75
4.	Delhi School of Social Work	1973-74	4,22,197/-	4.10.75
5.	Indraprastha College for Women	1973-74	15,23,807/-	6.10.75
6.	Daulat Ram College	1973-74	16,59,000/-	6.10.75
7.	Ram Lal Anand College (Evening)	1973-74	55,091/-	22.9.75
8.	Ram Lal Anand College (Day)	1973-74	4,37,069/-	21.9.75
9.	Dyal Singh College (Evening)	1973-74	4,07,444/-	6.10.75
10.	Satyawati Co-educational College (Evening)	1973-74	69,634/-	20.9.75
11.	Miranda House	1973-74	17,36,425/-	22.10.75
12.	Shivaji College	1973-74	11,84,956/-	25.10.75
13.	Kalindi College	1973-74	8,81,487/-	4.10.75
14.	Deshbandhu College (Evening)	1973-74	5,47,878/-	26.9.75

75% of the expenditure towards the salaries of the Hostel Mess Staff of the constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University (to be appointed in accordance with the prescribed norms) is met by the Commission. Audited accounts of the following colleges for the year 1973-74 have been examined and accounts of the admissible grant in this respect have been finalised as indicated below:-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Delhi School of Social Work.	1973-74	6,595/-	4.10.75
2.	Indraprastha College for Women.	1973-74	19,427/-	6.10.75
3.	Miranda House	1973-74	38,594/-	22.10.75

.....



Item No.2(a) (Contd.)

- (9) Selection of teachers under the scheme of utilisation of services of retired teachers.

.....

The meeting of the committee for selection of teachers under the scheme of utilisation of services of retired teachers was held on 29th October, 1975 at 3.00 P.M. in the office of the Commission. The following were present:

1. Professor Satish Chandra  
Vice-Chairman,  
University Grants Commission  
New Delhi.
2. Professor R.S. Sharma  
Head of the Department of History  
Delhi University  
Delhi
3. Shri R.K. Chhabra  
Secretary  
University Grants Commission  
New Delhi.
4. Dr. S.C. Goel  
Deputy Secretary  
University Grants Commission  
New Delhi.
5. Shri S.N. Lal  
Assistant Secretary  
University Grants Commission  
New Delhi.

Professor M. Santappa, Professor Rais Ahmed, Professor S. Gopal and Professor J.B. Chitambar could not attend the meeting.

2. The Committee noted that under the scheme of utilisation of services of retired teachers the total number of placements available for retired teachers is 300 and at present 198 awardees are working under the scheme (as on 31st October, 1975). The Committee, therefore considered nominations in respect of 102 vacant places.

3. The Committee noted that the Commission at its meeting held on 27th and 28th October, 1975 had agreed to raise the honorarium under the scheme from Rs.500/- per month to Rs.750/- per month with effect from 1st November, 1975. The Commission had also agreed that the amount of contingency grant may be enhanced from Rs.1,000/ per annum to Rs.2,000/- per annum. Retired teachers selected under the scheme would also be eligible to apply for research grants to be considered by the respective subject panels. In view of the above, the committee felt that in the selection of teachers for participation in the scheme, greater emphasis should now be placed on research rather than teaching.

4. (a) The committee recommended 43 candidates (Annexure I) for award under the scheme for a period of 3 years.

- (b) The committee agreed that in the case of Shri Shyam Narain, Chemistry, Rajasthan University, Dr. B.P. Gyani, Chemistry, Ranchi University and Shri B.K. Satpathy, English, Utkal University, the opinion of a third expert may be invited before a final decision is taken in the matter.
- (c) The case of Syed Shah Akhtar Quadri, Urdu, Bihar University may be referred to experts before a decision is taken in the matter.
- (d) The committee considered the cases of teachers in whose case the opinion of only one expert has been received so far. It agreed that if the recommendation of the expert is negative, a regret letter may be sent to the candidates concerned.
- (e) Cases in which the opinion of both the experts is favourable may be decided by the Vice-Chairman. The cases in which complete information is still awaited and new proposals may be referred to the Selection Committee, which may meet sometime in December, 1975.
- (f) If comments of an expert are not received within two months from the date of reference, a fresh expert may be appointed.

5. The Committee noted that as per resolution of the Selection Committee at its meeting in March 1975 extension cases of 21 teachers have been decided by the Vice-Chairman on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellors and Heads of Departments concerned. The Committee requested the Vice Chairman to decide fresh cases of extension if the tenure of the awardee is likely to expire before the next meeting of the Selection Committee, as done hitherto.

Award letters to the selected teachers are under issue.

.....

'CHUGH'

Annexure to Item No.2(a)(6)

Guidelines for utilisation of grant for support  
of Research by university teachers.

The grant for support of Research to be placed at the disposal of the university may be utilised in accordance with the following guidelines:

- 1) The assistance under this scheme is mainly meant to encourage the growth of a climate of research work in universities and also to encourage research work by those teachers who may not otherwise be able to get financial support for their research projects or even have research fellows working with them, with the help of fellowships/scholarship from various sources. It may also serve as seed money for preliminary investigations, on the basis of which a more substantial proposal may later be made to UGC or other Agencies.
- 2) The University may constitute for this purpose a Committee, ( or committees, one each for Science, Humanities and Social Sciences, Engineering subjects etc.) which may include the Dean of the Faculty concerned and other members. The Committee may consist of the Vice-Chancellor or his nominee, and any other members from various departments as the university may decide, to consider request from individual teachers for support of their research work. The Committee(s) may meet as often as necessary.
- 3) Requests from teachers seeking support from this fund should indicate briefly the research work already undertaken by the teacher with the help of facilities available in his department/university, results if any, obtained, the present stage of research work and purposes for which support is needed in furtherance of his research work. In case the research programme for which support is sought is a new programme yet to be started, the request should clearly specify the objective.
- 4) The maximum amount to be given to any single teacher in a year may not ordinarily exceed Rs.2,000/- This amount may be suitably increased if more than one teacher want to work on the project as a team.
- 5) No assistance under this grant may be given to any teacher who has on hand any research scheme/project supported by the UGC/CSIR/or any other sponsoring agency or who has research fellows working with him with the help of fellowships/scholarship and contingency grants from various sources.
- 6) The amount placed at the disposal of the university should not be equally distributed among different

departments and faculties, but each request should be considered on merit by the Committee(s) referred to above. Wherever possible, in particular where larger amounts are required, individual teachers should be directed to prepare well defined projects and submit them for support from U.G.C. as given in the UGC booklets, Support for research in Science/ Humanities etc.

- 7) Teachers obtaining support from this grant will have to utilise the amount for their research work and contingencies etc., required for field work, but not for appointment of fellows, research assistants etc. Fabrication of equipment may be encouraged. Any non-consumable items purchased would belong to the department concerned but available for use of the teacher for the period of his research grant.
- 8) At the end of each year, the university may send to the Commission a report of the Committee(s) administering this grant, indicating the support given to different teachers. Grant for subsequent year will be available only after this report(s) along with a statement of account is furnished by the university.

The University is also expected to make a report to the Commission after two year (by June) reviewing the progress of the scheme and assessing the impact/usefulness of the scheme, and incorporating and suggestions for the improvement of the scheme.

Annexure to Item No.2(a)(7)

Recommendations of the Engineering Panel for  
award of Fellowships in Engineering and Technology  
during 1975-76.

Straight award:

Mechanical Engineering

- |                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1. Shri Shahid Zaheer Anani | Aligarh |
| 2. Shri Beela Satyanarayana | Andhra  |
| 3. Shri Parveen Kumar Gupta | Roorkee |

Electrical Engineering

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 4. Shri Sanchana Rama Mohana Rao | Andhra   |
| 5. Shri Jaffer Salamat Khan      | Aligarh  |
| 6. Shri Prabir Kanta Goswami     | Calcutta   |
| 7. Shri Diptiman Ray Chaudhuri   | Calcutta   |
| 8. Shri Sunderam Swaminathan     | Calcutta   |
| 9. Shri Malay K Kundu            | Calcutta   |
| 10. Shri Joginder Singh Sehra    | Calcutta   |
| 11. Shri Susamanja Ghosh         | Jadavpur   |
| 12. Shri Pradeep Kumar           | Roorkee  |
| 13. Shri Ramesh K. Narkhede      | Roorkee  |
| 14. Smt. Praneelamma Chennareddy | Sri Venkateswara   |
| 15. Miss Glory John              | I.I.Sc. Bangalore<br>(She may be given<br>Rs.600/- p.m. subject<br>to her obtaining Ph.D.) |

Civil Engineering.

- |                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 16. Shri K.R. Dhandepani   | Roorkee            |
| 17. Shri Ram Chandra Mehta | I.I.Sc., Bangalore |
| 18. Shri Indraneel Sen     | -do                |
| 19. Shri K.V. Nataranjan   | Andhra             |

Chemical Engineering

20. Shri Surendra Kumar Banaras Hindu  
21. Shri Mukunda Kumar Das Calcutta  
22. Shri Paras Nath Mandi Calcutta  
23. Shri Shashan Kumar Rastogi H.B.T.I., Kanpur  
24. Shri Rameshwar Prasad Roorkee

Food Technology

25. Smt. Snigdha Basu Jadavpur

Ceramic Engineering

26. Shri Bhongiri Pandu Osmania

Metallurgical Engineering

27. Shri Raj Kumar Yedev Banaras Hindu  
28. Shri Cheruvu Narayana Sastry Roorkee  
29. Shri Krishna Shankar Pandey Roorkee

Pharmaceutical Sciences

30. Smt. N. Kanakamahalakshmi Andhra  
31. Shri Narendra Sadashiorao Nagpur  
Joshi.  
32. Shri S. Arvind Baburao Nagpur  
Chanoicker  
33. Shri Sudhir Kumar Niranjana Nagpur  
Kumar Umathe  
34. Shri Chandramohan Jaikishan Nagpur  
Verma  
35. Shri Govind Prasad Agrawal Saugar

Applied Chemistry

36. Shri Asish K. Samanta Calcutta  
37. Shri Shankar Ghatak Calcutta  
38. Shri Chittaranjan Samanta Calcutta  
39. Shri Aniya K. Ray Calcutta  
40. Shri Sadananda Shankarrao Nagpur  
Pande

Waiting List

- |    |   |          |  |
|----|---|----------|--|
| 1. | Shri Nageswara Rao Dasari<br>(Mechanical Engineering) | Andhra   | *subject to his getting<br>at least 60% in M.E.<br>or M. Tech. |
| 2. | Shri Anirban Chakravarty<br>(Electrical Engineering)  | Jadavpur | -do-   |

Chemical Engineering

- |    |   |        |      |
|----|---|--------|------|
| 3. | Shri V.K. Jayaraman                     | Madras | -do- |
| 4. | Shri Gorijala Durga Vara                | Madras | -do- |
| 5. | Shri Onanesundram Subramanian           | Madras | -do- |
| 6. | Shri R. Radha Krishnan                  | Madras | -do- |
| 7. | Shri Dayananda S. Kamath                | Madras | -do- |
| 8. | Shri Chittaranjan Laxmanrao<br>Subhedar | Nagpur | -do- |
| 9. | Shri Anil Jain                          | Nagpur | -do- |

Metallurgical Engineering

- |     |                              |               |      |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------|------|
| 10. | Shri Ranga Rao               | Banaras Hindu | -do- |
| 11. | Shri Pandey Gorakh Nath      | do-           | -do- |
| 12. | Shri Priya Vrata Jaipurian   | do            | -do- |
| 13. | Shri Shambhu Nath Ojha       | -do-          | -do- |
| 14. | Shri Guntupalli Malakondaiah | -do-          | -do- |
| 15. | Shri Hardya Nand Singh       | -do           | -do- |

Pharmaceutical Sciences

- |     |   |        |      |
|-----|---|--------|------|
| 16. | Shri Vadlamudi Venkata Satya<br>Veerabhadra Rao | Andhra | -do- |
| 17. | Shri Manda Harayana Reddy                       | Andhra | -do- |
| 18. | Shri Morella Venkateswarlu                      | Andhra | -do- |
| 19. | Shri Bolisetty Lakshmaiah                       | Andhra | -do- |

20.	Shri Survanarayana Maddula	Andhra	*subject to his getting at least 60% in M.E. or M. Tech.
21.	Shri Sannidhi Venkata Subbarao	-do-	do-
22.	Shri Sakini Venkata Uma Maheswara Prasad.	do-	do-
23.	Shri Om Prakash Sunar	Saugar	do-
24.	Shri Onray Ashok Kumar	Saugar	do-
<u>Applied Physics</u>			
25.	Shri Gorantla Raghavaiah	Andhra	do-
26.	Shri Girish Chandra	Allahabad	do-
27.	Shri Nar Singh	Allahabad	do-

!GFIH!



Teachers selected under the scheme of utilisation  
of services of retired teachers

Subject	S.No.	Name of teacher and place of work
1.	2.	3.
<b>I. HUMANITIES</b>		
1. English	1.	Dr. Rajendra Verma, Bhopal University, Bhopal
2. Hindi	2.	Shri R.K. Nair, N.S.S. Hindu College, Changanacherry, Kerala.
	3.	Dr. Gopinath Tiwari, Department of Hindi, Gorakhpur University.
	4.	Dr. Vrajishwar Varma, Department of Education, Allahabad University.
	5.	Dr. Moti Lal Gupta, Department of Hindi, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.
	6.	Dr. S.S. Lal Dikshit, Smt. K.L. Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.
3. Kannada	7.	Shri S.R. Malagi, Department of Kannada, Bangalore University, Bangalore.
4. Tamil	8.	Prof. C. Josudasan, University College, Trivandrum.
5. Sanskrit	9.	Dr. V. Varadachari, Sanskrit Department of S.V. University, Tirupati.
	10.	Shri Ganesh Dutt Pathak, Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi.
	11.	Shri Prabhu Dayal Agnihotri, Government Hamidia Arts and Commerce College, Bhopal.
6. Urdu	12.	Dr. Muin Ahsan Jazbi, Department of Linguistics, Aligarh Muslim University.
7. French	13.	Shri Kali Chorone Kormocar, Chandernagore College, Chandernagore.
8. Telugu	14.	Shri B. Kutumba Rao, A.J. Kalasala, Machilipatnam.
9. Sindhi	15.	Shri N.M. Bhambhani, Government College, Ajmer.
10. Maithili	16.	Dr. Kenchi Nath Jha 'Kiran', Department of Maithili, Mithila University, Darbhanga.
11. Malayalam	17.	Professor P.K. Menon, St. Xavier's College for Women, Alwaye.
12. Linguistics	18.	Professor K.V.R. Pai, St. Borchman's College, Changanacherry, Kerala.
	19.	Dr. E.D. Kulkarni, Poona University, Poona.

1.	2.	3.
----	----	----

13. Philosophy (Indian)      20. Shri Balkrishan Dewan, Sanskrit Department, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
21. Professor Siddeshwar Bhattacharya, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

II. SOCIAL SCIENCES

14. Economics      22. Dr. Manoklal Maganlal Shah, G.S. College of Commerce, Wardha.
15. Political Science      23. Dr. K.L. Srivastava, Bhopal University, Bhopal

III. SCIENCES

16. Chemistry      24. Dr. K. Noelakanta, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.
25. Dr. K.V. Bhide, M.V. College of Science and Seth L.U. College of Arts, Andheri, Bombay.
26. Dr. Ram Gopal, Department of Chemistry, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
17. Physics      27. Professor R.S. Singh, Banaras Hindu University.
28. Dr. B.B. Laud, Poona University, Poona.
18. Mathematics & Statistics      29. Professor Barjor Sorabji Gai, St. Xavier's College, Bombay.
30. Shri N.N. Bhattacharya, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.
31. Shri K.S.V. Shenoai, Government College, Chittur, Palighat.
32. Dr. (Smt.) K.N. Kamalamma, Central College, Bangalore University.
33. Professor R.R. Umarji, Department of Statistics, Bangalore University.
19. Geography      34. Shri B.G. Tamaskar, Nagpur Mahavidyalaya.

IV PROFESSIONAL SUBJECTS

20. Physiology      35. Dr. P. Brahmayya Sastry, Department of Physiology, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.
21. Commerce      36. Professor A.B. Ghosh, Department of Commerce, University of Delhi, Delhi.
37. Dr. S.B. Choudhury, Department of Commerce, Punjab University.

.....  
1.  
.....

2.

3.  
.....

22. Education

38. Shri Himangshu Bhushan Mukherjee, Department of Education, Visva-Bharti, Santiniketan.

39. Dr. Atmenand Misra, Kanpur University, Kanpur.

40. Dr. G.P. Bhatt, Department of Education, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.

41. Dr. J.K. Shukla, Department of Education, M.S. University of Baroda.

23. Engineering

42. Shri R.S. Dighe, Faculty of Technology and Engineering, M.S. University of Baroda.

24. Music

43. Shri S.N. Roy, Raghunath Girls College, Meerut.

.....

'CHUGH'

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 24th 25th November, '75

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

.....

- (1) To receive a statement showing the availability/ utilisation of foreign exchange for the period ending 30.9.1975.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on 10.2.1975 desired (Item No.4) that a six monthly statement be placed before the Commission with regard to the availability/utilisation of foreign exchange.

In May 1975, the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare sub-allocated to the Commission, foreign exchange worth Rs.4.00 lakhs for imports from general currency area, Rs.4.00 lakhs under credits and Rs.10.00 lakhs for imports from Rupee Payment Area. Against this, applications for the enhancement of the c.i.f. value of the import licences already issued and some applications which were under consideration of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and had been returned for some additional information were recommended. Accordingly, the requirements of universities and colleges to the extent of Rs.66,930/- from Rupee area countries and Rs.6,12,413/- from General Currency area (including credits) could be met during the last six months. (The position of utilisation of foreign exchange upto 31.10.1975 however, is Rs.1,23,470/- for rupee area and Rs.8,26,768/- for general currency area). In addition, Unesco Coupons worth \$ 62,217.54 (Rs.5,06,561.17) were also made available to the universities and colleges during the last six months to enable them to meet their urgent import requirements.

.....

- (2) To receive the record of Proceedings of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities of Southern Zone.

.....

The fourth session of Conference of Vice-Chancellors to Universities in the Southern Zone was held under the auspices of Madras University on 22nd October, 1975. The record of proceedings of the above Conference received from the University is given in the Annexure for information.

---

Annexure to Item No.2b(2)

CONFERENCE OF SOUTHERN VICE-CHANCELLORS

FOURTH SESSION

University of Madras  
Wednesday, 22nd October 1975

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

I. WELCOME

The Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, welcomed the Vice-Chancellors and the Secretary, University Grants Commission, to this Fourth Session of the Conference of Southern Vice-Chancellors, which was first inaugurated in April 1970 at Andhra University, Waltair, followed by the Second Session in June 1971 at Karnataka University, Dharwar, and by the Third Session in April 1972 at Annamalai University, Annamalainagar. He recalled that this Conference would function within the frame of the decisions of the All-India Conference of Vice-Chancellors which had met on September 30 and October 1 at New Delhi and dealt with three basic problems of quantity, quality and student welfare. The papers for this Conference indicated four types of problems:

1. The problem of reconciling the contradiction between the knowledge-conserving function of the Universities and the rapid changes taking place around them in the States and the country.
2. the problem of the irreversible growth of the Universities as a logic of process of democratisation coming up against the constraint of the resources, human and financial,
3. the common problems, which in some cases call for common machinery, but in all cases call for a knowledge of what each of us has to do, and
4. the problem of quality which calls for a rational system of division of labour among the Universities and a system of programmed decentralisation.

Each University must function within its basic intellectual and spiritual autonomy and respond to our governing organs. There can be no decision at this meeting which overrides either imperative. This is

the backdrop against which the Conference will function.

2. MEMBERS PRESENT

1. Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah,  
Vice Chancellor, University of Madras (Chairman)
2. Mr. S.V. Chittibabu,  
Vice Chancellor, Madurai University
3. Mr. M.R. Appa Rao,  
Vice Chancellor, Andhra University
4. Mr. P. Jagan Mohan Reddy,  
Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University.
5. Prof. K. Satchidananda Murty,  
Vice Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara University
6. Prof. D. Jayare Gowda,  
Vice Chancellor, Mysore University.
7. Dr. H. Narasimman,  
Vice Chancellor, Bangalore University.
8. Prof. R.S. Krishnan,  
Vice Chancellor, Kerala University.
9. Dr. N.K. Panikkar,  
Vice-Chancellor, Cochin University
10. Dr. G. Rangaswami,  
Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.
11. Dr. K.A.V. Pandelai,  
Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
12. Mr. M.V. Rajagopal,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad.
13. Mr. R.K. Chhabra,  
Secretary, University Grant Commission.

Apologies for absence were received from Dr. S. Chandrasekhar, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Dr. Gurbaksh Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Hyderabad University, Prof. R.C. Hiremath, Vice-Chancellor, Karnataka University, Prof. Sukumar Azhicode, Acting Vice-Chancellor, Calicut University, Dr. C. Krishan Rao, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Mr. N. Kaleeswaram, Vice-Chancellor Kerala Agricultural University, Dr. H.R. Arakeri, Vice-Chancellor, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, and Prof. Satish Dhawan, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

3. COMMON BOARDS OF STUDIES (Agenda Item 2)

In light of the exchange of views on the proposal for a system of Common Boards of Studies, it was recommended that -

- a) coordinating agencies be set up which will also be responsible for mapping the work in their field in the Southern region in Theoretical Physics by Madras University and in Biological Sciences by Madurai University,
- b) the common use of special facilities in the region be ensured, as in the case of the Faculty of Leather Technology in the University of Madras,
- c) periodic meeting of Chairman and a representative of the Board of Studies in each discipline be organised using also the UGC facility for Zonal Workshops in this connection, and
- d) common Boards of Studies between two or more Universities be established at their request, as in the case of Madras University which wishes a common Board of Studies in Economics with Kerala University and common Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian and Urdu with Osmania University.

4. NON-FORMAL EDUCATION (Agenda item 3)

The Conference recommended intensification of the programme for Non-Formal Education through -

- a) using the UGC guidelines for promoting inter University cooperation, particularly in Correspondence Courses,
- b) requesting the Vice Chancellor of Madurai University to explore, during his visit to the United Kingdom, the kits used for Correspondence Courses in science and engineering there, for adaptation and fabrication by the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, so that Correspondence Courses for Pre-University and B.Sc. can be started in Science subjects as well as in one B.E. Course, and
- c) requesting the University Grants Commission to pursue its negotiations with the Planning Commission for giving special financial support to these programmes, extending into the Sixth Plan.

5. SOUTHERN LANGUAGES BOOK TRUST (Agenda item 4)

The Conference confirmed the programme of the Trust, suggesting that it also undertake the publication of general books and invited the Vice-Chancellors to ensure that the Government and the Universities of

the Southern Region made their contributions to the Trust. The next meeting of the Trust can take place at the time of the next session of the Conference.

6. TEACHING AND RESEARCH (Agenda Item 5)

It was agreed that the function of the University Professor is a four fold one, covering teaching, guiding research, undertaking personal research and interacting with his colleagues in affiliated colleges.

7. COMMON PATTERN FOR THE FIRST DEGREE COURSE (Agenda Item 6)

It was agreed that at the State level the Vice-Chancellors should help to develop common pattern, curriculum and syllabi for the First Degree Course, which later could be reviewed at the regional level.

8. RESTRUCTURING COURSES (Agenda item 7)

. . . . . To promote relevance, the University courses should respond to the environmental needs bearing in mind the employment demands, and the additional courses introduced be in the form of detailed precise syllabuses for the 3-year course. For all courses relevance can be introduced through incorporating practicals in the teaching and learning programmes.

9. COORDINATION OF POSTGRADUATE COURSES (Agenda item 8)

The use of internal assessment in postgraduate courses calls for two systems:

- a) When a University Department runs a course which is not duplicated elsewhere, internal assessment can function fully, provided there is realization of the normal distribution of classes for each year.
- b) Where several colleges including the University Departments are engaged in postgraduate education, it would be advisable to limit internal assessment initially to 20 - 25 percent.

10. REGIONAL INSTRUMENTATION AND LIBRARY CENTRES (Agenda Item 9)

It was noted with interest that under the Department of Science and Technology programme, a well equipped, sophisticated Instrumentation Centre is being established at Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. It was recommended that the UGC Regional Instrumentation Centre might be situated in the same location, including servicing facilities for sophisticated equipment. The IIT, Madras, was requested to make available information of its facilities to the Vice-Chancellors and to help the Universities in coordinating their purchases of sophisticated



equipment in order to avoid purchasing them from different countries. It was recommended that the UGC-sponsored Regional Library and Documentation Centre for Southern Region be established in coordinating with the ICSSR Social Science Documentation Centre for the South in Bangalore, where the cataloguing of the journals and documents available in the Southern Universities should be the first charge.

11. FACULTY IMPROVEMENT (Agenda item 10)

It was agreed that 4-week full-time courses should be planned by each University for the Fifth Plan for training of college teachers in modern curriculum and techniques of evaluation. These courses would be financed by the UGC.

12. REFERENCE BOOKS IN REGIONAL LANGUAGES AT POSTGRADUATE LEVEL (Agenda Item 11)

It was agreed that the production of reference works in regional languages was urgent, to enable Universities to start streams in these languages at the postgraduate level. In addition to the resources from the State Text-book Agencies, the two UGC Schemes of Publication Aid should be used by the Universities for this purpose.

13. MAINTENANCE GRANT (Agenda item 12)

The possibility of the UGC increasing its maintenance grant to the Universities was emphasized in a broad exchange of views.

14. WORKSHOP ON GRADING (Agenda item 13)

It was agreed that all the Southern Universities would attend the Workshop on Grading to be organised by the University of Madras on December 22 and 23, 1975. The Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, which is still operating the system, is requested to be present and help. The Vice-Chairman of the UGC, who has offered to attend the Workshop, was specially welcome.

15. LIBERALIZED ADMISSIONS TO POSTGRADUATE COURSES (Agenda item 14)

The system of 'open' admissions to Correspondence courses by Andhra University and Mysore University was discussed and great interest was expressed in these developments. The Universities in the region would watch the progress in these areas and learn the necessary lessons.

16. CONTINUITY OF THE CONFERENCE (Agenda item 15)

It was agreed to confirm the decision of the First Session that the Conference must be a continuing activity, that there was no need for a Coll, that the University of Madras be invited to keep the records of

the Conferences, and that the invitation of the Vice Chancellor, University of Kerala, for holding the Fifth Session of the Conference in Trivandrum in December 1976 be accepted.

17. OTHER BUSINESS

It was agreed that each University should follow the recommendation of the UGC to set up University Planning Boards to assess their past activities and plan their perspectives for the future. It was also agreed that each State should set up an Inter-University Consultative Council to deal with academic and other problems faced by the Universities in the State.

\*\*\*\*\*

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 24th-25th November, 1975

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

.....

College Science Improvement Programme  
University Leadership Project Rejection  
of proposal submitted by the Karnatak  
University for U.L.P. in Physics.

.....

Consequent upon the recommendations of the Standing Committee for COSIP accepted by the Commission, the proposal for the implementation of COSIP - ULP in Physics received from the Karnatak University was examined. The programmes/activities proposed to be undertaken by the Department of Physics were not according to the objectives of the COSIP - ULP, but they were in the nature of Faculty Improvement Programme activities and as such the proposal could not be considered for approval under COSIP. The University was informed accordingly and was requested to take up the proposed activities to the extent necessary under Faculty Improvement Programme (vide orders dated 20.10.1975).

—————

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 24th-25th November, 1975

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 27th and 28th October, 1975.

.....

P L A N

S.No.	Name of the University/ College.	Subject	No. of instalment	Amount
1.	<u>Agra University</u>			
		Travel grant to Dr. S.S. Mishra, Professor of Pharmacology of S.N. Medical College, Agra for attending VI International Congress of Pharma- cology at Helsinki in July, 1975.	1st & final	1,379.50
		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
	Institute of Oriental Philosophy, Vrindaban (Mathura).	Development of Postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences during IVth Plan period.	3rd	10,000
	St. John's College, Agra.	University Grants Commission Assistance for the research project entitled "Ecology of High Altitude Soil Anthropods" of Dr. Santokh Singh, Head of Department of Zoology and Entomology, Fifth Five Year Plan period.		5,000
	-do-	College Science Improvement Programme Selected Collefes Project Grant-in-aid.	final	79,492.31
	D.I.E. Women's Training College, Dayal Bagh, Agra.	Writing of university level books/monographs.		3,500
	Balkunthi Devi Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Agra.	Grant towards the loan of books to students - setting up of Book Bank.	1st	8,437
	S.R.K. College, Firozabad.	-do-	1st	11,250

P.T.O.

Agra University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

R.C.A. Girls Degree College, Mathura.	Grant towards the loan of books to students - setting up of Book Bank.	1st	4,500
S.B.D. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Dhanpur Bijnor.	-do-	1st	5,625
Shri Brij Behari Degree College, Kosi-Kalan (Mathura).	-do-	1st	4,500
Smt. Bhagwati Devi Jain Girls Degree College, Agra Cantt.	Students' Aid Fund		1,750
Balkunthi Devi Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Agra.	-do-		2,250
B.P. Kanya Mahavidya- laya, Agra.	Award of the scholarship for Postgraduate studies in Sanskrit 1975-76 to Km. Shreela Gupta: . . . . .		1,800
Agra College, Agra.	UGC Assistance for the Research Project entitled "Dielectric Behaviour of Ionic, Covalent and Ferro- electric Crystals" of Dr. M.P. Verma, Department of Physics, Fifth Five Year Plan period.		3,000

---

Total: 1,42,483.81

---

2. Aligarh Muslim University

Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences - payment of contingency grant.	1,497
Furniture for Wardens rooms and provost office of 375 Engineering Students Hostel.	4,344
Grant for the development of Post- Courses in Engineering and Technology at the payment of staff salary and maintenance 1975-76	2,00,000
Unassigned grant for 1975-76	15,000

Aligarh Muslim University (Contd.)

Utilisation of services of Outstanding Retired Teachers - payment of grant in respect of -	7,500
--	-------

-do-	7,000
------	-------

---

Total:	2,35,341
--------	----------

---

3. Andhra University

Introduction of correspondence courses	95,000
Organisation of Workshops on Philosophy	15,000
National Associateship Scheme	359
Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers - payment of grant in respect of -	7,000

Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology - payment of fellowship and contingency grant.	4,564.52
---	----------

-do -	4,806.45
-do-	4,500

Seminar on "what is living and what is dead in Indian Philosophy - Sanction regarding.	2,000
--	-------

Affiliated Colleges

S.F.V.B.S.J.P. Maha Ramee College, Poddapuram. (E.G. Distt).	Grants towards the loan of books to students-setting up of Book Banks.	1st	8,000
--	--	-----	-------

Minu College, Guntur.	-do-	1st	11,250
J.M.J. College for Women, Tenali.	-do-	1st	5,000

Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada.	Students' Aid Fund		2,250
------------------------------------	--------------------	--	-------

Government College, Pakkvi.	-do-		1,750
-----------------------------	------	--	-------

Kakraparti Bhavanarayana College, Vijayawada.	-do-		1,421
---	------	--	-------

Maharajah's College, Vizilangaram.	Financial Assistance from the UGC towards attending International Seminar at MOSCOW by Shri Ramesh Kumar Dhote.		2,242
------------------------------------	---	--	-------

---

Total:	1,65,142.97
--------	-------------

---

4. Annemalai University

Development Schemes under 4th Plan period - Construction of Postgraduate Block for Humanities Department.	5th	1,50,000
Award of Junior Scholarship of the value of Rs.400/- p.m. in Engineering & Technology - 1975-76 batch.		50,000
Development Schemes under 4th Plan period - Construction of a composite buliding.	4th	1,00,000
Construction of building for additional facilities for undergraduate course and for postgraduate course in Electrical Engineering.	8th	30,000
Development Schemes under 5th Plan period - grant for field training of M.Sc. Geology students during 1975-76.		3,000
Award of Junior Scholarship of the value of Rs.400/- p.m. in Engineering and Technology - 1973-74 batch.		998.40
		Total: 3,33,998.40

5. Awadh University

Affiliated Colleges

Trilok Nath College, Tanda, Faizabad.	Grant towards the loan of books to students - setting up of Book Bank.	1st	8,437
Rana Pratap Degree College, Sultanpur.	-do-	1st	5,625
Hadan Mohan Malviya Upadhir Mahavidyalaya, Kalakanker.	-do-	1st	5,625
Pratap Bahadur Degree College, Pratapgarh Cit.	-do-	1st	5,625
K.S. Saket Mahavidyalaya, Faizabad.	-do-	1st	16,875
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Degree College, Gonda.	-do-	1st	11,250
Kisan Degree College, Behraich.	-do-	1st	11,250
		Total:	64,687

6. Banaras Hindu University

Symposium on Molecular Basis of Cellular Regulation.		6,175
Payment of scholarship to B.Ed. & M.Ed. students - Faculty of Education - Fifth Plan Development Scheme - 1974-75 and 1975-76.	1st	45,000
Writing of university level books/monographs.		3,187.77
Seminar on Head and Neck Centre.		7,761
UGC Assistance for the Research Project entitled "Endocrine and Neuroendocrine Physiology in Some Fresh Water Fishes with Special Reference to Reproduction and Water Pollution" of Dr. I.G. Satiyanesan, Senior Research Officer, Institute of Medical Sciences Fifth Five Year Plan period.	2nd	6,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences - payment of contingency grant.		1,493.53
-do-		1,500
-do-		2,000
-do-		4,661.29
-do-		4,500
-do-		1,012.33
Construction of building of the Department of Electronics Engineering .. Purchase of the furniture.		25,000
Recurring grant for the Centre for study of State Government in the Political Science Department under Fifth Plan Development Scheme.		37,890.14
Construction of Women's Hostel for Medical Students (Extension work).	3rd & final	8,999.90
Financial Assistance towards the teachers for research/learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences -	2nd & final	1,500

Affiliated Colleges

Arya Mahila Degree Collogo, Varanasi.	Grant towards the loan of books to students - setting up of Book Bank.	1st	8,437
Vasant Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Kamachha, Varanasi.	-do-	1st	5,625
-do-	-do-	1st	5,625
Dayanand Mahavidyalaya, Varanasi.	-do -	1st	11,250

---

Total: 1,87,617.96

---



7. Bangalore University

Introduction of Courses with Vocational bias.		2nd & final	50,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
The Al-Ameen Arts Science and Commerce College, 28/2, Albert Victor Road, Kalasipalyam, Bangalore.	Grants towards the loan of books to students - setting up of Book Banks.	1st	4,500
Acharya Pathshala Evening College, of Arts, Commerce, N.R. Colony, Bangalore-19.	-do-	1st	8,500
Christ College, Honour Road, Bangalore.	Students Aid Fund		1,000
Viswaswarapura College of Arts, Science and Commerce, K.R. Road, Bangalore-4.	-do-		1,750
Acharya Pathshala Evening College of Arts, Commerce, N.R. Colony, Bangalore-19.	Establishment of Book Bank	2nd & final	3,250

---

Total: 69,000

---

8. Berhampur University

Purchase of Library books and journals for the Departments of Science and Humanities during V Plan.			1,00,000
Unassigned grant for the year 1975-76.		1st	12,500
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Kabisamarat Upendra Bhanja College, Bhanjanagar (Canjam) Orissa.	Grants to College Libraries for loan of books to Students (Book Bank) during Fifth Plan.	1st	4,500

---

Total: 1,17,000

---

9. Bhagalour University

Grant in aid towards the construction of women's hostel for postgraduate students.		13,313
Grant in aid for the establishment of Botanical Garden.	2nd	8,000
Grant-in-aid for the construction of postgraduate botany and zoology blocks - 4th Plan Scheme.		1,00,000
Construction of postgraduate arts and commerce block.	final	14,019

Affiliated College

B.S.S. College, Supaul.	Construction of Science Laboratory - Release of grant for.	5th	35,000
-------------------------	--	-----	--------

---

Total: 1,70,332

---

10. Bhopal University

Construction of Library Building	1st	1,00,000
Basic grant for the purchase of library books and journals during the 5th Five Year Plan period.		1,00,000

---

Total: 2,00,000

---

11. Bundelkhand University

Affiliated College

Bundelkhand College, Jhansi.	Grant towards the loan of books to students-setting up of Book Bank.	1st	16,875
------------------------------	--	-----	--------

---

Total: 16,875

---

12. Bombay University

Junior Research Fellowships in Science 1974-75 - Payment of fellowship.		2,053.57
---	--	----------

P.T.O.

Bombay University (Contd.)

UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Heavy Ion Implementation in Solids (Semiconductors)" of Prof. M.C. Joshi, Head of the Department of Physics, Fifth Five Year Plan period.	2nd	5,000
Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics - Release of recurring grants for the year 1975-76 - Junior Research Fellowships.		5,000
Writing of university level books/monographs.		3,000
Basic grant for the purchase of library books and journals during 5th Plan period (Humanities and Social Sciences) including Library and Science).		1,00,000
Research Associateship in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences/Engineering and Technology - payment of Associateship and contingency grant.		9,700

Affiliated Colleges

Elphinstone College, Bombay.	Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers - payment of grant in respect of -	1,000
Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay.	College Science Improvement Programme - Selected Colleges Project - Grant in aid - Follow up activities.	80,000
Hansraj Jivandas College of Education, South Avenue, Khar, Bombay.	Students' Aid Fund	170
Hazarimal Somani College of Arts & Science, Bombay.	-do-	1,278
M.M. College of Arts and M.M. Institute of Science, (Bhawan's College) Andheri, Bombay.	-do-	1,240
K.J. Somaiya College of Science, Vidyavihar, Bombay.	-do-	1,000
Jai Hind College & Basantsing Institute of Science, Churchgate, Bombay.	-do-	2,750

P.T.O.

Bombay University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Government College Students' Aid Fund 440  
of Education,  
Ratnagiri.

---

Total: 2,12,631.57

---

13. Burdwan University

UGC Assistance for the research project 1st 2,000  
entitled "Study of the effect of initial  
stresses and Inhomogenities on wave  
preparation in elastic and plastic  
media" of Dr. S.K. Chakraborty, Depart-  
ment of Mathematics - Fifth Five  
Year Plan period.

Grant in aid for the purchase of living 12,250  
room furniture - Vth Men's Hostel.

Utilisation of services of outstanding 6,000  
retired teachers - payment of grant in  
respect of -

---

Total: 20,250

---

14. Bihar University

Construction of Guest House final 5,000  
Construction of Postgraduate Arts 1,00,000  
Block.

Grant in aid for the purchase of 1,50,000  
Scientific equipment for the Science  
Departments during the 5th Plan period.

Grant in aid towards the publication 20,000  
of research works including Doctoral  
Theses for 1975-76 and 1976-77

Affiliated College

Rajendra College, Grants to college libraries 1st 8,000  
Chapra. for loan of books to students  
(Book Bank) during Fifth Plan.

---

Total: 2,83,000

---

5. Calcutta University

Grant in aid for the Establishment of Students Aid Fund for 1975-76.		17,147
UGC Assistance for the Research Project entitled "Biophysical studies on the Structure of D.N.A. Replication Complex" of Professor N.M. Dasgupta, Department of Physics, University College of Science, Fifth Five Year Plan period	2nd	10,000
UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Synthesis, Reactions and screening of Indole Derivatives having Pharmacological and Insecticidal Properties" by Dr. K.M. Biswas, Reader in Chemistry .		7,000
Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers - payment of grant in respect of -		7,000
Seminar on Instrumentation and Measurement.		10,062
Department of Applied Mathematics, Release of recurring grants for the year 1975-76 in respect of Senior/Junior Research Fellowships.		35,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences - payment of contingency grant.		1,500
-do-		3,006.45
-do-		4,822.58
-do-		4,500
UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Studies on the Aphids of Nagaland and Manipur with special reference to Biology and Control of some of the Economically important Aphid species" by Dr. D.N. Raychaudhuri		10,000

Affiliated Colleges

Presidency College, Calcutta-12.	UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Geological evolution of the precambrian belt of North Singhbhum - an integrated approach" by Dr. AK Banerji, Department of Geology,		2,000
P.K. College, P.O. Contai, Distt. Midnapore.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences	2nd & final	250
Kandi Raj Collge, Kandi, Murshidabad.	Students' Aid Fund		853
Bajkul Milani Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Kisanat Bajkul, Distt. Midnapore.	Grants to college for Laboratory Equipment.	2nd & final	4,000

Total: 1,17,141.03

16. Calicut University

Employment of Trained Centre . Reimbursement of expenditure for 1973-74.	final	5,084
--	-------	-------

Affiliated Colleges

N.S.S. College, Manjeri.	Grants towards the loan of books to students - setting up of Book Banks.	1st	5,000
P.S.M.O. College, Tiruvadali.	do-	1st	5,000
Government Sanskrit College, Pattambi.	-do-	1st	5,000
St. Joseph's College, Trinjalakuda.	Students Aid Fund		1,750
Sir Syed College, Taliparamba.	-do-		1,000
Vimala College, Trichur-9.	-do-		,408
Government Brennan College, Dhamaadam, Tallicherry.	-do-		896
Little Flower College, Guruvayur.	-do-		1,502

---

Total:	26,640
--------	--------

---

17. Cochin University

Construction of Hostels at Ernakulam - IVth Plan Scheme - Payment of grant for the .		30,000
Unassigned grant for the year 1975-76-	1st	10,000

---

Total:	40,000
--------	--------

---

18. Delhi University

Support for advanced research in the Humanities and Social Sciences .	1st	5,000
Organisation of regional workshop on grading system .		15,000
Organisation of an English Literature Seminar in January 1976.		6,500
Seminar on Use of Economic Force by State with near monopoly of Special Resources.		5,085
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences/ Humanities including Social Sciences to the students belonging to Hill Area of M.E.R. of India . payment of fellowship.		4,500

Delhi University (Contd.)

Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology payment of fellowship and contingency grant.	4,500
UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Studies in photodynamically active compounds" by Dr. V.K. Ahluwalia,	5,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Science/Humanities including Social Sciences to the students belonging to Hill Area of North Eastern Region of India payment of fellowship.	4,800
Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, Release of recurring grants for the year 1975-76 - Senior/Junior Research Fellowships and Scholarships.	1,61,013.69

Affiliated Colleges

Gargi College, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	Colleges affiliated to - Establishment of Students Aid Fund - payment of grant for 1975-76.	2,378
Deshbandhu College (Evening Classes) Kalkaji, New Delhi.	Grant to affiliated colleges - for loan of books to students - Setting up of Book Bank.	4,000
Gargi College, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	Purchase of library books for History (Hons.) introduced w.e.f. 1973-74.	800
Indraprastha College for Women, Shyam Nath Marg, Delhi.	Grant for Hostel Mess Staff for 1973-74	4,027
Deshbandhu College (Day Classes), Kalkaji, New Delhi.	Transfer of teaching of Botany and Zoology (Hons.) to the college w.e.f. 1973-74 - Grant for purchase of books	8,000
-do-	Transfer of the teaching of Botany and Zoology (Hons.) to the college w.e.f. 1973-74 - Grant for purchase of equipment.	40,000
Gargi College, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	Purchase of Library Books for B.Com. (Pass) Course.	1,500
Shri Ram College of Commerce, Patel Marg, Delhi.	Establishment of Hobby Workshop	620.21
Kamala Nehru College, Panch Shila Park Marg, New Delhi.	Purchase of furniture for additional class room.	1,500
Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, Poorvi Marg, New Delhi.	Purchase of Round equipment for Open Air Auditorium.	5,500

Delhi University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

I.P. College for Women, Delhi.	Award of Postgraduate scholarship in Sanskrit during 1975 76 to Km. Saroj Rani Dudani.		1,800
Central Institute of Education, Delhi.	Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers - payment of grant in respect of -		1,873.24
Sri Venkateswara College, Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi.	Colleges affiliated to Delhi University - Establishment of Students Aid Fund - Payment of grant of -		2,280
College of Vocational Studies 7, Doctors' Lane, Gole Market, New Delhi.	Purchase of Library Books for traditional subjects.		5,800

---

Total: 2,91,397.14

---

19. Dibrugarh University

Grant in aid for the purchase of books and journals during 5th Plan period - Basic grant.		25,000
Grant in aid towards publication of learned/Research works including Doctoral theses.	1st	15,000
Economics Progress and Development of Modern Assam		3,345

Affiliated Colleges

Manchhari Devi Kanoi Girls' College, Dibrugarh.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students (Book Bank) during Fifth Plan.	1st	5,500
Women's College, Tinsukie.	-do-	1st	4,500
North Bank College, Ghilemara.	-do-	1st	4,500

---

Total: 57,845

---

20. Gauhati University

Seminar on Female Education as an Instrument for Social Change in Modern India.		7,935
Basic grant for the purchase of library books and journals - 6th Plan period.		1,50,000

Affiliated Colleges

Barnagar College, Sorbhag.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students - Book Banks.	1st	4,500
----------------------------	---	-----	-------

---

Total: 1,61,435

---



21. G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology

Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences 871.95  
- payment of contingency grant.

---

Total: 871.95

---

22. Garhwal University

Affiliated Colleges

Government Degree Colloge, Kotdwar.	Grant towards the loan of books to students - Setting up Book Bank.	1st	5,625
Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala Colloge, Dehradun.	-do-	1st	11,250
Swami Ram Tirath Government Degree Colloge, Tehri.	-do-	1st	4,500
Government Degree Colloge, Pauri.	-do-	1st	4,500
Government (Post- graduate) Colloge, Uttarkashi.	-do-	1st	4,500
Government (Post graduate Colloge, Gopeshwar(Chamoli).	-do-	1st	5,625

---

Total: 36,000

---

23. Gorakhpur University

UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Thermodynamic Studies on Membrane Phenomena" of Professor R.P. Rastogi, Head of the Department of Chemistry - Fifth Five Year Plan period - Appointment of Junior Research Fellow -	2nd	2,800
Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme, Placement of Russian Language Teacher - Reimbursement of salary regarding.		3,686.82
Construction of a Single Seated Hostel for 100 Men - Sanction of grant for		1,89,904.24
Establishment of Study Centre 1975-76 - Sanction of grant for		8,000

Affiliated Colleges

K.B. Degree Colloge, Students' Aid Fund 750  
Dusnar, Ballic.

Gorakhpur University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Sankari Degree College, Mirawan, Jaunpur.	Students' Aid Fund		750
Sakaldaha Degree College, Sakaldaha, Varanasi.	-do-		2,250
Shri Mahatha Rama- shraroy Das Maha- vidyalaya, Bhurkuru (Ghazipur).	Grant towards the loan of books to students Setting up of Book Bank.	1st	4,500
Sakaldaha Degree College, Bakaldaha, Varanasi.	-do-	2nd & final	2,813
			Total: 2,15,454.06

24. Gujarat University

UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Genetics, Cytogenetics, Cytochemicals and Biochemical studies on Leucoderma" by Professor V.C. Shah, Head of the Department of Zoology.			15,000
---	--	--	--------

Affiliated Colleges

B.V.D. Arts and Commerce College, Ahmedabad.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students (Book Banks).	1st	4,500
-do-	-do-	final	584
Barood Science and Law College, Borsad (Distt. Kaira).	-do-	1st	4,500
Arts and Science College, Bhadrin.	-do-	1st	4,500
Shri B.D. Shah College of Education, Modasa.	-do-	1st	350
College of Education, Poilad (Post Box No.21) Distt. Kaira.	-do-		750
St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad.	College Humanities and Social Sciences Development Programme - payment of grant.	1st	15,000
			Total: 45,184

25. Guru Nanak University

Seminar on contribution of the Nirrnal Panthis to Religious and Philosophical Literature of the Panjab.			6,620
---	--	--	-------

Guru Nanak University (Contd.)

Establishment of Study Centre at Jullundur - Recurring Expenditure - Commission's assistance for -		563.38
Establishment of Study Centre at Amritsar.		775.28
-do-		4,000
Establishment of Study Centre at Jullundur - Recurring expenditure - Commission's assistance for -		4,000
Salaries of Staff for the Health Centre during Vth Plan period.		1,000

Affiliated Colleges

Baba Budha Colloge, Bir Sahib.	Grant towards the loan of books to 1st students - Setting up of Book Banks		4,500
S.P.S.K. Khalsa Colloge, Begowal (Kapurthala).	-do-	1st	4,500
-do-	-do-	1st	4,500
R.R. Bawa D.A.V. Colloge for Girls, Batala.	-do-	1st	5,625
Guru Nanak Khalsa Colloge, Sultanpur Lodi, Kapurthala.	-do-	1st	4,500
Shri Guru Anand Dev Colloge, Khadoor Sahib.	-do-	1st	4,500
Guru Nanak Colloge, Sukhchaina Sahib, Phagwara.	-do-	1st	4,500
Baba Sudha Colloge, Bir Sahib.	-do-	1st	4,500
R.R. Bawa D.A.V. Colloge for Girls, Batala.	-do-	1st	5,625
Guru Gobind Singh Khalsa Colloge, Sarhali.	-do-	1st	4,500
-do-	Students' Aid Fund		1,000
Kharaiti Ram	-do-		1,000
Mahindru D.A.V. Colloge, Makodar.			750
Guru Nanak Colloge for Women, Charan Kanwal, Banga.	-do-		750
Guru Gobind Singh Republic Colloge, Jandiola, Jullundur.	-do-		750
S.P.S.K. Khalsa Colloge, Begowal Kapurthala.	-do-		750
Guru Nanak Univer- sity Evening Colloge, Jullundur.	Basic grant for the purchase of books.	2nd & final	500

Guru Nanak University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Hansraj Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Ujllundur City.	Development of Postgraduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences - Grant for the purchase of books and journals - regarding.	2nd & final	750
-do-	Development of Postgraduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences Construction of Postgraduate Block for Political Science.	4th & final	4,568
Total:			74,276.66

26. Hyderabad University

'Purchase of books and journals'	1st	10,00,000
Total:		10,00,000

27. Himachal Pradesh University

Construction of 40 Staff Quarters of Lecturers.	9th	50,000
Construction of Science Block (Physics and Chemistry).	9th	1,50,000

Affiliated Colleges

Wazir Ram Singh Memorial Public College, Dehri (P.O. Rohan, Distt. Kangra).	Grant towards the loan of books to students - setting up of book bank.	1st	4,500
G.B. Pant Memorial Government College, Rampur Bushohar.	-do-	1st	4,500
St. Bede's College, Simla.	-do-	1st	4,500
Government Degree College, Una.	Students' Aid Fund		1,000
Rana Padam Chandra S.D. Bhargava College Simla.	-do-		1,750
Government Degree College, Una.	-do-		1,000
Rana Padam Chandra S.D. Bhargava College, Simla.	-do-		1,750

Nimachal Pradesh University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Government College, Chamba.	Assistance for the purchase of Semi Micro analysis equipment for the Chemistry department.	1st	4,632.43
--------------------------------	--	-----	----------

---

	Total:	2,23,632.43
--	--------	-------------

---

28. Indira Kala Sangcet Vishwavidyalaya

Construction of Boys Hostel	30,000
Salary of the staff approved during Fourth Plan.	2,893

---

	Total:	32,893
--	--------	--------

---

29. Indore University

UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Phytochrome and Photomorphogenic in the Control of Photomorphogenesis in Pl ants" of Dr. M.M. Laloraya, Head of the Life Science Department - Fifth Plan Period -	2nd	7,500
Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme Placement of Russian Language Teacher		2,333.40

---

	Total:	9,833.40
--	--------	----------

---

30. Jodhpur University

Utilisation of Services of outstanding retired teachers - payment of grant in respect of -	7,071.90
Allocation of Unassigned grant during 1975-76 -	15,000
Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Humanities & Social Sciences.	2nd & final 164.85
UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Electro-Acoustic Effects in Plasma (Ionised Gas)" by Dr. D.R.Gupta -	2,500

---

	Total:	24,736.75
--	--------	-----------

---

31. Jadavpur University

Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers - payment of grant in respect of -		7,071.90
UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Geological, Mineralogical and Geochemical study of the Manganetic ore deposits of Karnatak (Mysore State) with particular reference to Sandur Manganese Deposits; Bellary District".		10,000
Award of Postgraduate Scholarship to M. Pham Students (73-74 batch) payment of recurring grant.		60,000
Publication of learned/research works including Doctoral Theses.	final	5,609.50
Construction of Examination Hall - payment of grant for	4th	30,000
Construction of Postgraduate Pharmacy building - payment of grant for	2nd	25,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Science - Payment of fellowship.		3,786.67
Grant in aid towards the construction of sub-staff quarters - 4th Plan.	3rd	25,000
Grant for Construction of building for postgraduate course in pharmacy (extension outside 5th Plan.	2nd	75,000
		<hr/>
	Total:	2,41,468.07
		<hr/>

32. Jawaharlal Nehru University

Award of scholarship for Postgraduate students belonging to the Hill Areas of North Eastern Region of India and Ladakh - 1974-75.		1,900
"Autumn Institute for Teachers of German" under item 4 of Indo-FRG Cultural Exchange Programme 1975-76.		6,000
Basic grant for the purchase of library books and journals during the Fifth Plan period.		2,00,000
		<hr/>
	Total:	2,07,900
		<hr/>

33. Jiwaji University

Affiliated Colleges

Rishi Golev Mahavidyalaya, Morana.	Students' Aid Fund		750
Government Girls Degree College, Morar.	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.	3rd	22
			<hr/>
		Total:	772
			<hr/>

34. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University

Affiliated College

Regional Engineering College, Warangal.	UGC Assistance for the Research Project entitled "Development of Systematic Automatic Design Programme etc." of Professor V. Venkateswara Rao, Head of the Department of Physics Fifth Five Year Plan period.	2nd	2,800
			total: 2,800

35. Kanpur University

Affiliated Colleges

N.B. Technolgoical Institute, Kanpur.	Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology - payment of fellowship and congigency grant.		4,500
A.N.D.M. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Harshanagar, Kanpur.	College Humanities and Social Sciences Development Programme.		10,000
R.M.P. Degree College, Sitapur.	Grant towards the loan of books to students .. setting up of book banks.	1st	8,437
Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Lalitpur.	-do-	1st	4,500
Atarra Degree College, Atarra, Banda.	-do-	1st	11,250
Brahmanend Degree College, Kanpur.	-do-	1st	11,250
C.G. Nehru Degree College, Golegokavan Nath (Khiri).	-do-	1st	5,625
D.V. College, Orai.	-do-	1st	14,062
Janta College, Bakwar (Etawah).	-do-	1st	8,437
D.V. College, Orai.	Construction of Non-resident students centre	2nd	25,000
			Total: 1,03,061

36. Kalyani University

Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences/ payment of contingency grant.	610.40
	Total: 610.40

37. Karnatak University

Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers - payment of grant in respect of -	6,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences Humanities/Engineering and Technology	4,800
Extension of fellowship tenure - payment of fellowship to -	

Affiliated Colleges

Govindram Saksorika Students' Aid Fund Science College, Belgaum.			600
KRCK Society's Arts and Science College, Bailhongal (Distt. Belgaum).	--do--		750
Shri. Shivayogi . . . . Grants towards the loan of books to students - setting up of book banks.		1st	4,500 . . .
Murghendra Swamiji Arts and Science College, Arthani Distt. Belgaum.			
S.J.M.V. Women's College, Hubli.	--do--	1st	4,500
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>21,150</b>

38. Kashmir University

Establishment of students aid fund in universities.	4,500
---	-------

Affiliated Colleges

Vishwatharati Women's College, Rainawari, Srinagar.	Grant towards the loan of books to students - setting up of book banks.	1st	4,500
--do--	--do--	1st	4,500
Government Degree College, Anantnag.	--do--	1st	14,062
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>27,562</b>

39. Kerala University

Assistance to universities towards Geological Field Training Fifth Plan Period.	1,500
Seminar for University and College Teachers for Geology.	6,512



Kerala University (Contd.)

UGC Assistance for the Research Project entitled "Exogenous Insect Hormone Analogues in Insects Developmental Biology" of Dr. V.K.K. Prabhu, Head of the Department of Zoology - Fifth Five Year Plan period -	2nd	8,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Assumption College, Students' Aid Fund Changanacherry.		1,954
Poet Memorial	-do-	100
Training College, Mavelikara.		
N.S.S. College for Women, Neeramankara, Trivandrum.	-do-	537.50
Kuriakora Klias College, Mannanam P.O. Kottayam.	-do-	854
C.M.S. College, Kottayam.	College Humanities and Social Sciences Development Programme - Payment of grant	1st 20,000
Sree Narayana College Shertallai.	Book Banks.	1st 5,000
Bharat Mata College, Thrikkakara.	-do-	1st 5,000
University College, Trivandrum.	Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers - payment of grant in respect of -	2,500
Sree Kerala Varma College, Trichur.	-do-	1,000
Catholicate College, Pathanamthitta.	Grants to colleges for programme of students welfare -	2nd & final 6,000
St. Stephen's Collegel, Kottayam Distt. Kerala.	Development of play field and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	2nd & final 1,500
	Total:	60,457.50

40. Kumaon University

<u>Affiliated College</u>		
D.S.B. College, Mainital.	Students' Aid Fund	3,750
	Total:	3,750

41. Kurukshetra University

National Associateship Scheme 13.31

Kurukshetra University (Contd.)

Refresher course in political science - Latest Development in Political Science.	2nd	8,510
UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Synthetic Studies on Bridgehead Nitrogen Heterocycles as Potent Anti-Liainitics" on Dr. H.K. Pujari, Department of Chemistry - Fifth Five Year Plan Period.		4,800
UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Studies of the electric, magnetic and Optical properties of the alloys in the crystalline and non-crystalline states" by Dr. Vikram Singh	1st	4,500
Postgraduate Regional College, Rohtak - Junior Research Fellowships Humanities including Social Sciences - payment of fellowship and congeny grant.		6,300
Junior Research do-		652.50
Establishment of Students Aid Fund		6,900
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Vaish College of Education, Rohtak.	Students' Aid Fund	735
Maryana War Heroes Memorial College, Gohana.	-do-	1,000
Maharaj Agrasen Mahavidyalaya, Jagadhri.	-do-	1,000
D.J.V. College, Masangerh (Rohtak).	-do-	750
Hindu Girls College, Jagadhri.	-do-	1,000
M.L. National College, Yamunanagar.	-do-	3,750
Total:		39,910.81

42. Lalit Narayan Mithila University

Affiliated Colleges

Hillet College, Leharisarai, Darbhanga.	Construction of Men's Hostel - Assistance for -	3rd	40,000
Forbesganj College, Forbesganj (Purnea).	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students (Book Banks)	1st	5,500
Forbesganj College, Leharisarai (Darbhanga).	-do-	1st	4,500

Lalit Narayan Mithila University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Furman College, Furman.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students (Book Banks) ..	1st	8,000
Kunwar Singh College, Lahorisarai, (Darbhanga)	-do-	1st	4,500
Bali Ram Bhagat College, Samastipur.	-do-	1st	4,500
Moharaja Lakshminshwar Singh College, Serizah-Pahi (Madhubani).	-do-	1st	4,500
Total:			71,500

43. Lucknow University

Seminar on Peasant Society in India UGC Assistance for the research Project entitled "An Experimental and Theoretical Study of Conformation, Conformational Statistics and Conformation on Transition in Macromolecules with Special Emphasis on Biopolymeric Systems" of Prof. V.D. Gupta, Department of Physics Fifth Five Year Plan period.	2nd	6,348 6,000
Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers - payment of grant in respect of -		5,400
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences - payment of contingency grant.		1,419.80

Affiliated Colleges

Khan Khanji Girls Degree College, Lucknow.	Students' Aid Fund		1,000
Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow.	-do-		1,750
Khanjani Girls Degree College, Lucknow.	Grants towards the Loan of books to students .. Setting up of Book Banks.	1st	5,625
Sri Jai Narain Degree College, Lucknow.	-do-	1st	16,875
Shia Degree College, Lucknow.	-do-	final	4,750
B.S.N.V. Degree College, Lucknow.	do-	1st	11,250
Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences ..	2nd & final	1,000

Lucknow University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

K.G. Medical College, Lucknow.	Travel Grant to Dr. (Miss) Asha Mathur, Reader in Virology, Department of Pathology, K.G. Medical College, Lucknow for presenting paper at Third International Congress for Virology at Madrid (Spain) from 10th to 17th September, 1975.		2,400
-do-	Travel grant to Dr. H.C. Chaturvedi Reader in Pathology, for presenting paper at Third International Congress for Virology at Madrid (Spain) from 10th to 17th September, 1975.		2,400
			. Total: . . . 53,869.80 . . .

44. Madras University

Ramajujan Institute for Advanced Study in Mathematics - release of 'on account' of Non-recurring grant during 1975-76 - Construction of building.		25,000
Sangam Classics		2,300
Construction of additions to the Business Management Building at Chepauk,	final	5,000
UGC Assistance for the Research Project entitled "Molecular Rearrangements" of Professor S. Swaminathan, Department of Organic Chemistry - Fifth Five Year Plan period.	2nd	4,500
Development Schemes under IV Plan periods	10th	5,000
Construction of Women's Hostel building at Chepauk, Madras-5.		
Centre of Advanced Study in Botany - Release of recurring grants - Awards of Scholarships for the Post M.Sc. Diploma Courses in Mycology, Plant Pathology & Algology 1975-76.		9,750
Research Associateship in Sciences - Payment of Associateship and contingency grant.		9,770.97

Affiliated Colleges

St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli.	College Science Improvement Programme - Selected Colleges Project - Grant in aid Fellow up activities.		80,000
Loyola College, Madras.	-do-		20,000
Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda College, Madras.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences.	2nd & final	1,000

Madras University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.	Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers - payment of grant in respect of -		7,000
Government Arts College, Salen-7.	-do-		1,000
Ururu Dhanalakshmi College, Tiruchirapalli.	Grants towards the loan of books to students setting up of Book Banks.	1st	4,500
Arignar Anna Govt. Arts College, Karaika.	-do-	1st	5,625
C. Kandaswami Naidu College for Women, Coddalore.	-do-	1st	5,625
Bishop Mober College, Puttur, Tiruchirapalli.	-do-	1st	8,500
A.A. Government Arts College, Musir (Trichy District.)	Students' Aid Fund		968
Government College for Women, Kumbakonag.	-do-		1m267
A.C. College of Technology, Gundy, Madras-25.	Senior Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology payment of fellowship and contingency grant.		4,806.45
			Total: 2,01,612.42

45. Madurai University

Establishment of study centre at Madurai and Palayankottai.			21,147.42
Development Schemes under IV Plan period - Construction of Students Study Centre.		3rd & final	10,000
Development Schemes under V Plan - Unassigned grant for the year 1975-76.		1st	15,000
Organisation of workshop on examination reforms - sanction of grant for			953.57

Affiliated Colleges

Lady Doak College, Madurai.	Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers - payment of grant in respect of -		1,000
Vivekananda College, Kanyakumar.	Students' Aid Fund		1,750
Madar Mahajana Sangam S. Vellaiahani Madar College, Nagamalai, Madurai.	-do-		1,750

Madurai University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Sri Kunara Gurupara Swamigal Arts College, Srivaidikantam (Tirunelveli Distct), Pincode.	Students' Aid Fund		480
Permpon Muthuramalinga Thovar College, Molanoelithanollur, Tirunelveli.	-do-		1,000
M.V. Muthiapillai Government Arts College for Women, Dindign.	Grants towards the loan of books to students - Setting up of Book Banks.	1st	8,500
Scott Christian College, Nagar Coil, Kanyakumari District.	College Humanities and Social Sciences Development Programme - Payment of grant.	1st	5,000
American College, Madurai.	College Science Improvement Programme Selected Colleges Project Grant in aid - Follow up activities.		50,000

---

Total: 1,16,585.99

---

46. Magadh University

Award of scholarship for Postgraduate Studies to the students belonging to the Hill Areas of North Eastern Region of India - 1975-76.	1,900
---	-------

---

Total: 1,900

---

47. M.S. University of Baroda

Refereshor Course in Museology	11,063
Visit of Dr. M. Shreehari, Reader in Statistics to U.K. under the programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K. during 1975-76.	815

---

Total: 11,878

---

48. Marathwada University

Establishment of Health Centre	5,066
--------------------------------	-------

---

Total: 5,066

---

49. Meerut University

Purchase of library books and journals (Science) during 5th plan period (Basic grant) - Sanction of grant for	50,000
Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers - payment of grant in respect of -	1,000

Affiliated Colleges

Meerut College, Meerut.	Utilisation -do-		7,000
M.M.RLN. College, Ghaziabad.	Students Aid Fund		4,927
Lajpat Rai Degree College, Sahibabad.	Construction of additional teaching accommodation.	3rd	10,000
Meerut College, Meerut.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences.	2nd & final	1,250
J.S. Degree College, Sikandrabad (Bulandshahr).	Grant towards the loan of books to students - setting up of Book Banks.	1st	5,625
A.S. Degree College, Mawana (Meerut).	-do-	1st	4,500
D.N. Degree College, Gulaothi (Bulandshahr).	-do-	1st	4,500
Mihir Bhoj Degree College, Dadri (Bulandshahr).	-do-	1st	4,500
Total:			93,302

50. Mysore University

Visit of Dr. S.R. Kanakraj, Reader in Zoology to U.K. under the Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K. during 1975-76.	9,700
Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers - payment of grant in respect of -	7,000

Affiliated Colleges

Sakhadri College, (Salyadin College) Shimoga.	Students' Aid Fund		1,861
M.M. College of Education, Devangore.	-do-		360
J.S.S. College of Arts and Science, Chamara-nagar.	Grants towards the loan of books to students setting up of book banks.	1st	5,625
Total:			24,546

51. Nagpur University

Grant for Field Training of Postgraduate Students of Geology and Applied Geology Fourth Plan Development Scheme		3,000
Grant in aid in respect of staff and maintenance for the postgraduate courses in Pharmacy department, -		1,30,000
Recurring grant in respect of the Undergraduate course at the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.	3rd	14,000
Grant in aid in respect of equipment for the postgraduate courses in Laxminarayan Institute of Technology -	4th	1,10,000
Grant in aid for the postgraduate courses at the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology -		1,10,000
Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences -	2nd & final	500
-do-	2nd & final	750
Grant in aid for the award of Junior Fellowship to the students admitted to Postgraduate Courses in Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Chemistry in the University Department of Pharmacy -		1,50,000

Affiliated Colleges

Shri Shivaji Science and Arts College, Chikhli (Distt. Buldana).	Construction of Library Building	5th & final	11,074
V. Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences.	2nd & final	250

---

Total: 5,29,574

---

52. North Bengal University

Unassigned grant for 1974-75 and 1975-76	25,000
--	--------

Affiliated Colleges

Balurghat College, Balurghat (West Dinajpur).	Grants to College Libraries for loan of books to students (Book Bank)	1st	11,000
Mathabhanga College, Mathabhanga, Cooch Behar).	-do-	1st	4,500

---

Total: 40,500

---



53. North-Eastern Hill University

Payment of grant for the year 1975-76.	4th	10,00,000
Award of scholarship for Postgraduate course in Science/Humanities including Social Sciences to the students belonging to Hill Areas of North Eastern Region of India and Ladakh.		1,900
Organisation of workshop on Political Science.		23,890

---

Total: 10,25,790

---

54. Osmania University

Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers - payment of grant in respect of -		7,000
Centre of Exploration Geophysics		13,649.45
Adjustment of payment made to Govt. of India.		
.....-do-.....		11,660.62
Organisation of conference of continuing education -		50,000
A seminar in genetics.		5,000
Organisation of an English Literature Seminar to be held January 2-13, 1976 at -		23,331

Affiliated Colleges

Government College of Education, Warangal.	Grants towards the loan of books to students - setting up of book banks.	1st	5,000
Nehru Memorial Arts and Science College, Jogipet (Distt. Medak).	-do-	1st	5,000
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar College, Hyderabad.	Students Aid Fund		1,030
St. Francis College for Women, Secunderabad.	-do-		1,280
MALD Government Arts and science College, Gadwal.	-do-		280
New Science College, Hyderabad.	College Science Improvement Programme - Selected Colleges Project - Grant in aid for follow up activities.		80,000

---

Total: 2,03,201.07

---

55. Punjab University

Seminar on Early Man in North Western India.

6,072

Punjab University (Contd.)

Programme of Special Assistance to Selected Departments . Department of Botany.		40,000
-do-		1,24,833.68
Award of Postgraduate Scholarship to the students admitted to postgraduate courses in Chemical Engineering and Pharmaceutical Science during 1974-75.		25,000
Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics		90,000
- Awards of Teacher Fellowships Release of grant for 1975-76.		
Financial Assistance to Teachers for Teachers for research/learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences	2nd & final	750
Grant in aid for the development of postgraduate courses in Engineering and Technology...Purchase of equipment for the Departments of Chemical Engineering and Pharmacy.	3rd	1,00,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences payment of contingency grant.		480.43
-do-		1,494.03
Research Fellowships in Sciences - payment of associateship and contingency grant.		7,306.45
Centre of Advanced Study in Geology, Release of recurring grant.		60,682
Programme of Special Assistance to Selected Departments Department of Chemistry - Release of 'on account' grant - regarding.		1,47,934.33

Affiliated Colleges

G.H.G.N. College of Education for Women, Sidhwan Kund, Distt. Ludhiana.	Students' Aid Fund		750
Christian Medical College, Ludhiana.	-do-		1,000
Government College, Zira (Ferozepore).	-do-		1,000
D.A.V. College, Talout.	-do-		1,000
Punjab University Evening College, Chandigarh.	-do-		3,250
Dev Samaj College of Education for Women, Ferozepore City.	-do-		1,000
Kuru Gobind Singh College, Bharu (Giddarbaha).	Grant towards the loan of books to students - setting up of book banks.	1st	4,500
Government College of Home Science, Chandigarh.	-do-	1st	5,625
Government College, Jarnesar, Dt. Ludhiana.	do-	1st	5,625

Punjab University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Khalsa College for Women, Sidhwan Khurd.	Grant towards the loan of books to students - setting up of book banks.	1st	5,625
Sant Darbara Singh College for Women, Lapon (Faridkot).	-do-	1st	4,500
			Total: 6,38,427.92

56. Patna University

Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences.	2nd & final	1,000
Seminar on Amir Khusrro - A Socio-poetical Study of his works.		4,155
		Total: 5,155

57. Poona University

UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Synthesis of Heterocyclic Compounds" of Dr. M.S. Narasimhan, Department of Chemistry Fifth Five Year Plan period.	2nd	3,000
Writing of university level books/monographs.		783.87
UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Photochemical and Tracer studies in Semi-synthetic steroid and Penicillin system and Related N.S.O. Heterocycles" of Dr. K.G. Marathe, Department of Chemistry, Fifth Five Year plan period -		3,200
Establishment of centre of continuing education -		50,000

Affiliated Colleges

Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science Law College Road, Poona.	Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers - payment of grant in respect of -		7,000
Ramraj Sarda College, Borkar Nagar, Ahmedabad.	Students' Aid Fund		1,255
Anansheb Awate College, Manchar, Poona.	Construction of Lecture Hall	3rd	25,000
-do-	Construction of Library Building.	3rd	45,000

Poona University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

J.S.M. College, Alibag, Distt. Kolaba.	Development of play field & purchase of accessories for games and sports.	2nd & final	1,765
Deccan College, Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona-6.	Writing of university level books/monographs.		3,441.80
Total:			1,40,445.67

58. Punjabi University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Government Bipudawan College, Nabha.	Students' Aid Fund		2,250
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Arya Mahila College, Barnala.	-do-		750
S.D. Kanya Mahavidyalaya Mansa.	-do-		1,000
Total:			4,000

59. Rabindra Bharati

Allocation of unassigned grant during 1975-76.	1st	17,500
Total:		17,500

60. Rajasthan University

Seminar on Social Unrest in India		3,345
Writing of university level books/ monographs.		1,833.57
UGC Assistance for the Research Project entitled "Studies of Organic Derivatives of Boron Containing Boron-nitrogen Bond" by Dr. J.P. Tendon, Department of Chemistry - Fifth Five Year Plan period.	2nd	9,600
University writing of level books/ monographs.		1,500
Allocation of unassigned grant during 1975-76 Release of grant for.	1st	19,000
Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers . payment of grant in respect of -		7,000

Rajasthan University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

S.D. Govt. College, Dharwar.	Grants to libraries college for loan of books to students (Book Banks).	1st	15,000
Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur.	Utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers - payment of grant in respect of -		17
Total:			57,295.57

61. Ranchi University

Affiliated Colleges

Marwari College, Ranchi.	Students' Aid Fund		1,750
Krishna Baldev College P.O. Barma, Hazaribagh.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/ Learned work in Humanities and Social Sciences	2nd & final	500
Ramrath College, Ramrath Cantt. Hazaribagh.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students (Book Bank) during Fifth Plan.	1st	4,500
Baldeo Sahu Maha- vidyalaya, Lohardaga (Ranchi).	-do-	1st	4,500
P.K. Roy Memorial College, Dhanbad.	-do-	1st	4,500
Birsa College, Khunti.	-do-	1st	4,500
B.S.K. College, Maithon, P.O. Maithon Dam (Dhanbad).	-do-	2nd & final	750
Mahila College, Chaibasa.	-do-	1st	4,500
Total:			25,509

62. Ravi Shankar University

Senior/Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences/Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology - payment of contingency grant.		2,000
--	--	-------

Affiliated Colleges

Nutan Arts and Comm- orce College, Dhanteri.	Students' Aid Fund	1,000
--	--------------------	-------

Ravi Shankar University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Government Arts and Science College, Lurg.	Grants to collegelibraries for loan of books to students (Book Banks).	1st	12,000
N.E.S. Jashyur Degree College, Jashpurnagar.	-do-	1st	2,000
Champa Devi Jain Ratri Kalia Mahavidyalaya, Raipur.	-do-	1st	6,000
Total:			23,000

63. Rohilkhand University

Affiliated Colleges

Sahu Gopinath Girls Degree College, Bareilly.	Students' Aid Fund		2,250
K.G.K. College, Moradabad.	Grant towards the loan of books to students setting up of Book Banks.	1st	16,875
Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Degree College, Sambhal (Moradabad).	-do-	1st	4,500
Gulab Singh Hindu Degree College, Chandpur-Siau (Bijnor).	do	1st	5,625
Sahu Gopinath Girls Degree College, Bareilly.	-do-	1st	8,437
Total:			37,687

64. Roorkee University

Recurring grant for Water Resources Development Training Centre during 1975-76.			2,00,000
Award of Junior Fellowship of the value of Rs.250/- p.m./Rs.400/- p.m. for approved postgraduate courses in Engineering and Technology - students admitted in July/August, 1973.	2nd		1,80,000
Recurring grant for the award of Junior Fellowship of the value of Rs.250/ p.m. to students admitted in August, 1972.	final		85,920.70
-do-			2,00,000

Roorkee University (Contd.)

UGC Assistance for the research project 2nd entitled "Studies on Inorganic Ion- exchange Membrane" of Dr. S.K.Srivastava, Department of Chemistry Fifth Five Year Plan period.	6,000
UGC Assistance for the research project 2nd entitled "Studies on Synthetic Inorganic ion Exchangers" of Dr.S.N. Tandon . Fifth Five Year Plan period - Appointment of Senior Research Fellow and .	6,000
Total:	8,77,920.70

65. Sambalpur University

Affiliated Colleges

Bhima Bhai Colloge, Rairakhol.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students (Book Banks)	1st	4,500
Total:			4,500

66. Sardar Patel University

Workshop on Crystal Growth.			5,330
UGC Assistance for the Research Project 2nd entitled "Laeuvalinic Acid from Sucrose and Novalidiamine from Laeuvalinic Acid" of Dr. R.D. Patel, Hon. Head of the Department of Chemistry . Fifth Five Year Plan period.			6,000
Establishment of Computer Centre - Adhoc grant for N.R. Expenditure.			49,616

Affiliated College

Nalini & Arvind Arts College, Vallabh Vidyenagar, Distt. Kaira.	College Humanities and Social Sciences Department Programme		2,000
Total:			62,946

67. Saugar University

Department of Geology, Release of recurring grant in respect of Junior Research Fellowships.			14,271
Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology - payment of Fellowship and contingency grant.			4,532.36

Saugar University (Contd.)

Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences/Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology - payment of contingency grant.	1,500
---	-------

Affiliated Colleges

S.G.J.Q. Men's College of Science, Burlanpur.	Purchase of laboratory equipment.	final	5,000
---	--------------------------------------	-------	-------

---

Total:	25,303.36
--------	-----------

---

68. Saurashtra University

Refresher Course in Principles of Literacy criticism.	9,488
--	-------

Affiliated Colleges

Matu Shri Virbama Mahila Arts and Science College, Rajkot.	Award of the scholarship for postgraduate studies in Sanskrit - 1975-76 - to Km. Parikh Daksha Trambaklal.		1,800
P.D. Malaviyya College of Commerce, Rajkot.	Grants to affiliated colleges for loan of books to students book bank - sanction of grant for the	2nd & final	4,750

---

Total:	16,038
--------	--------

---

69. Shivaji University

Affiliated Colleges

Lal Bahadur Shastri College, Satara.	-do-	1st	8,000
Shri Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Barsi (Distt. Sholapur).	Students' Aid Fund		1,450
D.P.B. Dayanand College of Education, Sholapur.	-do-		320
D.A.V. Valankar College of Commerce, Sholapur.	-do-		1,628
Shri Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Barsi.	-do-		728

---

Total:	12,126
--------	--------

---



70. SNDT Women's University

Affiliated College

Smt. P.N. Doshi Women's College, Chatkopar, Bombay.	Students' Aid Fund		1,266
---	--------------------	--	-------

Total:	1,266
--------	-------

71. Sri Venkateswara University

Starting of new branches in Home Science and Establishment of Child guidance clinic - Regarding	1st & final	15,000
10th Session of the Indian Organisation Congress of American History 13-14 October, 1975.		2,000
Basic grant for the purchase of scientific equipment during Vth Plan.		2,50,000

Affiliated Colleges

Government Education College, Kurnool.	Basic grant for the purchase of equipment and audio-visual aids to teachers training colleges		44.20
Govt. College, Chittoor.	Financial Assistance to Teachers for research/learned work in Sciences	2nd & final	250
B.T. College, Madanapalle.	Extension of library building	1st & final	14,450

Total:	2,81,744.20
--------	-------------

72. Udaipur University

UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Self Diffusion of Ions in single crystal of Alkali Hydrogen Phosphates" by Dr. O.P. Mehta and Dr. C.V. Dhat, Department of Chemistry, School of Basic Sciences & Humanities.		2,500
National Associateship Scheme - Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	1st	1,144.59 1,500
UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Lion exchange kinetics in nonaqueous and mixed solvents using radio tracers" by Dr. O.P. Mehta, Department of Chemistry - Fifth Five Year Plan period.	1st	2,500

Udaipur University (Contd.)

Establishment of Study Centre		14,860
	Total:	22,504.59

73. Utkal University

Grant for the purchase of library books and journals for Humanities and social sciences department 5th plan scheme.		1,00,000
Grant for purchase of library books and journals for Science Department - 5th plan scheme.		1,00,000
Introduction of correspondence courses		1,30,000

Affiliated Colleges

Upenra Nath College, Sore, Balasore.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students - Book Banks.	1st	5,500
Udala College, Udala, Dt. Mayurbhanj.	Students' Aid Fund		750
Govt. Evening College, Puri.	-do-		755
Kendrapara College, Kendrapara, Cuttack.	-do-		2,250
	Total:		3,39,255

74. Vikram University

UGC Assistance for Research project entitled "Instabilities in Solid State Plasmas" of Dr. S. Guha, School of Studies in Physics, Fifth Five Year Plan period.	2nd	6,000
--	-----	-------

Affiliated Colleges

Madhav Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Ujjain.	College Science Improvement Programme - Selected Colleges Project - Grant in aid.		75,000
-do-	do.		10,000
Govt. College, Dhar.	Development of play field and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	2nd & final	901.45
	Total:		91,901.45

75. Misra Bharati

UGC Assistance for the research project	2nd	3,000
	Total:	3,000

INSTITUTIONS OF DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY

1. Birla Institute of Technology & Science .

Unassigned grant for 1974-75	final	2,500
Award of Junior Fellowship of the value of Rs.400/- p.m. to the Students admitted during 1975-76.		25,000
UGC Assistance for the research project entitled "Polarography of complex metalion with particular reference to i) the structural influence of complex and ii) the role of solvent on the stability of the complex and its kinetic parameter" by Dr. S.L. Gupta, Fifth Five Year Plan period -	1st	2,000

Total: 29,500

2. Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages

Award of UGC Fellowships of Rs.300/ p.m. to 'outstanding' participants of the Summer Institutes in English - 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975.		24,000
---	--	--------

Total: 24,000

3. Gujarat Vidyapith

Support for advanced research in the Humanities and Social Sciences - 1974-75.	1st	10,000
--	-----	--------

Total: 10,000

4. Indian Institute of Science.

Writing of university level books/ monographs.		1,000
Research Associateship in Sciences/ payment of fellowship and contingency grant.		8,561.29
Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology - payment of fellowship and contingency grant.		4,877.42
-do-		4,677.42
-do-		4,806.45
-do-		4,500
-do-		4,500
-do-		4,500
-do-		4,903.23
-do-		4,500

Centre of Advanced Study in Biochemistry		5,056.46
Release of recurring grants for the year 1975-76 ..		

Total: 51,882.27

Total: Plan - 1,05,67,372.92

NOI PLAN

1. Benaras Hindu University

Revision of scales of pay of academic and non-academic staff - Rates of dearness allowance, compensatory (city) allowance and house rent allowance consequent upon the decisions of the Government of India, on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission etc. - Payment of grant for meeting the expenditure on the

30,00,000

Total: 30,00,000

2. Delhi University

Affiliated Colleges

Deshbandhu College Kalkaji, New Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1975-76	5th	2,00,000
Jesus & Mary College, Chandiyapuri, New Delhi.	-do-	6th	1,00,000
Ram Lal Anand College (Day Classes), Anand Niketan Marg, New Delhi.	-do-	6th	50,000
Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College, Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi.	-do-	6th	2,00,000
Shyam Lala College (Day Classes), Shahdara, Delhi.	-do-	5th	2,00,000
Ranjee College, Delhi.	-do-	7th	2,00,000
Meltroy College, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi.	-do-	4th	1,00,000
Delhi School of Social Work, University of Delhi, Delhi.	-do-	4th	50,000
S.G.T.B. Khalsa College (Day Classes), Delhi.	-do-	3rd	4,93,000
Gyan Devi Salwan College, Salwan School Marg, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi.	-do-	4th	64,000
Dalshibandhu College (Evening Classes), Kalkaji, New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	1,88,000

Delhi University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

Indraprastha College for Women, Shyam Nath Marg, New Delhi.	Maintenance Grant for 1975-76	3rd	4,45,000
Jesus Mary College, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.	-do-	5th	4,000
College of Vocational Studies 7, Doctor's Lane, Gole Market, New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	2,00,000
Hastinapur College (Day Classes), Moti Bagh, New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	3,55,000
Ramlal Anand College (Evening Classes), Anand Niketan Marg, New Delhi.	-do-	4th	1,01,000
Hastinapur College (Evening Classes), Moti Bagh, New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	1,72,000
Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	2,97,000
Delhi College (Day Classes), Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.	-do-	3rd	4,61,000
Satyawati Co-educational College, (Evening Classes), Timarpur, Delhi.	-do-	4th	1,18,000
Bharati Mahila College, Karol Bagh Link Road, New Delhi.	-do-	6th	70,000
Bhagat Singh College, (Evening Classes), Kalkajit, New Delhi.	-do-	4th	1,46,000
Bhagat Singh College (Day Classes), Kalakji, New Delhi.	-do-	3th	3,02,000
S.B.T.B. Khalsa College (Evening Classes), Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	-do-	4th	1,53,000
Daulat Ram College, Delhi.	-do-	3rd	5,09,000
Miranda House, Patel Ghost Marg, Delhi.	-do-	3rd	5,04,000
Dyal Singh College (Evening Classes), Lodi Road, New Delhi.	-do-	4th	40,000
St. Stephens' College, Delhi.	-do-	3rd	3,36,000
Kalindi College, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi.	-do-	3rd	2,66,000
Delhi College (Evening Classes), Delhi.	-do-	3rd	1,98,000

Delhi University (Contd.)

Affiliated Colleges

St. Stephen's College, Grant for Hostel Mess Staff Delhi.	3rd	13,800
Lady Sri Ram College, for Women, Rajpat Nagar New Delhi.	-do-	6,400
Miranda House, Patel Chest Marg, Delhi.	-do-	11,000
Mans Raj College, Delhi.	-do-	7,000
Hindu College, Delhi.	-do-	8,000
Central Institute of Education 28, Chhatra Marg, Delhi. . . .	-do-	1,300
Delhi College (Dry Classes), Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.	-do-	7,600
Lady Irwin College, Sikandara Road, New Delhi.	-do-	5,000
Kirori Mal College, Delhi.	-do-	4,800
		<hr/>
	Total:	65,74,100

3. Jawaharlal Nehru University

Maintenance Grant for 1975-75 - Payment of 5th 10,00,000

---

Total: 10,00,000

Total: Non-Plan 

---

1,05,74,100

Grant Total: (Plan + Non-Plan) 

---

2,11,41,472.92

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 24th-25th November, 1975

Item No.4: To receive a statement showing expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during the year 1975-76 (upto 31.10.75).

.....

<u>SECTION I - NON-PLAN PROJECT</u>	<u>BUDGET ESTIMATES (in lacs)</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE UPTO 31st October, 1975</u>
A. Administration charges	60.00	30.15
B. i) Block Grants to Central Universities	1260.00	945.00
ii) Block Grants to deemed to be Univ.		74.00
C. Maintenance grant to constituent affiliated colleges of Delhi University.	480.00	515.24 +
D. Schemes not covered under Block Grants	308.00	46.52
Total Section-I	2108.00	1610.91
 <u>SECTION II - PLAN PROJECTS</u>		
A. Grants to Central & State Univ. for Humanities.	257.25	112.63 * 0.73
B. Grants to Central & State Univ. for Science.	769.51	262.61 * 1.10
C. Grants to Central & State Univ. for Engineering & Technology.	285.31	115.50 * 0.09
D. Grants to Constituent/Affiliated colleges.	466.95	150.61 * 0.05
E. Grants to Central & State Univ. for Misc. Schemes.	1322.01	382.12 * 3.71
F. Misc. Expenditure	32.05	10.45
Unesco Coupons		1.60
Total Section-II	3133.08 @400.00	1035.52 * 5.68
	5241.08 @400.00	2646.43 * 5.68

@ Adhoc requirement on the basis of recommendation of Visiting Committees to Univ.

\* By adjustment

+ Provision for revision of pay scales/additional D.A. is included in the adhoc provision of Rs.300.00 lakhs and Rs.8.00 lakhs for C.G.H.S. under D Non-Plan.

P.T.O.

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

.....

i)	Evaluation of Books	2,100
ii)	Grants to Univ. for organising Summer Institute for school teachers (out of contribution received from NCERT)	50,000
iii)	Fellow for writing of books	3,30,439
iv)	<u>National Sports Organisation Programme</u>	@ 28,371
	a) Construction of Gymnasium	5,72,906
	b) Play fields	47,019
v)	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Lectures	-
vi)	Aurobindo Memorial Lectures	-
vii)	Gandhi Samarak Nidhi	-
viii)	National Award of Prizes	@11,739
ix)	National Service Scheme	1,32,577
x)	Rem Charit Manas	22,500
xi)	Survey on Higher Education	@24,567
	Total Section-III	<u>12,22,218</u>
	Total Section I, II & III	2658.65
		* 5.68

Section-IV: Deposits & Advances

i)	Conveyance Advance	26,900
ii)	Festival Advance	7,500
iii)	House Building Advance	1,16,106
iv)	Fan Advance	200
v)	UGC Departmental Canteen	-
	Total Section IV:	<u>1,50,706</u>

.....  
Expenditure during 1974-75 (upto 31st October, 1975) was as under:

Section I: Non-Plan Project	12,60,16,914
Section II: Plan Project	13,42,07,626
Total Section I & II:	<u>26,02,24,540</u>

\* By adjustment  
@ Administration charges.



CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

①

Meeting:

Dated: 24th-25th November, 1975

Item No.5: To receive a statement indicating the progress of issue of Utilisation Certificates during the period ending 31st October, 1975.

.....

The Commission desired (Resolution No.5) dated the 12th May, 1975 that it should be kept informed of the progress of clearance of Utilisation Certificates after two months, bringing the statement upto date i.e. upto 1973-74. The statement showing clearance for the period ending 31st October, 1975 is given in Annexure.

Finance Officer

(2)

OUTSTANDING UTILISATION CERTIFICATES

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

Year to which pertains	Outstanding as on 1.9.75		Outstanding as on 1.11.75	
	No. of Items	Amount	No. of Items	Amount
1958-59	137	17.47	127	9.21
1959-60	290	35.99	279	30.66
1960-61	530	100.54	509	98.59
1961-62	704	167.32	678	162.95
1962-63	1013	26.85	983	23.13
1963-64	1220	154.59	1189	149.64
1964-65	2438	345.59	2403	338.09
1965-66	2533	179.96	2470	161.99
1966-67	2324	151.62	2265	140.02
1967-68	2493	156.44	2406	140.24
1968-69	3828	411.78	3737	380.22
1969-70	4426	1040.36	4359	1025.97
1970-71	6322	1567.05	6215	1547.69
1971-72	8090	2091.34	7932	2054.49
1972-73	6635	2577.28	6457	2472.38
1973-74	6406	2930.67	6129	2854.92
Total:	49389	11954.85	48138	11590.19

Item Cleared (1.9.75 to 31.10.75) = 1251

Amount Cleared = 364.66 lakhs.

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

③

Meeting :

Dated : 24th/25th Nov., 1975.

Item No. 6 : To consider the reports of the Visiting Committee which assessed the Fifth Plan needs of the universities in Rajasthan State.

.....

The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee to assess the Fifth Plan requirements of the universities in Rajasthan State. The Committee consisted of the following :

1. Professor N. Santappa ..... Convener  
Director  
Central Leather Research Institute  
Madras.
2. Professor H.L. Chopra  
Department of Physics  
Indian Institute of Technology  
New Delhi.
3. Professor H.S. Shargava  
Department of Botany  
Gorakhpur University  
Gorakhpur.
4. Professor E.C. Mishra  
Department of Geology  
Lucknow University  
Lucknow.
5. Professor P.R. Brahmananda  
Department of Economics  
Bombay University  
Bombay.
6. Professor P.L. Mehra  
Department of History  
Panjab University  
Chandigarh.
7. Professor B.S. Khanna  
Department of Political Science  
Panjab University  
Chandigarh.
8. Professor P.K. Manna  
Department of Zoology  
Kalyani University  
Kalyani.
9. Professor J.S. Nigam  
Department of Commerce  
Delhi University  
Delhi.

(4)

10. Shri S.P. Gupta   .... Secretary.  
Deputy Secretary  
University Grants Commission.

Shri H.S. Mogra, Deputy Secretary (Planning) and Shri Lalit Kishore, OSD, Education Department, Government of Rajasthan were associated with the Committee as representatives of the Government of Rajasthan. The Committee visited the Rajasthan University on 22nd to 24th April, Udaipur University on 24th to 26th April and Jodhpur University on 27th to 28th April, 1975 and held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, members of the staff, students, etc. The Committee had also a meeting with the Education Minister of Rajasthan at Jaipur.

The reports consists of two parts : Part 1 comprises the general observations of the Visiting Committee on the Rajasthan University, Udaipur and Jodhpur Universities. Part - 2 comprises the separate reports of the Visiting Committee on these universities. The reports as given in the Annexure have the approval of all members of the Committee.

Rajasthan State covers an area of 3,42,214 sq.km. with a total population of 250 lakhs (1971 census). Literacy is about 19%. There are 26 districts in the State and the number of colleges is about 150. The Universities in the State are : (1) Rajasthan University, Jaipur, (2) Udaipur University, Udaipur and (3) Jodhpur University, Jodhpur. In addition, there is Birla Institute of Technology & Science at Pilani which is an institution deemed to be University.

The Universities in Rajasthan State are making efforts towards curriculum development and examination reforms. The Jodhpur University and Udaipur University are unitary universities with their own departments and a few constituent/associated colleges. The Rajasthan University, however, has about 140 affiliated colleges spread throughout Rajasthan State. Some affiliated colleges also run postgraduate courses but the curricula and examination of the University departments are kept separate from those of the affiliated colleges of the University, thus enabling it to introduce examination reforms, semester system etc. in the university departments without being affected by the College system.

Some of the problems which are common to the universities under report and relevant observations of the Visiting Committee are indicated below :

1. Most of the departments are engaged in both postgraduate and undergraduate teaching. On account of the heavy and diverse teaching load instruction at the postgraduate level and research tend to suffer. The Committee has suggested that the Government of Rajasthan may appoint a Committee to see where postgraduate education can be separated from the undergraduate work. The abnormal ratio of Professors/Readers to Lecturers is a result of heavy teaching load in the undergraduate classes.

5

2. Though the universities are expanding rapidly in terms of student strength, the quality of the faculty leaves much to be desired. Inter-university exchange of faculty and appointment of visiting Professors from other universities of the country would have an healthy affect on the improvement of the faculty in the universities of Rajasthan.

3. The Committee has suggested that the universities may take care to see that in breeding is discouraged, at least at the level of posts of Readers and Professors.

4. There appears to be a lot of duplication of work at the postgraduate level and there is almost no cooperation between the allied departments of the three universities. Therefore, it would be desirable for the universities to evolve a common and overlapping inter-university programme for teaching and research. Expensive facilities such as University Press; Computer, sophisticated equipment etc. should be developed as central facilities available to all the universities in Rajasthan. The Committee has suggested that subjectwise panels may be constituted at State level for cooperation and cooperation among the universities.

5. Even within a University there is a lot of overlapping in the postgraduate syllabi and research work of different departments. The Committee has suggested that inter-disciplinary schools should be given high priority for the future development of a University. Some sort of loose federation can also be established between the departments like the faculty of Commerce and the departments of Economics, Sociology and Law. Some courses can be given jointly by a number of departments. This will avoid duplication and also build up expertise in inter-disciplinary areas in which the faculty of different departments might be having advanced interest.

6. The Committee has suggested the establishment of inter-disciplinary and inter-departmental programmes like social sciences research centre, central instrumentation and facilities centre, and common linguistics programme and facilities.

7. There is a need for instituting M.Phil programme which would also strengthen the foundations of the Ph.D. programme. Since resources of individual universities do not permit the starting of M.Phil in each discipline, there could be a coordinated effort in this direction. It would be useful, therefore, if the Vice-Chancellors and some senior members of the Faculty from each University could discuss and chalk out a coordinated programme.

8. Almost all the universities asked for large allocations for new buildings in the Fifth Plan. The Committee felt that it would be socially wasteful to spend large amounts on large constructions particularly when land space is abundant. The Committee has recommended re-arrangement of the housing of the departments, and construction of short and medium term structures.

(6)

9. It appears from the research topics for which candidates are registered for Ph.D. that the Departments have not been able to define clearly the specific areas of their research and advanced interest. The Committee has suggested that each department should formulate long-term research policy relevant to the economic and social conditions of Rajasthan.

10. A number of posts in the University departments are lying vacant on account of the new procedure for recruitment provided in the Rajasthan University Act. A number of Lecturers have been appointed on temporary basis and they are holding temporary posts for a fairly long-time. This could lead to situations which would prevent open selection procedures. The matter was brought to the notice of the State Government authorities and the Education Minister who agreed to look into these problems.

11. Rajasthan is one of the mineral rich States of India. At present there is only one University Geology department in Rajasthan giving postgraduate courses. The Committee has suggested that the whole question of teaching of Geology and other Earth Sciences in Rajasthan may be examined by the State Government.

The financial estimates involved in the recommendations of . . . the Committee are given below :

1. Financial implications of the recommendations -  
Rajasthan University

A. Spill over	Rs. 22.26 lakhs
B. New allocations	Rs. 123.36 lakhs
i) Books & Journals	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
ii) Equipment	Rs. 30.50 lakhs
iii) Buildings	Rs. 17.00 lakhs
iv) Research Fellowships	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
v) Visiting Professorship	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
vi) Other items	Rs. 27.00 lakhs
vii) Staff	Rs. 19.26 lakhs

(Estimated for 5 Professors,  
20 Readers and 16 Lecturers)

Of the above staff, 1 professor, 14 Readers and 10 Lecturers are in the first priority, 6 Readers and 6 Lecturers in second Priority and 4 Professors in third priority. The share of the State Government in all the three priorities for recurring is estimated to be 1.60 lakhs during the V Plan period and for non-recurring Rs. 13.67 lakhs (approximately).

The ceiling of Rajasthan University is Rs. 150.00 lakhs. The distribution of this amount in three priorities including spill over and recurring estimates is as follows :

t.c.

(7)

<u>Ist Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Rs. 30.68 lakhs	Rs. 33.48 lakhs	Rs. 33.51 lakhs

2. Financial implications of the recommendations -  
Udaipur University

A. Spill over	Rs. 3.25 lakhs
B. New allocations	Rs. 97.15 lakhs
i) Books & Journals	Rs. 19.50 lakhs
ii) Equipment	Rs. 23.65 lakhs
iii) Buildings	Rs. 24.00 lakhs
iv) Research Fellowship	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
v) Visiting Professorship	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
vi) Other items	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
vii) Staff	Rs. 17.00 lakhs

(Estimated for 4 Professors,  
15 Readers and 15 Lecturers  
and 4 others).

Of the above staff 1 Professor, 3 Readers, 8 Lecturers and 2 others are in first priority, 3P, 4R, 1 other in second priority and 4R, 7L and 1 other in third priority.

The share of the State Government in all the three priorities for recurring is estimated at Rs. 1.50 lakhs during 7 Plan period and non-recurring is Rs. 23.50 lakhs (approximately).

The ceiling of the Udaipur University is Rs. 100.00 lakhs. The distribution of this amount in three priorities including spill over and recurring estimates is as follows :-

<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Rs. 53.00 lakhs	Rs. 24.25 lakhs	Rs. 23.15 lakhs

3. Financial implications of the recommendations  
Jodhpur University

A. Spill-over	Rs. 22.76 lakhs
B. New allocations	Rs. 79.12 lakhs
i) Books and Journals	Rs. 12.00 lakhs
ii) Equipment	Rs. 23.67 lakhs
iii) Buildings	Rs. 12.41 lakhs
iv) Research Fellowship	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
v) Visiting Professorship	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
vi) Other items	Rs. 10.33 lakhs
vii) Staff	Rs. 17.66 lakhs

(Estimated for 3 Professors,  
17 Readers, 13 Lecturers  
and 2 others).

9

- 2 -

Of the above staff, 3F, 7R, 2L are in the first priority, 4B, 11L in second priority and 3R, 5L and 2 others in third priority. The share of the State Government in all the three priorities for recurring is estimated to be Rs. 1.30 lakhs during V Plan and non-recurring is Rs. 9.16 lakhs.

The capital of the Jodhpur University is Rs. 100.00 lakhs. The distribution of this amount in three priorities including spill over and recurring estimates is as follows :

<u>Ist Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Rs. 53.53 lakhs	Rs. 26.63 lakhs	Rs. 21.87 lakhs

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.S.(D-4)

.....



## P A R T - 1

### General observations on the Universities of Rajasthan, Udaipur and Jodhpur.

1. Most of the university departments are engaged in both postgraduate and undergraduate teaching. On account of the heavy and diverse teaching load, instruction at the postgraduate level tends to suffer. The time devoted for research is reduced. Research guidance gets secondary importance. The time available for research projects is also restricted. The Committee suggests that the Government of Rajasthan may appoint a small committee to see whether postgraduate instruction can be separated from undergraduate work and the university departments be concerned solely with teaching and research at the postgraduate level. Anyway, the practice of a single teacher handling more than two areas of the subject is not conducive to the toning up of standards. The abnormal ratio of Professors/Readers to Lecturers in Rajasthan and Jodhpur Universities (and to a lesser extent, in Udaipur University) is a result of heavy teaching load in the undergraduate classes.
2. Unrestricted admission in both undergraduate and postgraduate studies, particularly in Law, Commerce and History is undesirable. Admission in postgraduate courses should be more selective.
3. Although the universities are expanding rapidly in terms of student strength, the quality of the faculty leaves much to be desired. Inter-university exchange of faculty and appointment of visiting professors from other universities of the country would have a healthy effect on the improvement of the faculty. The universities may also take care to see that inbreeding is discouraged at least at the level of posts of Readers and Professors. The staff at all the universities should manifest that degree of cosmopolitanism which is necessary for healthy academic development of a university.
4. It appears that there is <sup>lot of</sup> duplication of work at the postgraduate and research level and there is almost no coordination between the allied departments of the three universities. It will be desirable to have the three universities evolve a common and overlapping inter university programme for teaching and research. Expensive facilities such as University Press, Computer, liquid Air Plant etc. should be developed as central facilities available to all the three universities.
5. In order to promote effective coordination and cooperation between the three universities it is suggested that subjectwise standing panels at State level may be constituted. For example, a standing panel may chalk out a coordinated programme of the Rajasthan History, since the State is rich in historical materials. Perhaps Rajasthan University may specialise in the ancient period of Rajasthan History, Udaipur in Medieval History and Jodhpur in Modern History of Rajasthan. To this panel may also be nominated representatives of the language departments specialising in Rajasthan dialect and literature. Perhaps such panels could ask for substantial grants from research funding agencies like ICSSR, ICHR etc.

6. Interdisciplinary Schools in teaching and /or research should be given high priority for future development of a university. There is a lot of over-lapping in the postgraduate syllabus and research work of different departments. It is suggested that some sort of loose federation be established between the departments in the Faculty of Commerce and the departments of Economics, Sociology and even Law, aimed at coordination of advanced studies and research. In a School of Commerce and Economics, the departments of Economics may concentrate on theoretical aspects and the departments of Commerce may concentrate on applied economics and business problems.

7. Inter-departmental cooperation for advanced and specialised courses may be encouraged. For instance the departments of Commerce and Law may cooperate for offering courses on Company Secretaryship, Industrial Relations, Personnel Management etc. Similarly, departments of Sociology and Psychology, the departments of languages may also cooperate in certain courses. This will avoid duplication and also build up expertise in specific areas in which the departments might be having advanced interest. It will also provide the students with the best chalked out programme and the best teacher available in the University.

8. For inter-disciplinary-cum-interdepartmental programmes the Committee suggests the establishment of

(a) Social Sciences Research Facilities Centre with a reference library, Xerox machine, cyclostyling machine, slide projector, micro-film reader, tape recorders, typewriters, tabulator, punchers, sorters, calculators, seminar rooms etc. The Centre should be under the control of a Committee comprising social scientists representing the departments of Economics, Political Science (and Public Administration), Sociology, Psychology, Social Anthropology as well as Human Geography, History, Philosophy and Statistics, if possible. The Centre should have 2-3 fellowships to be awarded to those who will undertake doctoral theses on an interdisciplinary basis as well as a Research Assistant to assist the Honorary Director who may be nominated for a term of years from among the social scientists. Besides the assistance from the UCC, the Centre may be able to get some research grants from the ICSSR and the State Government.

(b) A common Linguistic Course for the benefit of students and research scholars in languages. This course may be given partly in common and partly by the individual departments. For this purpose a language laboratory may be set up.

(c) Common Instrumentation & Facilities Centre should be established by pooling together the resources of science departments so that costly and sophisticated equipment useful for two or more science departments could be purchased and maintained at one Centre. The Centre can also design and fabricate items necessary for research and development work. It can also give courses in instrumentation for the benefit of M.Sc. students and research workers. Expertise available in this respect in the colleges of Engineering/Technology at Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur should be availed of to the maximum.

9. There is a need for instituting M.Phil programmes which would also strengthen the foundations of the Ph.D. programme. Since resources of each university do not permit the starting of M.Phil in each discipline, there could be a coordinated effort in this direction to avoid diluting of standards. It would be useful if the three Vice-Chancellors and some senior members of the faculty from each university would discuss and chalk out a coordinated programme. Advantage could be taken in this connection of the faculty programmes of the U.G.C.

10. The Competition to increase the number of courses and specialisations should be discouraged. Efforts should be made to consolidate the existing programmes. The universities should make some of the courses relevant to the local problems and also in (a) areas of instruction in which there is a large excess demand (b) areas in which there is a possibility of manpower shortage unless instructional facilities are provided (c) areas of fundamental significance from the angle of development of national economy and (d) areas of significance from the angle of the region's resources and development.

11. Almost all the universities asked for large allocation for new buildings. It would be socially wasteful to spend large amounts on durable structures particularly when land-space is abundant. Short and medium term accommodation may be provided. Rearrangement of the housing of the Departments might also throw up some vacant space. In view of the national crisis, which bound to manifest for some time, it is necessary to discourage new construction activity at the campuses unless it is absolutely necessary. Possibilities of getting donations for construction of buildings, halls etc., may also be explored since companies and business houses enjoy various tax concessions for such donations. They may also be approached for instituting chairs, and fellowships in various areas of study.

12. The library resources were found to be inadequate in the universities of Udaipur and Jodhpur. The Central Library facilities should be strengthened and departmental libraries, wherever they exist, should be mainly in the form of textbook libraries where multiple copies of proscribed textbooks may be provided for use of the students on open shelf basis. The teaching staff may be actively associated with the work of additions to the library.

13. At the State level, faculty development programmes like summer institutes, workshops etc. for teachers of colleges and departments may be organized. The State Government representatives assured the Committee that the State Government would try to provide the necessary financial support.

14. It appears from a look at the research topics for which candidates are registered for Ph.D. that the departments have not been able to define clearly the specific areas of their research and advanced interests and almost all research enrolments are unrelated to each other. It is suggested therefore that each department should formulate long-term research policy and allow research enrolment only in those areas in which they have the physical facilities, expertise for guidance and which are relevant to the economic and social condition of Rajasthan.

15. A number of posts in the university departments are lying vacant for a pretty long time on account of the reluctance of the as provided in the Rajasthan Universities Act. The Committee in its discussions with the Education Minister assured by him that immediate steps would be taken to remedy the situation so that Selection Committees could be constituted without URC nominee.

16. Quite a number of Lecturers have been appointed on temporary basis in various departments of the universities and they are holding temporary posts for fairly long time having thereby a feeling of dissatisfaction. The matter was brought to the notice of the State Government authorities and the Education Minister who agreed to look into the problem.

17. Rajasthan is one of the mineral rich States of India. The important metallic ores being worked in Rajasthan are lead, zinc, silver and cadmium, manganese, iron, tungsten, copper etc. Asbestos, barytes, calcite rock phosphate, china clay, dolomite, emerald, limestone, marble, mica, silica, soapstone, vermiculate etc. are among the non-metallic group. Large deposits of magnesite have been located recently. In spite of this large and valuable mineral wealth sufficient emphasis has not been given to the teaching of Geology in the State. At present there is only one university department in Rajasthan teaching postgraduate classes. It is a part of the Science Faculty of Rajasthan University, Jaipur but is located at Udaipur. The student representatives of Udaipur University who met the Visiting Committee complained that although the University department of Geology of Rajasthan University was located in Udaipur, they were under handicap with regard to admission in postgraduate classes. The Committee therefore suggests that admissions should be made on the basis of merit irrespective of the university of graduation. The whole question of teaching of Geology and other earth sciences like Geophysics, Geochemistry in Rajasthan may be examined by the State Government as early as possible.

The Education Minister appreciated the points made above for the improvement of higher education and research in the State of Rajasthan. The Committee stressed the importance of establishing a Co-ordination Committee at the level to deal with common academic and administrative problems of the Universities of Rajasthan, Udaipur and Jodhpur, and also the B.I.T.S., Pilani. This will help the universities a great deal in coordinating their education and research programmes and avoid duplication and underutilisation of facilities.

.....

Part II.

REPORT OF THE FIFTH PLAN VISITING COMMITTEE FOR  
THE UNIVERSITY OF JODHPUR, JODHPUR

...

The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following to assess the requireme of the University of Jodhpur, Jodhpur for the Fifth Five Year Plan :

1. Professor M. Santappa .. Convener  
Director  
Central Leather Research Institute  
Madras and  
Member, UGC.
  2. Professor K.L. Chopra  
Department of Physics  
Indian Institute of Technology  
New Delhi.
  3. Professor R.C. Mishra  
Department of Geology  
Lucknow University  
Lucknow.
  4. Professor P.R. Brahmananda  
Department of Economics  
Bombay University  
Bombay.
  5. Professor P.L. Mehra  
Department of History  
Panjab University  
Chandigarh.
  6. Professor B.S. Khanna  
Department of Political Science  
Panjab University  
Chandigarh.
  7. Professor G.K. Manna  
Department of Zoology  
Kalyani University  
Kalyani.
  8. Professor R.S. Nigam  
Department of Commerce  
Delhi University  
Delhi.
- Secretary to the Committee
9. Shri S.P. Gupta  
Deputy Secretary.

Shri M.S. Mogra, Deputy Secretary, Planning and Sri Lalit Kishore OSD, Education Department, Government of Rajasthan were associated with the Committee as representatives of the Government of Rajasthan. The Committee visited the Jodhpur

University on 27th and 28th April 1975 and held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, members of the staff, students etc.

The University of Jodhpur is a teaching University having its jurisdiction within the municipal limits of Jodhpur City. There are five faculties, Arts-Education-Social Sciences, Science, Commerce, Law and Engineering. Besides Kamla Nehru College for Women where education upto Bachelor degree level in Arts and Science is imparted exclusively to women, Shri Mahesh Teachers' College, Lachoo Memorial College of Science and Shri Onkar Mal Somani College of Commerce privately managed but aided by the State Government, have been admitted to the privileges of the University. The Departments under the various faculties are:

Faculty of Arts, Education and Social Sciences

English, Hindi, History, Psychology, Sanskrit, Philosophy, Geography, Economics, Sociology, Political Science.

Faculty of Science

Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics and Zoology.

Faculty of Law

Law

Faculty of Commerce

Business Administration and Commerce.

The Faculty of Engineering imparts instruction leading to Bachelor's degree in Mechanical, Civil, Electrical and Mining Engineering and postgraduate degree in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

The University has a new campus of 576 acres about 6 kilometers off Jodhpur City. The Faculty of Science is located in the new campus whereas the Faculties of Arts, Education and Social Sciences Commerce and Law are located in the old campus of Jaswant and S.M.K. Colleges which are situated in the heart of the City. The teaching staff of the University consists of 25 Professors, 83 Readers and 353 Lecturers. The total number of students in 1974 was 9550 against the number of 6381 in 1966. The break-up is as follows :

STUDENTS

	<u>As on 1.4.1966</u>	<u>As on 1.4.1974</u>
Undergraduate	5662	8179
Postgraduate	703	1317
Research	16	54

The departmentwise break-up of postgraduate students is given in the Appendix-1. The staff-student ratio is about 1 : 20.

### Central Library

The Central Library of the University of Jodhpur has the sanctioned strength of staff as follows :

Librarian	..	1
Dy. Librarian	..	2
Prof. Junior	..	2
Prof. Asstt.	..	2
Sr. Tech. Asstt.	..	2
Jr. Tech. Asstt.	..	2

The total number of books in the library is about 1,25,000/- and the number of subscribed journals/periodicals is about 700. The library has a seating accommodation of 260 and remains open from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. The average daily issue of books is 650. The library has a Majox 121 copying machine and with its help multiple copies are provided to scholars at a nominal cost. The Central Library has also its units in the law faculty, institute of evening studies, K.N. College for Women, Engineering faculty and the Science faculty.

The Committee recommends a building grant of Rs.6 lakhs (UGC share Rs.3 lakhs) for strengthening the unit of the Central Library for the Science Faculty in the new campus.

### Computer Centre

The Computer Centre was established in 1972 with the assistance of the UGC worth Rs.15.53 lakhs to cater to the needs of research workers, teaching of computer programming, training of students in computer technology etc. It has the following equipment :

TDC - 12 Processor  
12 K Memory  
High Speed Reader (Tape)  
Teletypes  
Line Printer  
Card Reader  
IBM Printing Card Punches  
Memory Extension Control  
Mag. Tape Controller  
Mag Tape Transports.

The present configuration is suited for scientific applications except for the limited core storage of 12 K. Additional 4 K Storages and accessories may be provided to enlarge its scope of utility since the existing facility is limited and can be used only for teaching purposes.

The University proposed to strengthen the Computer Centre out of the Plan funds and the Committee has therefore recommended a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for equipment for the Centre.

### Central Workshop

There is a Central Workshop in the University for Science departments, under the supervision of the Department of Physics. It has two lathe machines, one milling machine, one drilling machine and one grinding machine. The staff of the workshop are two mechanics, one mistry and one helper. The facilities in the workshop need to be enlarged to include electronics, glass-blowing etc. Additional space would be necessary to accommodate these facilities, about 2,500 sq.ft. The Committee, therefore, recommend a grant of Rs.1 lakh for building, Rs.1 lakh for equipment, and 2 Technicians.

### Students Services & Welfare

There are 13 hostels in the university accommodating in all 800 students. Out of these there is one hostel for women which accommodates 44 students. The accommodation for postgraduate and research students is only 79.

There are five University Study Centres which provide textbooks, general books & magazines, indoor games etc. The Students Services Board loans textbooks to needy students and it also arranges for regular shows of educational and feature films. The Students Information Service disseminates information about higher education in India and abroad, competitive examinations, employment opportunities, scholarships and stipends. Part-time employment is given under the Earn and Learn Scheme whenever possible in the University Bookshop, library and common rooms. Besides there are Explorer's Club, Photograph Club, Lalit Kala Club and Linguaphone Services (Courses in ten languages).

Games and sports are organised by the Board of Sports consisting of 7 qualified Superintendents of Physical Education and 2 Coaches. There is also a Health Centre with a full-time medical officer.

### Staff Quarters

The University has staff-quarters to accommodate 4 Professors, 8 Readers and 21 Lecturers (11 for hostel wardens). In addition there is a Teachers Hostel. Loans have been advanced to some teachers for the purchase of land and construction of houses but this facility has been of late discontinued due to non-availability of funds at the disposal of the University. However, the P.F. rules have been made more liberal to facilitate such advances.

### Progress during IV Plan

After 31st March 1966 the Commission sanctioned 7 posts of Professor, 5 posts of Reader and 5 posts of Lecturer, of which the University filled in all the posts except one post of Professor. The State Government also created 3 posts of Reader and 59 posts of Lecturer in the University. All the posts were filled in.



The University completed the spill-over schemes continuing from the Third Plan. During the Fourth Plan the Commission approved the following construction work:

1. Construction of hostel for 95 male students (single seated)
2. Construction of hostel for 105 male students (Triple seated).
3. Staff Quarters:
  - (i) Lecturer's quarters .. 8
  - (ii) Reader's quarter .. 2
  - (iii) Vice-Chancellor's residence ..
4. Construction of Chemistry, Botany and Zoology Blocks.

All these works have been completed. In addition to above the following building works are partly completed:

1. Zoological field station
2. Press Building
3. Warden's Residence
4. Common Room
5. Library for triple seated hostel.

A teachers' hostel and 10 residences for teaching staff have been constructed with the assistance from the UGC and 20 houses for class IV employees have been constructed with the assistance from the State Government. Books, equipments etc. have also been purchased with the UGC assistance. A statement of spill over grants is enclosed as Annexure-1.

#### Fifth Plan Proposals & Observations

The Committee noted that the enrolment of students in postgraduate classes has increased considerably. There has been an increase of 40% from the year 1969 to 1973. The University is running classes in some subjects in two or three shifts to accommodate the larger number of students with the same facilities. The University has also decided to permit students to appear privately in all examinations in Arts, Commerce etc. Still there is a great rush for regular admission in the postgraduate departments. In the postgraduate course in Political Science there are 347 students (during 1974-75). Similarly there are 327 students in History. These enrolments are rather very large, partly because they are taught also in the evening classes. Similarly there are about 600 students enrolled in the evening course in Law. It is understood that the majority of the students in evening classes are not working students. The Committee suggests that admission to postgraduate courses may have to be restricted to maintain standards of teaching and research.

There has also been considerable increase in the number of women students, enrolled at the Kamla Nehru University College for Women. However, the number of students in Science subjects at the Kamla Nehru College is very small. It would, therefore, be desirable to run the science courses in the parent departments of the University and facilities of transport may be provided for the women students to go to the new campus to attend classes. The College. Committee recommends 2 Lecturers (one in Music and one in Home Science) for the College. The University also conducts Honours courses in the subjects of Hindi, History, Sanskrit, Sociology, Economics and Commerce. In the Fourth Plan period two new subjects i.e. Home Science and Law and Society were also introduced in the undergraduate classes.

There is a proposal to introduce M.Phil. courses. The Committee would like to support this proposal as this may go a long way to improve the quality of teachers, especially in the colleges. However, for this purpose a number of departments should come together and give some core courses to all students irrespective of their departments and the specialised courses may be given by the respective departments. Basic common courses like Logic or Philosophy of Science may be given by the Philosophy Department, a course on Quantitative Methods by the Mathematics Department and so on. The Departments of Sociology, Political Science, History, Psychology etc. may have a common Centre in Social Sciences\* There is also a great need for collaboration between the Departments of Economics and Commerce in giving courses or conducting research in money, banking etc. In certain fields like Commercial Law, Taxation etc. the Departments of Commerce and Law may come together. The Committee would also wish the language departments to give common courses in Linguistics and establish a language laboratory.

Expensive and sophisticated equipment may be pooled together to make a Central Instrumentation and Services Centre for the use of Science Departments. The proximity of the Faculty of Engineering in the Campus with facilities of technical personnel and machines would be a great advantage for such a Centre. The Computer Centre at the University already serves as a Central service. A number of teachers and students have already been trained in computer programming and technology and they are making use of the computer.

The University also proposes to start an inter-disciplinary programme on desert development and to establish a department for this purpose. The Indian desert occupies over 3.2 and 9.6 lakhs square kilometers of hot arid and semi-arid areas respectively located mainly in Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat. The Jodhpur University is located in the midst of Rajasthan desert. The Rajasthan Government has formed a Desert Development Board, and active participation of Jodhpur University in this connection would be necessary. Some of the topics which need survey and study are:

\*This Common Centre should have preferably one specialist in quantitative methods in Social Sciences and one in research methodology and/or philosophy of social sciences.

Desert Terrain & subterrain, Desert hydrology, De-salination of water, Utilisation of resources materials in deserts, utilisation of solar energy, control of sand dunes etc. This programme will involve a number of departments like Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Engineering Sociology and Economics. As this programme is of great social relevance, the Committee would like to support this and recommend the following facilities :

1. Books Rs. 0.10 lakh
2. Staff  
Professor - 1  
Research Assistant - 1  
Technical Staff - 2
3. Equipment . . .Rs. 0.30 lakh . . .

The University may collaborate with the Central Arid Zone Research Institute and the Defence Laboratory at Jodhpur in executing this programme and utilise their facilities as far as practicable.

The Committee would like to emphasise that new subjects or new optional papers in a subject may be started only when there is sufficient demand for the subject from students, industry and Government, or the course has considerable relevance. Considering these points, the Department of Mathematics and Statistics may start a postgraduate course in Statistics.

The proposals of the Proctorial Board for 12 more Rakshaks and a Jeep of the Students Services Board, for a Stenographer and of the Sports Board for more playgrounds may be considered by the University/State Government on their merits. The Committee would further like to recommend that the Health Centre should be suitably strengthened with equipment and staff. At present the Health Centre has not even the basic clinical equipment and is under staffed to serve the needs of all the students and staff.

There is an acute shortage of staff rooms in all Departments of the University. The members of the staff have few rooms or cabins where they can study or be available for consultation by the students. As a beginning the staff rooms may be provided by covering the quadrangles or verandahs wherever possible. In the new buildings constructed provision should necessarily be made for sufficient staff rooms.

There are at present two research scholarships per department given by the University. In addition to this funds are provided by the UGC every year which covers about 5 junior research fellowships for women in the University. The Committee feels that more scholarships/fellowships may be given and recommends grants

for this. The Committee also laid stress on the programmes of faculty development. However these programmes may have to be coordinated with those of other universities in Rajasthan in order to avoid duplication. To encourage research the teachers may be given further facilities like sabbatical leave, assistance for attending seminars etc. The Committee is of the opinion that the University may consider separating the undergraduate teaching as it makes the load of teaching quite heavy and leaves little time for research.

The Committee was specifically requested to examine the spill-over and the additional expenditure on the construction of buildings within the Fourth Plan. The Committee went into the details of the spill-over amounts of the IV Plan schemes of the University. The physical targets in respect of buildings, equipment, books and others have already been achieved in the IV Plan period.

The Chemistry Block was sanctioned in April 1966 with a built-up area of 48,700 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.8.4 lakhs. The actual cost of the buildings completed in the year 1972-73 is Rs.17.5 lakhs. The Commission's share in this block is 50%.

An additional space of 30,000 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.9.0 lakhs was sanctioned in the IV Plan out of which the University built Botany and Zoology Blocks of 15,000 sq.ft. each. The UGC share in these blocks is 2/3rd. The actual cost of these blocks is Rs.14.70 lakhs.

Similarly there is an increase of expenditure of Rs.0.70 lakhs in the construction of triple seated Hostel for 105 men students. This was sanctioned in 1966 and completed in 1970.

The increase in cost of these buildings is mainly due to rise in the cost of building materials and labour and there is no deviation in the specifications. The rates at which these buildings have been completed conform to the P.W.D. schedules and costs prevalent during the period of construction.

The Committee has examined this matter in detail and recommend that the following spillover and additional expenditure on buildings due to the University against approved IV Plan projects be approved.

1. Spill-over on buildings	Rs.7,07,890
2. Additional expenditure on buildings	Rs.9,10,216
Total:	<u>Rs.16,18,106</u>

The progress of the departments and relevant observations and recommendations of the Committee are as follows :

Faculty of Science

1. Department of Botany:

The staff in the Department of Botany are 1 Professor, 4 Readers and 19 Lecturers. The enrolment in the M.Sc. classes is 25. The major fields of research pursued in the department are Plant pathology and tissue culture, Angiosperm taxonomy, Plant physiology, Plant ecology, Mycology and plant biochemistry. The members of staff have undertaken a number of research schemes supported by ICSSR, DAE, ICAR etc. There are 27 research scholars working in the department, 16 of whom are getting fellowships from various sources. The staff members and research scholars have used the facilities in the following research centres from time to time. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Central Defence Lab. Jodhpur, IARI, Botanical Survey of India etc.,

The department is well equipped and has inter alia a refrigerated centrifuge and spectrophotometer. The syllabi for M.Sc. have been reorganised and special papers like Physiology of Growth, Advanced Ecology etc. have been introduced. A symposium on 'Natural Resources of Rajasthan' was organised in 1968 and a number of summer institutes for school and college teachers were organised. The department brings out an international journal in life sciences entitled GEOBIOS.

The Committee was informed that the Fourth Plan assistance for the establishment of botanical garden and fern house could not be fully utilised. It is, therefore, recommended that the work may be completed. A glass house may also be constructed. The Committee also recommends the posts of 1 Professor (Plant Ecology/Taxonomy/Physiology) and 1 Reader (Mycology/Plant Biochemistry) and equipment grant of Rs.2.5 lakhs. Priority should be given to the development of the teaching laboratories. The research work should be made more relevant so as to obtain support from other R & D funding agencies.

2. Department of Chemistry

The Department of Chemistry has 1 Professor, 7 Readers and 34 Lecturers on its staff. The enrolment of students in the M.Sc. classes is 60. The major areas of research are Analytical Chemistry, Electrochemistry, Coordination Chemistry, Chemical Kinetics, Colloid and surface chemistry, Molecular structure, and Natural products and synthetic chemistry. There are 34 research scholars working in the department, out of these 17 get fellowships from various agencies. The department has a number of sophisticated equipment like DU-2 Spectrophotometer, Ultra-violet and Infrared spectrophotometer, Molecular

weight apparatus, TGA apparatus. About 25 to 30 research papers are published every year in research journals. A large number of research schemes have been undertaken with the support of CSIR and UGC.

Summer institutes have been organised for school teachers, college teachers and science talent scholars. Courses in inorganic, organic and physical chemistry have been reorganised on the lines of newer trends of teaching of the subject as recommended by Indo-US Conference on teaching of Chemistry-1969. The department has a good balance between teaching and research and is well equipped for both. It is proposed to start a special branch of Radio Chemistry for specialisation at the M.Sc. Final stage and to develop the research programme in this field. For this the Committee recommends for the department 1 Professor and 1 Reader in Radio Chemistry and equipment grant of Rs.3.55 lakhs.

### 3. Department of Mathematics

The Department of Mathematics has 1 Professor, 5 Readers and 21 Lecturers on its staff. The enrolment of students in M.Sc. is 41. The major areas of research in the department are Special functions, Integral transforms, Astrophysics, MHD and Plasma dynamics, fluid mechanics, topology, analysis, statistics and Queing Theory. 22 research scholars are engaged in research at the department, 10 have already got the Ph.D. degree. Several members of the department have been abroad during the last ten years for further studies and research. The research staff also use the computer installed at the faculty of engineering of the University. The Department has conducted two summer institutes in mathematics for degree and postgraduate teachers of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

The Committee noted that teaching of degree course in Statistics was introduced in 1969 and the postgraduate course is proposed to be started. However, the Committee does not favour the creation of a separate department for Statistics at this stage. Depending on the growth and need of the course, a separate department may be developed at a later stage.

### 4. Department of Physics

The Department of Physics has 1 Professor, 6 Readers and 26 Lecturers on the staff. The enrolment of students in M.Sc. classes is 45. The major fields of research pursued in the department are Optical spectroscopy, Microwave absorption and Solid state physics. Several members of staff have worked at other institutions in India and abroad. Three research schemes supported by CSIR, UGC and INSA have been undertaken recently, and 6 research scholars are working on these. The research and teaching staff of the department have used the facilities at the IIT, Kanpur and Delhi, Allahabad University, P.R.L. Ahmedabad and Defence Research Lab. Jodhpur. A seminar was organised on Solid state physics in 1972.

The emphasis in the Physics Department has been primarily on developing teaching laboratories and a good job has been done in this respect. The research areas have yet to develop to maturity.

The Committee was informed that experimental research work has been started in the department only recently. The department has the following major equipment: Concave grating, Spectrophotometer, Microphotometer, Milling machine, Oscilloscope 10 MHz, High Voltage Unit etc. The Committee recommends a grant of Rs.3.55 lakhs for equipment for the department.

#### 5. Department of Zoology

The Department of Zoology has 1 Professor, 3 Readers and 20 Lecturers on the staff. There are 27 students in the M.Sc. class. The major fields of research pursued in the department are Entomology, Helminthology, and Fishes and Limnology. There are 14 research scholars in the department, about half of them are getting fellowships, mostly of the University of Jodhpur.

Several members of the staff worked on research schemes or attended specialised courses in other research institutions recently. Six research projects supported by the CSIR, PL-480 etc. have been worked on from 1966 to 1973. Facilities available at Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Defence Lab., Jodhpur, Regional Station of Zoological Survey of India, Jodhpur, BARC, National Institute of Oceanography Goa and S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur have been used by the staff. This department has some major equipment like Leitz Universal Research microscope, Centrifuges, spectrophotometer etc., Courses have been upgraded by introducing subjects like Animal ecology and physiology.

The Committee recommends the post of a Reader who should be an expert in Environmental Biology with emphasis on desert biology. In addition, one post of Lecturer is recommended. Equipment grant of Rs.2.50 lakhs and Rs.1 lakh for froggery and animal-house are recommended. The emphasis in the department should interact with the Central Arid Zone Research Laboratory. The nomenclature of the special paper Helminthology may be changed to Parasitology to widen the scope.

#### 6. Geology Section

At present there is no department of Geology in the University. Undergraduate training in Geology is imparted to Mining and Civil Engineering students. The Committee supports the proposal for starting B.Sc. classes in Geology and recommends 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer and equipment grant of Rs.40,000/-. Facilities already existing in the Engineering College may also be utilised.

### Faculty of Commerce

There are 1 Professor, 5 Readers and 29 Lecturers on the Faculty of the Department of Commerce, and 183 students in post-graduate classes. The department gives, besides the B.Com.(Hons.) programme, M.Com. and M.B.A. Programmes. The M.Com. programme was started in 1962 when the University was established. Some changes were introduced in the elective subjects, namely, Principles of Marketing, and Trade and Transport, and a new course of Research Methodology and Survey was introduced in 1972-73.

The two year Master's programme in Business Administration was started in 1968-69. Assistance for this programme however comes from the funds for technical education. The B.Com(Hons.) programme was started in 1971-72. This is a two year course after the first year of the three-year degree course in Commerce. The course has a management bias and aims at preparing students for postgraduate studies in Commerce and Management.

The major areas of research in the department are Finance, Accounting, Personnel Management etc. A research scheme on Cooperative Credit structure in Rajasthan supported by Ministry of Food & Agriculture was conducted in 1967-69, and another research scheme supported by UGC on Delegation of authority in public and private sectors was conducted in 1970-72. One research scholar is registered for the Ph.D. degree. There is a great rush for Commerce courses at both the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. The student-staff ratio is very high. The Committee recommends 1 Professor and 2 Readers (in the areas of Monetary Theory, Quantitative Techniques for Business, Public Finance and Fiscal Policy), and 8 Lecturers. The question of trifurcation of the faculty i.e. creation of three departments may be examined by a Committee consisting of the representatives of the University, State Government and outside experts. It is also suggested that there should be effective cooperation between Commerce and Economics. Since the University has recently established an Evening Institute it is suggested that a separate wing dealing with Commerce be created to effectively take care of teaching requirements of Commerce. Restrictions on admissions are also desirable in the postgraduate courses.

### Humanities & Social Sciences

#### 1. Department of Philosophy

The Department of Philosophy has 1 Professor, 2 Readers and 7 lecturers on the staff. The enrolment in the MA classes was 40 in 1973-74 as compared to 8 in 1965-66. The major areas of research in the department are Comparative Philosophy, Religion, Indian Philosophy and Western Philosophy. Seven research scholars have been awarded the Ph.D. degree and four are working for Ph.D.

∟International Commerce including foreign exchange



in the Department. The Department organised the 14th session of the Akhil Bhartiya Darshan Parishad in 1969 and seminars on Sri Aurobindo in 1973. The syllabus has been reorganised and lecturer method has been substituted by discussion method in postgraduate classes.

## 2. Department of Hindi

The Department of Hindi has 1 Professor, 5 Readers and 25 Lecturers on the staff. The enrolment of students in the MA classes is 65 and 51 research scholars are registered for the Ph.D. degree. The major fields of research are Ancient and Modern Hindi language and literature, Rajasthani etc. 9 books have been published based on research done in the department during 1965-74. 4 Research schemes supported by the UGC have been in operation. A summer school for higher secondary school teachers was conducted in 1968 and a number of seminars have been held on various aspects of literature. The Committee recommends 1 Reader (Linguistics) and 1 Lecturer for the department.

## 3. Department of Psychology

There are 1 Professor, 2 Readers and 7 Lecturers in the Department of Psychology. The enrolment of students in the MA classes is 55 and 14 research scholars are registered for the Ph.D. degree. The major areas of research are clinical, Experimental Educational, Industrial, Personality and Social Psychology, and Psychological testing. The department has a few apparatus for routine instructional purposes but they are inadequate and need to be supplemented. The department gives each year about 60 extra lecturers to B.Sc. passed students joining the postgraduate Psychology course to orient them in the elementary courses and methodology of psychological investigations. Every postgraduate student has to plan, execute and present a report on a long experimental or a short field study under supervision. Each student is also required to have some practical experience in the field of his specialisation in a reputed institution. A research seminar on Personality has been organised with the assistance of UGC.

The Committee recommends a grant of Rs.50,000/- for equipment, 1 Reader (Clinical Psychology) and 1 Lecturer for the Department of Psychology.

## 4. Department of Sanskrit

The department of Sanskrit has 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 7 Lecturers on the staff. The enrolment of students in MA classes is 30 and 16 research scholars are working for Ph.D., seven of them are getting fellowship from the UGC/sanctioned the posts of 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer, all these posts were filled in 1970.

The Committee recommends 1 Reader in Sanskrit literature.

#### 5. Department of History

This department has 1 Professor, 3 Readers and 14 Lecturers on the staff. The enrolment of students in the MA classes is 327 (during 1974-75) which has increased manyfold from the number of 54 during 1965-66.

The Department of Ranasthani Studies is at present a very small department. The Committee is of the view that this tiny department should be better tagged on to the History Department. The Committee recommends for the History Department 2 Readers (Modern History and History of Rajasthan) and 1 Lecturer.

#### 6. Department of Sociology

This department has 86 students in MA classes and 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 9 Lecturers. The main problem with this department is that of shortage of books and journals and lack of statistical assistance. The Committee has recommended consolidated grants for books etc. which are expected to meet the requirements of this department. One post of Reader (in Rural/Tribal Sociology) is recommended.

#### 7. Department of Economics

The Department of Economics has 1 Professor, 3 Readers and 13 Lecturers on the staff. The faculty is engaged both in undergraduate and postgraduate work. The enrolment of students in MA classes is 105 and there are 10 research students working for Ph.D. There is also a B.A.(Hons.) course and an evening course for MA in Economic

One of the Readers of the department is currently working as the Principal of the Kamla Nehru College for Women, and another looks after the evening courses. It appears that the postgraduate work in the department itself, particularly for full-time day students, has been handicapped because of paucity of staff. In spite of these limitations, the faculty has been working cohesively and intensively. Most of the members have undertaken one project or task other involving empirical work. They have undergone courses in computer programming. The ICSSR has asked the department to undertake special studies in Public Distribution System.

The syllabus for the MA degree has been modernised. The courses have a special weightage for Quantitative Economics with provision for subjects like Research Methodology, Economic Survey etc. There is also an option for students to take courses in Sociology and Public Administration. In discussions with the Head of the Department, it was learnt that the department is contemplating introduction of two new courses: one in Computer Applications to Economics and another in Operations Research.

The Department of Economics need some space for holding of discussions, seminars etc. This may be made possible through readjustment of room-arrangements in the University.

The department needs strengthening at Readers level in some core areas of Economics and also in some special fields. The Committee therefore recommends : 2 Readers (Economic Theory with special reference to Micro-Economics/Monetary Theory/Public Finance/International Economics/Agricultural or Regional Economics) and 1 Lecturer, and equipment grant of Rs.50,000/-. Immediate steps should be taken to fill up the existing vacancies.

#### 8. Department of Geography

The Department of Geography has the sanctioned strength of staff as 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 9 Lecturers. There are 39 students in the postgraduate classes. The post of Professor has remained unfilled for a long time. The Committee was informed that this post was advertised thrice and interviews held but no suitable person was found. However, the Committee urges upon the university to fill in the post as early as possible. The department needs strengthening in the areas of Geomorphology and Quantitative Geography. The Committee recommends the post of a Reader in either of the above mentioned fields, and a grant of Rs.60,000/- for equipment.

#### 9. Faculty of Law

There are 1 Professor, 2 Readers and 12 Lecturers in the Faculty of Law. The enrolment of students in the LL.M. course is 12. The Faculty also gives Diploma course in Labour Laws, Labour Welfare and Personnel Management. The course is recognised by the Government of Rajasthan and the Government of India. The Faculty introduced the three-year degree course scheme for LL.B. in the year 1967-68 and the students of the final examination were permitted to take Administrative Law as an optional subject. Company Law is also offered as an optional subject in LL.B.

The department may start a Diploma course in Criminology/Legislative Drafting. The Committee recommends 1 Reader (Criminology/Legislative Drafting) and 1 Lecturer for the department. Immediate steps should be taken up to fill up the existing vacancies.

APPENDIX-1

Number of Postgraduate Students (Departmentwise)

<u>Department</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>	
	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1973-74</u>
English	31	34
Hindi	85	65
Psychology	25	55
Philosophy	8	40
History	54	290
Economics	82	105
Pol. Science	139	156
Sociology	36	86
Geography	20	39
Sanskrit		30
Total :	<u>480</u>	<u>900</u>
M.Com.	<u>47</u>	<u>183</u>
Mathematics	57	41
Physics	30	45
Chemistry	46	60
Botany	18	25
Zoology	15	27
Total :	<u>166</u>	<u>198</u>
LL.M.	10	12
Engg.(M.E.)	-	24
Grand Total :	<u>703</u>	<u>1317</u>

Research

Commerce	-	1
Arts	6	32
science	10	21
	<u>16</u>	<u>54</u>

## JODHPUR UNIVERSITY

## (Teaching Staff)

S. No.	Departments			Additional posts sanctioned after 1.3.66						No. of posts filled after 1.3.66			No. of Posts as on 1.4.74			
	No. of posts on 31.3.66			State			U.G.C.									
	P	R	L	P	R	L	P	R	L	P	R	L	P	R	L	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Comparative Lit. & Language studies	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
2.	English	1	7	21	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	7	24
3.	Economics	1	3	9	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	13
4.	Fine Arts & Printing	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5.	Geography	-	1	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9
6.	Hindi	1	4	17	-	-	6	-	1	2	-	1	8	1	5	25
7.	History	1	2	7	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	3	14
8.	Home Science	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
9.	Music	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
10.	Philosophy	1	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7
11.	Political Sc.	1	2	8	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	7	1	2	15
12.	Psychology	-	1	6	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	7
13.	Law & Society	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Social Studies	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15.	Sanskrit	-	-	5	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	7
16.	Sociology	-	1	5	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	4	1	1	9
17.	Commerce	1	5	22	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	5	29
18.	Law	1	1	7	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	2	12
19.	Botany	1	4	16	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	19
20.	Chemistry	1	7	31	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	7	34
21.	Mathematics	1	5	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22. Physics		1	6	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	26
23. Zoology		1	3	14	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	3	20
24. Civil Engg.		2	4	13	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	4	14
25. Elect. Engg.		1	4	9	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	5	9
26. Mech. Engg.		1	4	13	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	5	13
27. Mining Engg.		1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3
28. Struct. Engg.		1	4	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	12
29. Geology		-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Total:		19	75	289	-	2 +1	59	7	5	5	6	7	64	25	82 +1	353

JODHPUR UNIVERSITY  
V Plan allocation

(UGC share - Rs. in lakhs)

<u>Item/Priority</u>	I	II	III
1. Spillover	13.66	-	-
2. Additional expenditure on IV Plan buildings	9.10	-	-
3. Staff	6.66	5.58	5.42
4. Equipment	6.90	9.52	7.25
5. Books	4.50	3.50	4.00
6. Miscellaneous	3.88	2.50	2.50
7. Research Fellowships	2.00	-	-
8. Social Sciences Research Centre	1.50	-	-
9. Buildings	4.88	5.28	2.25
10. Visiting Professorship	0.50	0.25	0.25
<b>Total:</b>	<b>53.58</b>	<b>26.63</b>	<b>21.67</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>101.88 lakhs</b>		

EQUIPMENT & Common Facilities

<u>Deptt./Priority</u>	I	II	III
1. Botany	0.75	0.75	1.00
2. Chemistry	1.10	1.10	1.35
3. Mathematics & Statistics	0.20	0.20	0.20
4. Physics	1.10	1.10	1.35
5. Geology	0.20	-	0.20
6. Zoology	0.75	0.75	1.00
7. Geography	0.30	0.10	0.20
8. Language Lab.	1.50	-	-
9. Music	0.05	0.7	0.10
10. Home Science	0.05	0.10	0.10
11. Psychology	0.10	0.20	0.20
12. Social Sciences Centre	0.25	0.50	0.50
13. Economics	0.20	0.20	0.10
14. Health Centre	0.25	0.25	0.25
15. Central Instrum. Service	-	3.50	3.50
16. Commerce	0.10	0.20	0.20
17. Central Workshop	-	0.50	0.50
<b>Total:</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>9.52</b>	<b>7.25</b>

Miscellaneous

<u>Item/Priority</u>	I	II	III
Botanical Garden	0.40	-	-
Airconditioning of electronic instruments rooms	1.35	-	-
Students Amenities	0.45	-	-
Computer Centre	-	2.50	2.50
Desert Development Programme	1.68	-	-

Staff

(UGC share Rs. in lakhs)

<u>Deptt./Staff</u>	<u>Priority</u>	I	II	III
Economics 1R+1R+1L		0.57	0.57	0.30
Geography 1R		-	-	0.57
Hindi 1R+1L		0.57	0.30	-
History 2R+1L		0.57	0.57	0.30
Pol.Sc. 1R+1L		0.57	-	0.30
Sanskrit 1R		-	0.57	-
Sociology 1R		-	-	0.57
Psychology 1R+1L		-	0.57	0.30
Commerce 1P+8L+2R		0.69	2.40	1.14
Law 1R+1L		0.57	-	0.30
Botany (1P+1R)		0.69	-	0.57
Chemistry (1P+1R)		0.69	-	0.57
Geology (1R+1L)		0.57	0.30	-



*15*

Buildings - Jodhpur University

(UGC share Rs. in lakhs)

...

<u>Item/Priority</u>	I	II	III
1. Central Workshop	0.50	-	0.50
2. Class rooms and labs.	-	1.00	1.00
3. Froggery and Animal House	1.00	-	-
4. Library for Science in the new campus	1.50	0.75	0.75
5. Botanical garden & Glass House	• -	1.25	-
6. Class rooms etc. for KN College for Women	• -	1.78	-
7. Staff rooms	1.50	0.50	-
8. Seminar Room (new campus)	0.38	-	-
Total :	4.88	5.28	2.25

## UNIVERSITY OF JODPUR

SPILL OVER OF IV PLAN FOR HUMANITIES  
SCIENCE SUBJECTS ETC.

Name of Scheme	Sanctioned outlay	Expenditure upto 31.3.1974	Actual income upto 31.3.74	Spill over
1(a) Recurring salaries	13,48,000	11,55,350	9,00,000	2,55,350
(b) Books and periodicals	6,20,000	5,82,795	4,57,500	1,25,295
(c) Equipments	5,88,000	5,16,390	2,39,000	2,77,390
(d) Buildings	24,85,744	24,41,341	17,33,451	7,07,890
Total of (1)	50,41,744	46,95,876	33,29,951	13,65,925
2. <u>Additional expenditure on following Bldgs.</u>				
(a) Science Block II Chemistry	4,54,785	4,54,785	-	4,54,785
(b) Science Block II Biology	3,85,000	3,85,000	-	3,85,000
(c) Triple seated Hostel for 105 students	70,431	70,431	-	70,431
Total of (2)	9,10,216	9,10,216	-	9,10,216
Grand Total:	59,51,960	56,06,092	33,29,951	22,76,141

Zoology 1R+1L	0.87	-	-
Music (1L)	-	0.30	-
Home Science (1L)	0.30	-	-
Central Workshops (2 Technicians)	-	-	0.50
Total:	6.66	5.58	5.42

Part III.

REPORT OF THE FIFTH PLAN VISITING COMMITTEE  
FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

...

The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following to assess the requirements of the University during the Fifth Plan period :

1. Professor M.Santappa .. Convener  
Director  
Central Leather Research Institute  
Madras.
2. Professor K.L.Chopra  
Department of Physics  
Indian Institute of Technology  
New Delhi.
3. Professor K.S.Bhargava  
Department of Botany  
Gorakhpur University  
Gorakhpur.
4. Professor R.C.Mishra  
Department of Geology  
Lucknow University  
Lucknow.
5. Professor P.R.Brahmananda  
Department of Economics  
Bombay University  
Bombay.
6. Professor P.L.Mehra  
Department of History  
Panjab University  
Chandigarh.
7. Professor B.S.Khanna  
Department of Political Science  
Panjab University  
Chandigarh.
8. Professor G.K.Manna  
Department of Zoology  
Kalyani University  
Kalyani.
9. Professor R.S.Nigam  
Department of Commerce  
Delhi University  
Delhi.
10. Shri S.P.Gupta .. Secretary  
Deputy Secretary  
University Grants Commission.

Shri M.S.Mogra, Deputy Secretary, Planning and Shri Lalit Koshore OSD, Education Department, Government of Rajasthan were associated with the Committee as representatives of the Government of Rajasthan. The Committee visited the Rajasthan University, Jaipur from 22nd to 24th April, 1975 and held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Deans of Faculties, Heads of Department, Members of the Staff etc.

The University of Rajasthan was founded in 1947 and its jurisdiction extends throughout the territory of Rajasthan subject to the provisions of the Acts of Jodhpur and Udaipur Universities. The University has 26 postgraduate teaching departments and 4 constituent undergraduate colleges. It has also an Institute of Correspondence Studies which conducts courses leading to B.Com. degree and M.A. degree in Political Science and History. The University conducts 98 examinations and the number of candidates appearing at the various examinations of 1972-73 was as under :

(a) Postgraduate Examination	..	13,406
(b) Degree Examination (All parts inclusive)	..	1,12,725
(c) Pre-University Examination	..	4,134
(d) Diploma/Certificate Examination	..	542
Total :		<u>1,30,807</u>

A statement giving details of students enrolment in Post-graduate courses and staff is given in the Appendix-I. The existing strength of the teaching staff of the University is as follows :

Professors	..	35
Readers	..	79
Lecturers	..	463
TOTAL :	..	<u>577</u>

The number of colleges affiliated to the University during 1973-74 was 137 comprising of

	<u>PG</u>	<u>UG</u>
i) Colleges in Arts/Science/ Commerce	32	203
ii) Engineering College	1	1
iii) Teachers Training Colleges	4	17
iv) Medical Colleges	3	5
v) Nursing College	-	1
vi) Ayurvedic College	1	4
vii) Sanskrit Colleges	14	27
viii) Agriculture	-	2

In 1962 the State Government handed over to the University four local colleges viz. (1) Maharaja's College (2) Rajasthan College (3) Maharani's College and (4) Commerce College. In

Maharaja's College undergraduate classes in Science, in Rajasthan College undergraduate classes in Arts, in Maharani's College undergraduate classes in Arts and Science, and in Commerce College both undergraduate and postgraduate classes are held.

The teaching in the Faculties of Arts/Science/Commerce and Law are organised on the Facultywise system except in Maharani's College (which is a women's college) which continues to function as a separate unit with its Director as the Head of the College. Accordingly the University Studies in Arts/Science/Commerce (Postgraduate as well as undergraduate wings) are under the control of the Dean assisted by an Associate Dean.

### Central Library

The Central Library of the Rajasthan University has a total collection of more than two lakh volumes. It adds about 12000 volumes every year. The total number of journals subscribed as well as those received on complimentary basis is about two thousand. The total number of microfilms and microfiches is about one thousand. The library is open for 12 hours a day i.e. from 8 AM to 8 PM. However on Sundays and holidays it remains open from 11 AM to 5 PM only.

The library organises an orientation programme for the fresh students of the University. Students from the different departments come in batches on successive days and the members of the library staff explain to them the working of the different sections in the library.

There is a good Reprographic Section in the library with a microfilming unit and Xerographic machine. Special attention has been paid in filling up the gaps in back volumes of journals either by reprint or through microfiches. The library has been bringing out a quarterly documentation service entitled Index India and also a service in Hindi entitled Hindi Sandarbh. The staff of the library work for these services on voluntary basis. The indexes have proved popular in India and abroad. The Committee would suggest that subscriptions for the journals going abroad may be suitably enhanced so as to cover fully the cost of preparation, publication and other services. The Committee recommends a post of Junior Professional for documentation services in the library.

There was a proposal for construction of the second stage of the library at a cost of Rs.7.5 lakhs. However, the University could not accommodate this within the V Plan allocation of Rs. 150 lakhs.

### Students Hostels and Welfare

There are 11 hostels at present: 3 for women and 8 for men. The accommodation in the existing hostels is 262 for women and 555 men. Besides these, a Boys hostel for 96 students is under construction for which provision was made in the Fourth Plan. Outside the Fourth Plan allocation a hostel for 60 postgraduate students is also under construction. There is a Health Centre mainly used by the students in the University hostels, looked after by a full-time doctor, part-time lady doctor and dental surgeon and a full-time homeopath.

The NCC provides training to the students in accordance with the laid down training syllabus. The subjects are so selected as to inculcate a sense of discipline, ideal of service and capacity of leadership. Various types of training camps are held every year in order to bring about comradeship, emotional integration and to widen the outlook of the cadets. They also participate in a number of shooting competitions in Rajasthan. During summer vacations the officers and cadets are associated with three-week attachment with Regular Army Units, Naval and Air Force Establishments.

The University Sports Board conducts tournaments, fixes venues for inter-college tournaments and sends teams for inter-university participation. The Students Advisory Bureau offers various kinds of services to the students. The Counselling Wing of the Bureau operates with 2 part-time psychological counsellors by administering psychological tests and conducting personal interviews in order to remove certain difficulties of students like poor motivation for study, lack of concentration, mental conflicts, psychoneurosis etc. The Bureau functions as an information centre regarding courses, scholarships etc. in the universities in India and abroad.

There is a Non-Resident Students Centre on the main campus and in each of the four university colleges with facilities for reading materials, indoor games and canteen. An Employment Information & Guidance Bureau functions in the university to provide information on employment and training possibilities.

A post of Dean, Students Welfare was created in 1972-73 to look after the welfare activities for students.

### Staff Quarters:

There are staff quarters for 17 Professors, 9 Readers and 64 Lecturers, against the total number of 35 Professors, 79 Readers and 463 Lecturers.

### Progress during the Fourth Plan

The UGC approved an allocation of Rs.84.47 lakhs for the period 1966-74. This was later on increased to 94 lakhs. (Rs.73.59 lakhs - Non-recurring, and Rs.20.41 lakhs - Recurring). The non-recurring expenditure included new buildings for the Botany Department, for the Central Workshop, Boys' Hostel, Women's Hostel, extension of academic building etc. All the buildings have been completed. The University was able to utilise all the grants allocated for the purchase of equipment, books and journals.

The Fourth Plan allocation included teaching posts of 15 Professors, 10 Readers, 22 Lecturers/Research Associates and 9 others. Some of these posts were sanctioned in 1972. The State Government could not give assurance for bearing the committed liability in respect of any post for which the University could not receive the Commission's assistance for atleast two years. Thus posts of 1 Professor, 7 Lecturers and 5 Research Associates could not be filled in. Grants amounting to Rs.22.26 lakhs out of the allocation of Rs.94 lakhs remained unpaid to the University including the expenditure incurred by it before 31st March 1974.

The total number of Ph.D. degree awarded by the University from 1970 to 1974 was as follows :

1970	..	84
1971	..	72
1972	..	58
1973	..	58
1974	..	78

The subjectwise breakup is given in the Appendix-II.

### Fifth Plan Proposals

The Fifth Plan proposals of the University include a spill-over of Rs.22.26 lakhs, central facilities in Science, central facility in Social Sciences viz. Social Science Research Centre, Centre for Linguistic Studies, Buildings, Equipments, books and staff for various departments, Faculty of Fine Arts etc. The Committee is of the view that first preference may be given to providing inter-departmental common facilities. The Central Instrumentation Facilities may be started as early as possible to provide facilities for the use of sophisticated equipment and services. The Centre may also help the departments in the maintenance of equipments kept with the individual departments. It may also do some research and development work in instrumentation.

The Social Sciences Research Centre should include, besides the Department of Social Sciences, the Department of Statistics/ and also the Department of Philosophy. It may have among the staff an expert in Philosophy of Science, in non-quantitative methods

△Department of Economic Administration



in Social Sciences and a Computer Programmer. It may initiate Collaborative and interdisciplinary research and make available various research facilities for departmental projects and research workers. The Centre may also give core courses in the M.Phil. programme like Quantitative Methods, Computer Programming, Philosophy of Science, Research Methodology etc. The M.Phil courses have been conceived of in an inter-disciplinary and multi-faculty manner. Each student taking the course will offer one paper in a Faculty other than the one in which he has taken his postgraduate degree and one subject within the same Faculty but other than his postgraduate subject. He will also offer a dissertation in the major subject of his choice which would include a Compulsory course in Research Methodology.

As a common central facility, the Central Library of the University should be further strengthened with books, journals, staff etc. The Committee is of the view that the utmost care should be taken to avoid duplication of costly books and journals in the departmental libraries. The financing of the departmental libraries needs to be looked into to make them more effective. The Committee feels that the departmental libraries should have text-books and reference books and materials so that these may function as a reading centres and not as lending libraries. The Committee stresses that immediate start may be made for starting the Contra-1 Instrumentation Centre.

. . . In the opinion of the Committee, lowest priority may be given to construction of buildings in the Rajasthan University during the Fifth Plan period. There is a demand for more accommodation in the Faculty of Law to cater to the needs of rising enrolment in the Faculty. However, the Committee feels that it may be possible for the University to arrange class timings in such a way as to fully utilise not only the Law Faculty building but also the buildings of other faculties in a more effective manner.

The Rajasthan University conducts undergraduate courses in the constituent colleges, in addition to the postgraduate courses. Consequently there is a large number of posts of lecturers in most of the departments of the University. A good proportion of the Lecturers has necessary qualifications and good work to their credit but there are a few positions of promotion for them. As such there appears to be little prospect of improvement in the immediate future. The matter was brought to the notice of the Education Minister of Rajasthan. It was suggested to him that the State Government may consider the matter so as to create facilities for personal promotion, on assessment etc. The Committee also recommends that the posts of Lecturers recently created on an ad-hoc basis may be made permanent.

The Committee noticed that quite a number of posts have not been filled in by the University recently. It was pointed out to the Committee that this was due to the change in the procedure of selection contemplated by the State Government which has caused the delay in the appointments at all the

universities in the Rajasthan State. The Education Minister was good enough to assure the Committee that this bottleneck would be removed as early as possible.

The Committee observes that emphasis should be given to such courses which have better potential for employment and greater social relevance. Efforts may also be made to start inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary programmes. The Committee would like to stress that teaching and research should go together and one should not be emphasised at the cost of the other. While some of the departments of the University appear to be doing excellent research or teaching, some are doing nothing more than routine teaching. It was observed that the Geography department lacks some of the basic facilities of equipment etc. and thus it needs special attention. The Department of Psychology needs more equipment and teaching staff. The Department of Law may be provided with an additional hand for teaching of Mercantile Law.

The Committee is of the opinion that special attention may be given to the study of ecology, history, culture, society, economy, polity, administration, language, literature, science and technology pertaining to Rajasthan, and a number of departments may collaborate in this scheme. The University has proposed a Centre for Rajasthani Studies for this purpose. The Centre would be under the charge of one of the Deans or Professors especially designated by the Vice-Chancellor for this purpose. The Centre will also have an advisory committee in which the various departments interested for the promotion of Rajasthani studies would be appropriately represented.

The Committee feels the necessity of setting up a good botanical garden for the Department of Botany urgently. Similarly, it is necessary to have a good animal house for the Department of Zoology. The museum in the Department of Zoology may also be supported in a better way.

The Committee supports the proposal of the University for establishing a common language laboratory which will cater to the needs of all the language departments by providing such facilities for teaching and research in the languages as may be required by them. A Diploma course in Linguistics could also be started in the University which will be useful to all the language departments.

#### Faculty of Science

The Faculty of Science has seven departments viz. departments of Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, Statistics and Zoology. Almost all the departments are about 15 years old. The Department of Geology however started in 1950 and is located at Udaipur. The average faculty strength per department is between 30 and 40.\* The proportion of senior posts in the Faculty of Science is low around 15%.

Generally speaking, each discipline in the Faculty is of traditional character although a few of them have developed in specialised areas. At present there are no activities which could be called 'interdisciplinary'. Some departments, notably chemistry, Zoology and Geology have acquired a status and have established good facilities for scientific work. The Chemistry Department has facilities in spectrometry in different regions and types and in Polarography. The Zoology Department has a fairly well equipped laboratory for Radiation Biology work. Electron-microscope facilities have been installed. Research output of the Geology Department is acknowledged to be of good quality. Some of the work on isolation and analysis of organic material done in the Botany Department has acquired a wide recognition. Their herbarium with more than 12,000 specimen has a distinct personality of Rajasthan region. The Physics Department does not have many research equipment. It has obtained a multi-channel analyser as a loan gift from USA and an X-ray machine as a gift from Sweden. The M.Sc. Laboratories in the Physics Department have received special attention and a number of new experiments have been introduced with equipment developed by the department. The department has good potential for taking up technical construction programmes of equipment. The Central Workshop of the University has good facilities by way of machines.

• Department of Botany . .

The Department of Botany was set up in 1960 at Jodhpur and was later on shifted to Jaipur. Previously the department was housed in the Rajasthan College campus but now it has a separate building for itself. There are 1 Professor, 4 Readers and 24 Lecturers on the staff, and 50 students in M.Sc. classes and a large number of B.Sc. students. Major fields of specialisation are different aspects of angiosperms, tissue-culture, mutation breeding, mycology, pathology, ecology and physiology. The department has an excellent herbarium as well as Photo lab, equipment, spectrophotometer, refrigerated ultra-centrifuge, infra-red gas analyser, gas liquid chromatography apparatus etc. The members of staff conduct research schemes sponsored by CSIR, ICAR, DAE and INSA. About 40 students have been awarded Ph.D. degree during the last 10 years and 170 research papers have been published so far. Summer schools in biology have been conducted for three years.

- i) Out of several pieces of equipment in the department, some were out of order which should be repaired and put to use as early as possible
- ii) There is no proper museum or botanical garden.

Recommendations -	Equipment	..	Rs.4.20 lakhs
	Staff	..	2 Readers
	Botanical Garden	..	Rs.50,000/-

### Department of Chemistry

The Department of Chemistry has 3 Professors, 10 Readers and 43 Lecturers. The number of students in M.Sc. course is 59. Some of the major areas in which active research is in progress are Organic derivatives, Organometallic Chemistry, Metaphosphate polymer complexes, Organoflourine Compounds, Chemistry of Heartwoods. 7 students got Ph.D. in 1974. At present 17 research schemes sponsored by CSIR, Ministry of Defence etc. are in operation. The department is assisted by the UGC in its programme 'Special Assistance to selected Departments'. A number of summer schools have been conducted for college teachers, school teachers and science talent scholars. The department has also been a venue for a number of important seminars and specialised courses. The department has a number of sophisticated equipment like NMR, different types of spectrophotometers, DTA/TGA Apparatus, Thermogravimetric balance etc.

i) The department has very extensive research interests and most of the available space is being used for research laboratories. Teaching seems to have suffered on this account.

ii) Research conducted in the department should lay greater stress on areas of national importance and relevance.

iii) More efforts should be made to develop teaching laboratories and aids.

Recommendations :	Equipment	..	Rs.6.90 lakhs
	Staff	..	1 Reader (Electron Microscopist) and 1 Lecturer
	Animal House	.	Rs.2 lakhs

### Department of Geology

The department was established in 1950 and is located at Udaipur. This is the only department in Rajasthan State giving postgraduate courses in Geology. It gives a three-year M.Tech. course in Applied Geology and a two-year M.Sc. course in Pure Geology. But the undergraduate teaching is done at Jaipur. The teaching staff of the department consists of 1 Professor, 3 Readers and 10 Lecturers. Major areas of research in the department are Petrology, Mineralogy, Geochemistry, Structural Geology and Economic Geology. The department is well equipped in the above noted fields and has the necessary laboratory and field apparatus. Members of staff are engaged in research and publish research papers, about 10 per year.

i) The quality of research work has been quite satisfactory but only 6 Ph.D's have been produced since the inception of the department.

- ii) The department should have greater collaboration with the State Mines & Geology Department and enterprises like Hindustan Zinc and Hindustan Copper etc. which can provide great assistance in training the students in applied aspects.

Recommendations - Equipment - Rs.3.90 lakhs  
Staff - 1 Lecturer and 1 Reader

#### Department of Mathematics

The Department of Mathematics has on its staff 2 Professors, 4 Readers and 14 Lecturers. The number of students in M.Sc./MA is 119. The major areas of specialisation are Fluid Mechanics and its modern foundations, Mechanics on differential manifolds and Global analysis, Abstract and computation methods of solving ordinary and partial differential equations, and Ballistics. The department organised a number of Summer Institutes for college and school teachers in recent years, and has also contributed to the preparation of text-books and teachers' guides for schools.

- i) The department should also give mathematical courses for . . . economics, psychology, life sciences etc. .
- ii) Teaching materials for undergraduate courses in New Mathematics may be developed for use in colleges.

Recommendations - Equipment . . . Rs.0.60 lakhs  
Professor - 1 (Interdisciplinary, in an intermediate area between Mathematics and Physics especially Mathematical Foundations of Field Theory)

#### Department of Physics

The Department of Physics has 2 Professors, 6 Readers and 37 Lecturers on its staff, and has 59 students in M.Sc. classes. Like other departments, the Physics Department too has the undergraduate teaching load. Research is done in Mossbauer-spectroscopy, Positron Annihilation, Thin film studies and X-ray. About 20 research papers are published every year. Six seminars were held during the Fourth Plan period. Major equipment in the department are Multi-channel analyser, X-ray generator, Microphotometer, Thin film coating unit etc. A separate building for Central Workshop has been constructed in the Fourth Plan.

- i) The department has developed a number of useful laboratory aids under the University Leadership Project of the UGC.
- ii) Research activities would be strengthened by the addition of a senior staff in experimental Solid State Physics. The emphasis should be on using the existing experimental techniques to the study of minerals and ores of Rajasthan.
- iii) The department is short of accommodation and additional space may be provided.

Recommendations - Equipment	..	Rs.6.90 lakhs	
Staff	..	1 Professor (Solid State Physics),	
Building	..	Rs.4.00 lakhs	2 Readers

#### Department of Statistics

The staff strength in the Department of Statistics is 1 Professor, 2 Readers and 8 Lecturers. The enrolment in M.Sc./MA classes is 37 students and there are 5 Research scholarships/fellowships available. A training course in computer programming is also given by the department. Average annual output of research papers is about 5. A research project sponsored by the ICSSR is in hand.

The department should take up more research problems of social relevance and also give short courses on the applications of Statistics.

Recommendations - Equipment. Rs.0.60 lakh.

#### Department of Zoology

The staff strength in the Department of Zoology is 2 Professors, 5 Readers and 29 Lecturers. Enrolment of students in the M.Sc. course is 31. The department also runs a number of specialised courses at the PG level. There are about ten research projects in hand which are sponsored by CSIR, ICMR, ICAR, NIH (USA) etc. in the areas of Histopathological, histochemical and biochemical studies, environmental biology, desert vertebrates etc. The department is maintaining colonies of rat, mouse, rabbit, monkey and other experimental animals and for this one block of its building is being used. Thus there is a need for a separate animal house.

An Electron Microscope has been installed in the department through funds obtained from the Ford Foundation. Besides, there are in the department major equipment like Neurophysiology set up, Spectrophotometers, Actigraph system for radio-chromatography, ultra-microtone, Ortholux microscope, Automatic beta counting system etc.

Recommendations - Equipment	..	Rs.4.20 lakhs	
Staff	..	1 Electron Microscopist	
		(Reader's scale) and 1 Lecturer	
Building	..	Animal House	Rs.2 lakhs

### Humanities & Social Sciences

The first teaching department of the University viz. the Department of Economics came into existence in 1949. The Department of Philosophy and the Department of History were established in 1953. In the same year the Law College now known as the University Studies in Law was transferred by the State Government to the University. Postgraduate courses in Economics and Public Administration were started in 1957. The departments of English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Political Science were started in 1961. Classes in modern European languages (French, German and Russian) were introduced in the same year. The Department of Adult Education, set up in 1962, assumed teaching responsibilities in 1967. A separate Department of Public Administration was set up in 1965. The Department of Geography came into existence in 1968. From the year 1970 postgraduate courses in Psychology were started under the Department of Philosophy and with effect from 1971-72 a separate Department of Psychology was set up. The departments of Urdu and Music were started in 1973.

Except the departments of Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Public Administration and Statistics which are housed in the Social Sciences Block, other departments viz. Hindi, English, Sanskrit, History & Indian Culture, Psychology, Philosophy, Adult Education, Library Science etc. are housed in the Humanities Block. There is a dearth of staff rooms and common halls. The Department of Geography is located in the Rajasthan College campus for want of accommodation.

### Department of Economics

The sanctioned strength of staff in the Department of Economics is 3 Professors, 5 Readers, 16 Lecturers and 2 Research Associates. The posts of 2 Professors, 3 Readers and 3 Lecturers are lying vacant at present. There are 265 students in both parts of M.A. The semester system is in operation. 13 dissertations have so far been completed in the department, mostly on themes of relevance to the economy of Rajasthan. At present 7 candidates are working for Ph.D. The department has also undertaken research projects from time to time on behalf of the ICSSR and others, and conducted a number of summer institutes and workshops. Both English and Hindi are used as media of instruction at the postgraduate level.

### Recommendations -

- (i) The vacant posts should be filled up early
- (ii) The economics portion of the Central Library is well-stocked but there is need for augmenting journals.
- (iii) Staff - 2 Lecturers.\* The Social Science Research Centre should have a Reader in Quantitative Economics who should /
- (iv) Equipment - Rs.0.25 lakh

\*Who are assigned primarily to postgraduate work.

/work in close cooperation with the Department of Economics

### Department of Sociology

The staff strength in the Department of Sociology is 2 Professor, 2 Readers, 14 Lecturers and 1 Research Associate. It offers a number of courses in modern sociology. There are 90 students in both parts of M.A. and 15 students are working for Ph.D. 10 students have obtained Ph.D. and a wide range of topics have been covered in dissertations. A number of research projects have been completed. Some projects, particularly concerning the attitudes of students youth etc. are in process. The department has been active in seminars and workshops. The need of the department for a Reader in Research Methodology will be met by the Common Social Sciences Research Centre.

### Department of Psychology

This department was separated from the Department of Philosophy in 1971-72. The staff strength of the department is 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 6 Lecturers, and the enrolment in MA is about 30 students. Besides, there is undergraduate teaching load. 8 students are enrolled for Ph.D. A project from NCERT has been completed. Two projects, one of the ICSR, are in hand.

Recommendations - Equipment .. Rs.0.45 lakh  
Staff .. 2 Lecturers.

The department may explore the possibility of giving specialised courses in the areas of clinical psychology or counselling psychology. It is not healthy for a department to have a number of temporary teachers. The University may try to remedy the situation.

### Department of Geography

This department was established in 1968 with the staff strength of 1 Reader and 4 Lecturers. One post of Professor and two posts of Lecturers were later on added but the post of Professor remains vacant still. The department is housed in Rajasthan College. Major areas of research are Land use surveys, settlement geography, geomorphology etc. There are altogether 57 students in the M.Sc. classes. Three candidates have got the Ph.D. degree so far.

Recommendations - Equipment .. Rs. 1 lakh / 1 Lecturer.  
Staff .. 1 Reader & / The vacant post of Professor should be filled in as early as possible.

### Department of History and Indian Culture

The sanctioned strength of staff in this department is 3 Professors, 3 Readers, 23 Lecturers and 3 Research Associates. One post of Research Associate has not yet been approved by State Government. The enrolment of students in the MA classes is



229. 21 candidates have been awarded Ph.D. degree. Work on two research projects has been going on during the IV Plan in the department. The research projects were :

1. Source Material Project on Rajasthan History, and
2. Social and Economic History of Rajasthan.

On these projects two monographs namely Source Material (Persian Documents) and A Study of Feudalism have been published. The department is interested in strengthening the research work in the history of Rajasthan, history of ideas and movements, social and economic history, etc. It has also tried to develop the history of science, history of religions and history of art and archaeology and has introduced options in these areas in the M.A. course. The department has built up a text book library of more than 2000 volumes with the cooperation of students. The

Committee feels that the areas of History of Religion and History of Ancient  
Recommendations - Equipment .. Rs.0.60 lakh  
Staff .. 2 Readers in History of Religion and Art & Archaeology  
1 Lecturer.

#### Department of Philosophy

This department has on the staff 1 Professor, 4 Readers and 11 Lecturers. The enrolment of students in the MA classes is 30. Five Ph.Ds have been produced in the last five years. 15 candidates are registered for the Ph.D. degree. With a view to acquaint students with the modern trends subjects like modern logic, advanced logic, Philosophy of Science, Philosophical problems, Philosophy of History, Philosophy of Law & Philosophy of Art have been introduced at postgraduate level. Seminars & Discussions are compulsory at both Honours and MA level. The department has taken up projects/in interdisciplinary subjects for example, in the border area of physics and philosophy, or mathematics and philosophy is encouraged in the department. A number of summer schools have been organised in the recent years.

for  
prep- re  
books in  
Hindi for  
M.A. Students  
of Philoso-  
phy. Res-  
earch

Recommendations - Staff - 1 Reader in Philosophy of Science.  
1 Lecturer.

The department may offer short term courses for the benefit of students, research scholars and teachers of other departments.

#### Department of Hindi

This department has on its staff 2 Professors, 4 Readers, 32 Lecturers and 2 Research Associates. The enrolment of students in the MA classes is 36, and 96 candidates are engaged in research. The outturn of Ph.Ds from the department annually is 15 on the average, and about 70-80 research papers and monographs are published every year. The major area of specialisation of the department is saint literature in Hindi.

Recommendations - 1 Lecturer. One post of Professor is vacant. This should be filled in as early as possible.

Art & Archaeology be strengthened with additional staff of two Readers.

### Department of English

There are 2 Professors, 5 Readers, 28 Lecturers and 1 Research Associate on the staff of the department. The enrolment of students in the MA classes is 51. The major areas of specialisation in the department are Commonwealth literature and American literature. A number of scholars have completed work for the Ph.D. degree. Faculty members are engaged in research programmes and contribute to learned periodicals. The department also brings out a journal "Rajasthan University Studies in English". It has done good work and gained expertise in the field of English language teaching.

### Department of Sanskrit

There are 1 Professor, 1 Reader, 8 Lecturers and 1 Research Associate on the staff of the Sanskrit Department. All the posts except those of 1 Lecturer and Research Associate are filled in. There are 56 students in the MA classes. Since 1961 the department has produced 30 Ph.D's. The department needs strengthening in the field of Indian philosophy for which the Committee recommends the post of a Reader.

### Department of Urdu

The Department of Urdu has on its staff 2 Lecturers at present. Postgraduate teaching in Urdu was started from the session 1973-74. Twenty-two students took admission in the M.A.(Previous) class. The Committee recommends one post of Reader for this department, with specialisation in Persian and Rajasthani script of the 19th Century.

### Department of Political Science

The Department of Political Science, established in 1961, has at present 2 Professors, 4 Readers, 16 Lecturers and 2 Research Associates on its staff. The enrolment of students in the MA classes is 128. Post-M.A. Diploma courses in (i) International Affairs and (ii) Indian Government & Politics are also given by the department. However the number of students in the Diploma courses is usually very small, especially in the course on Indian Government & Politics. During the session 1973-74 the enrolment was nil in both the courses. There is also an Area Studies Programme (South East Asia Centre) financed by the UGC.

The department has modernised the syllabii and introduced subjects like Theory of International Relations, Modern Political Theory, Comparative Politics, Political Analysis, and Research Methodology. In the matter of research stress has been laid on empirical research. Three journals, two in English and one in Hindi, are published from the department. The Political Science Review (quarterly), The South Asian Studies (bi-annual) and Eajya Shashtra Sameeksha in Hindi. These journals primarily serve as a forum for the publication of the research work done by the

members of the staff and research scholars of the department. The staff members have also contributed towards the writing of standard textbooks in Hindi and English.

The Committee recommends, one Reader in Political Theory/Comparative Politics, and one Lecturer for the department. The needs of the department for teaching quantitative methods, research methodology etc. would be taken care of by the proposed Social Sciences Research Centre.

#### Department of Public Administration

In 1965 the courses of study in public administration were separated from the Department of Economics and a separate Department of Public Administration was established. The staff of the department consists of 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 7 Lecturers. The enrolment of students in MA classes is 104. The department has produced 4 Ph.Ds. The members of staff have had research projects on agricultural coordination, communication and initiative, dynamics of rural leadership, municipal leadership in Rajasthan etc. They have also been engaged in writing text books in English and Hindi for the use of university students. The Committee recommends one post of Reader for the department.

#### Institute of Correspondence Studies

With effect from the academic session 1968-69 the University set up an Institute of Correspondence Studies to conduct courses leading to the B.Com. degree. From the academic session 1971-72 correspondence courses were also started for M.A. degree in the subjects of Political Science and History. The core staff in each of the subjects consists of 1 Reader and 4 Lecturers. The University also takes the help of teachers in the university departments and affiliated colleges for writing of lessons and evaluation work. In addition to sending instructional materials to students, the University organises contact programmes at Jaipur, Delhi etc. A study centre is also maintained by the University at Delhi. The enrolment of students in MA classes (1973-74) is 1090 in History and 2350 in Political Science.

The Commission appointed a Committee to examine the proposal of the Rajasthan University for financial assistance towards the introduction of Correspondence Courses at postgraduate level. The recommendation of the Committee which had visited the University in July-August 1974 were considered by the Commission at its meeting held in March 1975. The Commission desired that the report of the Committee be referred to V Plan Visiting Committee. The V Plan Visiting Committee held discussion with the Hony. Director of the Institute and members of the staff. The Visiting Committee endorses the recommendations of the expert committee for the following grants outside V Plan allocation, for each of the subjects of History and Political Science for two years.

(i) Core staff: 1 Reader and 2 Lecturers		
(ii) Preparation of reading materials etc.	..	Rs. 15,000
(iii) Two contact programmes and one*	..	Rs. 5,000
(iv) Visiting Lectures and provision of taped lectures	..	Rs. 5,000
(v) Evaluation of reading materials and students responses	..	Rs. 5,000
(vi) Books & Journals	..	Rs. 10,000

### Department of Law

The Department of Law started in 1953; it was formerly the Law College. LL.M. course was introduced in the year 1953. In 1962, two new courses viz. Diploma in Labour Law and Certificate course in Labour Law were started. In 1966-67 the three-year LL.B. course was introduced. In 1967-68 two new PG Diploma courses in Criminology, and Legislative Drafting were introduced. The enrolment of students in Law has increased from 260 in 1966-67 to 1612 in 1973-74 and to more than 2000 now. The staff in the department consists of 1 Professor, 3 Readers and 15 Lecturers and some part-time lecturers.

Classes in Law are held in the Social Sciences building and the Law Faculty building itself. The University proposed for a building in the Fifth Plan since the State Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.5 lakhs, for the construction of a building for the Department of Law. The Committee, however, feels that the University may continue to utilise the buildings of other faculties by suitable adjustment of teaching programmes.

The Committee recommends one Professor with specialisation in Mercantile Law and one Reader in Labour Law/Criminology.

### Faculty of Education

The UGC in 1971 agreed to provide assistance on 100% basis outside Fourth Plan allocation for setting up a Department of Education during the IV Plan. The assurance of the State Government for taking over the recurring liability was received. However, the department could not be started as the University could not select suitable hands for the posts of Professor or Reader. The University, however, has not included the proposal under its Fifth Plan schemes.

Adult Education was started as a teaching subject in 1967 and a separate teaching department was set up to undertake teaching and research responsibilities pertaining to this field. The department offers Bachelor's degree in Adult Education and enrolls research students for Ph.D. There are 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer on the staff of the department. The enrolment of students in the degree course is 19. Research is being conducted on the role of adult education voluntary agencies in Rajasthan.

The Department of Library Science & Documentation has 1 Reader and 4 Lecturers on its staff. It gives a one-year bachelor's degree in library-science & documentation.

### Fine Arts

M.A. classes in Music (both vocal and instrumental) have been started by the University at Maharani College with effect from 1973-74. The sanctioned strength of staff is 1 Reader and 5 Lecturers. The enrolment of students in both parts is 37.

The University has also started M.A. classes in Drawing & Painting at the Maharani College from the session 1974-75 with 10 students in the MA previous. The staff consists of 3 Lecturers. The Committee recommends one post of Reader for the department.  
Faculty of Commerce

In 1969, the Faculty of Commerce was organised into three departments viz. (1) Department of Accountancy & Business Statistics, (2) Department of Business Administration (3) Department of Economic Administration and Financial Management.

The three departments share some common facilities which are supervised by a Dean. The departments are housed in one building and there is interdepartmental cooperation in undergraduate courses in Commerce. But at the postgraduate level, although some of the courses are common they are handled separately and this has resulted in duplication of efforts and has also affected development of specialisation at higher level. It is suggested that a common set of M.Com. courses be offered in the Previous Year, and in the Final Year the three departments should offer different sets of courses. In addition to the faculty building, the department has submitted proposals for a library and a statistical workshop. It is suggested that statistical workshop be a part of the common facilities centre for social sciences, and the library of the faculty of Commerce should be mainly a text-book library with reference books.

The staff in the Department of Accountancy consists of 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 11 Lecturers; in the Department of Business Administration of 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 12 Lecturers; and in the Department of Economic Administration of 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 11 Lecturers. It appears that the ratio of senior posts to junior posts in this faculty is very low. Starting of teaching of Commerce at Maharani College has caused additional burden on the Faculty.

Department of Accountancy &  
Business Statistics

The research output of the members of the Department of Accountancy & Business Statistics is fairly high and a number of teachers in this department are quite experienced and have done advanced work. The proposal for the Accounting Research Centre is not very clear. The Committee recommends 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer for the department.

The Department of Business Administration has 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 12 Lecturers. It has 14 research scholars at present, and has so far produced 12 Ph.Ds. The members of staff have published a number of research papers. The Committee recommends 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer for the department.

The Department of Economic Administration and Financial Management is one of the excellent departments of Commerce. It has built up high reputation as a centre of learning and research. This department is running two postgraduate courses viz, M.Com. (Economic Administration) . . . and M.Com. (Financial Management) in addition to a Diploma course each in Banking and Cooperation. Members of the teaching staff have produced substantial research work. The department has organised from time to time national and international seminar and short-term programmes. The Committee recommends 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer in the areas of Cooperation, Fiscal Policy & Management, and Commercial Banking. The University may consider ways to bring about mutual consultation between the Department of Economic Administration & Financial Management and the Department of Economics. The faculty of the department should also participate in the activities of the Common Social Sciences Research Centre.

As the accommodation provided for the three postgraduate departments of Commerce is inadequate, the Committee recommends Rs. 2 lakhs as UGC share for additional accommodation for these departments.

APPENDIX I

Sanctioned Teaching Posts in  
Rajasthan University.

Department	P.G. STUDENTS	Teaching Posts				Vacancies			
		P	R	L	O	P	R	L	O
<u>Humanities &amp; Social Sciences.</u>									
1. Drawing & Painting	20	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
2. Economics	265	3	5	16	2	1	-	2	1
3. English	51	2	5	28	1	-	-	-	-
4. Gen. Education		-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Geography	57	1	1	6	-	1	-	-	-
6. Hindi	36	2	4	32	2	-	-	1	1
7. History	229	3	3	23	3	-	-	1	2
8. Home Science	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
9. Foreign Language	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
10. Music	37	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
11. Philosophy	30	1	4	11	-	-	1	-	-
12. Psychology	30	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	-
13. Pol. Science	128	2	4	16	2	-	-	-	-
14. Pub. Administration	104	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-
15. Sanskrit	56	1	1	8	1	-	-	1	1
16. Sociology	90	2	2	14	1	1	-	-	-
17. Urdu	22	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Science.</u>									
1. Chemistry	59	3	10	45	3	-	1	-	-
2. Physics	59	2	6	40	-	-	-	-	-
3. Botany	50	1	4	24	-	-	-	-	-
4. Zoology	31	2	5	29	-	-	-	-	-
5. Maths	119	2	4	14	-	1	-	-	-
6. Geology	36	1	4	12	-	-	-	1	1
7. Statistics	37	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education.</u>									
Adult Education	19	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Library Science	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Commerce.</u>									
1. Econ. Adm. & Fin. Management		1	1	11	-	-	-	-	-
2. Accountancy		1	1	11	-	-	-	-	-
3. Business Administration		1	1	12	-	-	-	-	-
Law	30	1	3	15	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX IIRAJASTHAN UNIVERSITYPh.D. Outterm during 1970-74

## Ph.D. Outterm during

<u>Subject</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
1. Hindi	26	25	19	21	21
2. Sanskrit	2	3	5	3	5
3. English	1	1	4	1	1
4. History	4	1	5	1	7
5. Economics	-	2	2	2	2
6. Pol. Science	2	2	4	1	1
7. Sociology	1	1	1	1	2
8. Education	1	-	-	2	3
9. Geography	1	2	1	-	1
10. Philosophy	1	-	1	-	1
11. Public Administration	-	1	-	2	-
12. Psychology	-	-	1	-	2
13. Drawing & Painting.	-	-	-	-	-
14. Music	1	1	-	-	-
15. Urdu	2	-	-	-	-
16. Commerce	10	5	4	3	5
17. Chemistry	13	11	6	4	7
18. Physics	1	-	-	3	2
19. Maths	4	4	-	1	5
20. Statistics	-	-	-	-	-
21. Botany	8	6	3	4	5
22. Geology	1	-	-	1	1
23. Zoology	5	6	2	3	4
24. Medicine	-	1	-	1	2
25. Engineering	-	-	-	1	1
26. Law	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	84	72	58	58	78



ANNEXURE

RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY

V Plan Allocation (Rs. in L.khs as UGC Share)

ITEM	PRIORITY		
	I	II	III
1. Spillover	22.26	-	-
2. Equipment	15.25	5.25	12.00
3. Staff	11.67	5.43	2.76
4. Building	4.00	6.00	-
5. Common Facilities and Interdisciplinary Programmes	12.00	10.00	5.00
6. Books & Journals	15.00	7.50	7.50
7. Research Fellowships	2.00	-	1.00
8. Visiting Professorship	0.50	0.25	0.25
9. Teachers Hostel	-	-	3.00
10. Women's Hostel	-	2.00	-
11. Men's Hostel	-	-	2.00
TOTAL	<u>80.68</u>	<u>36.43</u>	<u>33.51</u>

Grant total 150.62 L.khs

UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN

BREAK UP OF ALLOCATION FOR EQUIPMENT

Departments	PRIORITY			Total.
	I (Rs. in Lacs)	II	III	
1. Psychology	0.20	0.07	0.18	0.45
2. Geography	0.50	0.25	0.25	1.00
3. Physics	3.00	1.10	2.80	6.90
4. Chemistry	3.00	1.10	2.80	6.90
5. Zoology	1.65	0.75	1.80	4.20
6. Botany	1.65	0.75	1.80	4.20
6A. Botanical Garden	0.25	0.25	-	0.50
7. Geology	1.50	0.60	1.80	3.90
8. Mathematics	0.35	0.10	0.15	0.60
9. Statistics	0.35	0.10	0.15	0.60
10. Commerce	0.20	0.08	0.12	0.40
11. History	0.35	0.10	0.15	0.60
12. Economics	0.25	-	-	0.25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.25</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>30.50</b>

COMMON FACILITIES

Item	PRIORITY			Total
	I	II	III	
1. Central Instrumentation Facilities & Central Workshop	3.00	5.00	5.00	13.00
2. Social Sciences Research Centre	2.00	-	-	2.00
3. M.Phil Courses	2.00	-	-	2.00
4. Fine Arts	-	1.00	-	1.00
5. Centre for Linguistic Studies	-	2.00	-	2.00
6. Centre for Rajasthan Studies	-	2.00	-	2.00

ANNEXURE II

UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN  
STAFF V FIVE YEAR PLAN (U.G.C.).

<u>Department</u>	<u>Professor</u>	<u>Reader</u>	<u>Lecturer</u>
1. Urdu	-	1	-
2. Philosophy	-	1	-
3. Political Science	-	1	1
4. History & Indian Culture	-	1	1
5. Sanskrit	-	1	1
6. Law	1	1	-
7. Geography	-	1	-
8. Physics	-	1	1
9. Chemistry	-	1	1
10. Botany	-	1	-
11. Zoology	-	1	-
12. Commerce (For each Deptt.)	-	3	-
13. Hindi	-	-	1
14. Psychology	-	-	2
15. Economics	-	-	2
16. Geology	-	-	1
TOTAL	1	14	10

2nd Priority

Readers - 6, one each in Physics, Botany, Drawing & Painting, History of Religion(Ancient)/Ancient Indian Art & Archaeology, Geology and Public Administration.

Lecturers -6 one each in Philosophy, Geography, Zoology and three in Commerce.

3rd Priority

Professors - 4, one each in Botany, Physics, Intermediate area between Physics & Maths. especially Mathematical Foundations of Field Theory, and Linguistics (Theory)/Social Philosophy/Social Science Methodology.

Building (Rs. in lakh, U.G.C. Share)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Priority</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	
1. Faculty of Commerce	2.0	-	-	2.0
2. Animal House	2.0	-	-	2.0
3. Physics Deptt.	-	4.0	-	4.0
4. Humanities & Social Sciences.	-	2.0	-	2.0

Part IV

Report of the Fifth Plan Visiting Committee  
for the University of Udaipur, Udaipur.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following to assess the requirements of the University of Udaipur for the Fifth Plan Period:

1. Professor M. Satappa .. Convener  
Director  
Central Leather Research Institute  
Madras.
2. Professor K.L. Chopra  
Department of Physics  
Indian Institute of Technology  
New Delhi.
3. Professor K.S. Bhargava  
Department of Botany  
Gorakhpur University  
Gorakhpur.
4. Professor R.C. Mishra  
Department of Geology  
Lucknow University,  
Lucknow.
5. Professor P.R. Brahmamanda  
Department of Economics,  
Bombay University  
Bombay.
6. Professor P.L. Mehra,  
Department of History,  
Panjab University,  
Chandigarh.
7. Professor B.S. Khanna,  
Department of Political Science  
Panjab University,  
Chandigarh.
8. Professor G.K. Manna  
Department of Zoology,  
Kalyani University,  
Kalyani.
9. Professor R.S. Nigam  
Department of Commerce  
Delhi University,  
Delhi.
10. Officer of the Commission.

Shri S. P. Gupta,  
Deputy Secretary.

Shri M. S. Mogra, Deputy Secretary, Planning and Shri Lalit Kishore OSD, Education Department, Government of Rajasthan were associated with the Committee as representatives of the Government of Rajasthan.

The Committee visited the Udaipur University on 24th to 26th April, 1975 and held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Members of Staff, students etc.

The University of Udaipur was established as an Agriculture University in 1962. Later on in 1964 Science, Humanities, Commerce etc. were added to its purview and it became a multi-faculty university. The M.B. College which was affiliated to Rajasthan University was transferred to the University of Udaipur as a constituent college. This college was then restructured as the School of Basic Sciences and Humanities comprising of 18 university departments imparting education in different fields of natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, commerce and law up to the postgraduate and research standard. In the year 1973 the faculty of law was separated from the school and established into a separate Law College. The Agricultural Wing of the university consists of several colleges and departments which are located at different places. The new campus of the university is adjacent to the city of Udaipur, and it has the central library, administrative office, college of Technology etc. The Humanities Block of the School of Basic Sciences and Humanities is being constructed at the new campus and when this is completed, the humanities and social sciences departments will shift from the M.B. College area. This will leave for the science departments, a larger accommodation. However the vacated buildings will need reconditioning for the purpose of converting them into laboratories etc.

According to the University Acts and Statutes the academic programmes are reviewed and finalised annually in the meetings of the Committee of Courses, Faculty meetings, and Academic Council. The approach to admission policy is merit, subject to selective, particularly some weightage given for proficiency in games and sports. at the post-graduate level and the criterion is Students belonging to scheduled castes and tribes are given preference on reserved seats. There is no parttime or correspondence course given by the University, but some post-graduate courses and law classes are run outside office hours so that employed persons may avail of facilities of higher education. One of the affiliated colleges, M.V. Shramjeevi College, runs night classes for undergraduate employed students. Semester system of teaching and examination has been introduced in all constituent colleges and departments. Some effort has been made in the direction of interdisciplinary approach in framing the courses.

#### Library:

Assistance for the construction of Central Library building was provided by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The School of Basic Sciences and Humanities has also a library with about 54,000 books and 400 journals including 30,000 textbooks. The library remains open from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. and also on Sundays. The number of reading seats is 260. Average number of books issued per week is 560. The library of the Law College has about nine thousand volumes.

The enrolment in Science, Humanities etc. during the session 1974-75 was 2,590 and the total number of teaching staff 180 as given below. The department-wise details are given in Appendix I, IIA and IIB.

(1) Enrolment during the session 1974-75:

	<u>Under-graduate.</u>	<u>Post-Graduate.</u>	<u>Total:</u>
Faculty of Commerce	348	286	634
Faculty of Science	603	195	798
Faculty of Humanities.	289	445	734
Faculty of Social Sciences.			
Faculty of Law	409	15	424
	Total: - - - -		<u>2590</u>

(2) Teaching Staff:

<u>Faculty/Deptt.</u>	<u>Professor</u>	<u>Reader</u>	<u>Lecturer</u>	<u>Total:</u>
1.Faculty of Commerce	1	2	14	17
2.Faculty of Humanities.	5	7	30	42
3.Faculty of Social Sciences	5	4	23	32
4.Faculty of Science	5	14	53	72
5.Faculty of Law	1	2	14	27
	Grand Total:			<u>180</u>

Progress during the Fourth Plan:

During the Fourth Five Year Plan post-graduate enrolment increased considerably in all the Faculties particularly in Commerce. The undergraduate enrolment as well increased in all the faculties except Social Sciences and Humanities where there was a slight decline perhaps because/qualifications for admissions were raised in case of undergraduate classes. Two new post-graduate departments, of Urdu and Psychology, were established in the middle of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Department of Law has been constituted into a separate college of law.

During the Fourth Plan, the Commission allocated an amount of Rs. 56 lakh which included Rs. 23.19 lakh for new teaching posts, Rs.6.75 lakh for books & journals, Rs. 2.75 lakh for laboratory equipment, Rs. 10.36 lakh for the construction of Humanities Block and Rs.1.40 lakh for students amenities etc. Almost the entire allocation was utilised. The building for housing the Faculties of Social Sciences and Humanities and Commerce was started in the Fourth plan but could not be completed owing to rise in construction cost. The first phase of construction is nearing completion. The allocation for equipment, books etc. has been fully utilised. The spill-over of grants from the Fourth Plan to the Fifth Plan amounts to about Rs.3.25 lghs as given in Annexure I. All the posts were filled in and have been already taken in the non-plan with effect from 1974-75.

Fifth Plan Proposals and Observations:

The University proposes to take up the second phase of construction of the Humanities block at the new campus. The Faculty of Science also requires some additional space. Similarly the Department of Law has no building of its own at present. The Committee therefore suggests that when the Faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences, and Commerce move to the new building after the completion of the second phase of the Humanities block, the present accommodation occupied by these faculties may be made available to Science Departments and the Law Department.

The University proposes to consolidate the existing facilities and also to introduce some new courses at Post-graduate level, as well as to further the research programme of the departments including a Pre-Ph.D. programme. With these ends in view the University has proposed to create a number of posts of Professors, Readers and Lecturers and this provision has been phased out in five years of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Committee feels that senior posts of Professors and Readers may be provided in relation to the achievements of the departments and its potentials for the future development. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that while in some departments the teachers have a large work-load, in some others the teachers do not have full work-load according to the norms laid down by the Government of Rajasthan. In the discussions with the Visiting Committee, the teacher representatives proposed that before creating senior posts it may be desirable to provide for full work-load for the existing lecturers. Similarly any lecturer appointed on an ad-hoc basis may first be absorbed in the department where enrolment has been rising.

The University has two wings, viz. the Agricultural Wing and the Education Wing. The Education Wing consists of Faculties of Humanities, Social Sciences, Science, Commerce and Law. The two wings appeared to be working in isolation from each other not only in the matter of grants from the Centre, but also in academic matters. While core courses like Mathematics, English, etc. are given by the respective departments of the Education wing to all the students either in the Education wing or in the Agricultural wing, there is no much interaction at the higher level of studies or research. Even the biological sciences of the Education Wing appeared to work in isolation from the Agricultural Wing.

It is, therefore, imperative that the two wings - Education and Agriculture may work in close collaboration and also take up joint programmes for study and research.

The Committee noted that the Departments of History, Philosophy and Fine Arts proposed to study the Mewar culture jointly. The Committee supports this idea since Udaipur University is the appropriate place for taking up such a work. At present there is not much inter-departmental or inter-disciplinary study going on in the Udaipur University. The Committee suggested that the Social Science departments may also take up common projects and a set up of Social Science Research Centre for inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary studies.

Contd.....

The faculty may be strengthened for this purpose and some common facilities may be created. The Language Departments may also have a common linguistics programme as far as practicable and should set up a language laboratory. The Departments of Commerce and Law may also take up joint studies and conduct courses if possible on the legal aspect of mining, company law etc.

The Committee noted that there are no research scholarships available in many of the departments of the University. The allocation of lump-sum amount for junior fellowships made by the UGC on year to year basis is sufficient only for a few research scholarships from its own funds to increase the number of scholarships so as to cover as many departments as possible. There is also little fund provided to the departments for small research grants, field work etc., except for the assistance provided by the UGC. The Committee would like to emphasise that small research grants may also go a long way in boosting up the research output at the University.

There is a programme for teaching of mathematics to the students of social sciences, biology etc. The Committee feels that these are applied aspects of Mathematics where the teacher besides having the necessary expertise in Mathematics must also have interest and necessary knowledge in the relevant fields of social sciences, biology etc. At present the Department of Mathematics at the Udaipur University is not well-equipped for the purpose. The Committee, therefore, suggests that necessary preparations for creating the requisite expertise may be made by the University, as early as possible.

There was a proposal from the Commerce Department for its bifurcation into three departments, as exists at the Rajasthan University, Jaipur. The Committee is of the opinion that the division of the Department would not be conducive for quality teaching and research work. The Committee would therefore suggest that the M.Com. course may be a common one for all the students, and there should be three divisions in the M.Com(final) course. The students will have the option to do either of the three courses given in the M.Com(Final). This would require modernisation and restructuring of the Commerce course in the light of the latest developments in the subject. The Committee feels that the Economics course may also be revised and modernised in the light of the latest developments in the field. Quite a number of courses can be jointly given by the Departments of Commerce and Economics.

The Committee noted that the School of Basic Sciences and Humanities comprising of the departments of Science, Humanities, Social Sciences and Commerce is rather too big for any fruitful collaboration and cooperation among the departments. It would perhaps be desirable to have two separate schools: one for sciences and one for Humanities & Social Sciences and Commerce.

The students in their discussions with the Committee emphasised on providing more amenities for students and for larger grants especially to those departments which have larger enrolment of students.



They also desired that Master's course in Business Administration may be started in the Udaipur University. In this respect the Committee explained that the question of Master's course in Business Administration is examined by the All India Council for Technical Education and the University may take up the matter separately for consideration of the Board of Management Studies of the All India Council for Technical Education.

### Students' Facilities

The University of Udaipur provides facilities for games and sports, students' counselling, guidance bureau, medical case for the hostellers, cultural and literary activities, N.C.C. N.S.S. etc. to the students. They are encouraged to visit other universities and also the places of educational and cultural interest. There are two hostels for men students of the faculties of science, humanities, social sciences etc. The women students are given accommodation in the Girls' Hostel of the Home Science College which belongs to the Agricultural Wing of the university. Particular care is taken to provide accommodation to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students in the general hostels. The teachers in the campus participate in the cocurricular and extra curricular activities of the students.

There is a need for Men's hostel, Students Centre and a Swimming pool. The Committee recommends a grant of Rs. 6 lakh UGC's share for the construction of a Men's hostel to accommodate about 150 students. The students centre and Swimming Pool may be provided outside Fifth Plan.

### Staff quarters.

There are 5 bungalows and 30 quarters for members of the teaching staff of the University, out of which about 50% have been constructed with the funds of ICAR and therefore are allotted to the teachers of the Agriculture Faculty. A teachers' Hostel of 16 units was constructed with the assistance of the UGC in the Fourth Plan. Thus there are only 34 quarters available to the teachers of science, humanities etc. having a total strength of 180. The Committee recommends a grant of Rs. 2 lakh (as UGC share) for the construction of a teachers' hostel and another Rs. 3.50 lakh (as UGC share) for the construction of staff quarters.

The details of departments and the recommendations of the Committee are given below:

### Faculty of Science

#### 1. Department of Mathematics:

The Department of Mathematics has 1 Professor, 2 Reader and 5 Lecturers on the staff. The enrolment of students in the post-graduate classes is 51. Six research scholars are working for the Ph.D. degree. The major areas of research in the department are fluid dynamics, entire and mesomorphic functions, special functions, modern algebra, and integral and distributional theory. The research and teaching staff:

of the department also use the facilities at other institutions like the I.I.T's. Summer schools for secondary and higher school teachers were organised in 1970 and that for college teachers in 1973. Syllabuses both for undergraduate and post-graduate classes were revised during the Fourth Plan with a view to cater to the needs of (i) those wishing to specialise in mathematics for teaching and research, and (ii) those preparing to enter a field of applied scientific work. The department also conducts courses for the students of economics, commerce, biology, agriculture, home science and technology.

The Committee recommends 1 Reader (Math. & Statistics), 2 Lecturers and an equipment grant of Rs.0.70 lakh for computational facilities in the department.

## 2. Department of Physics.

The Department of physics has 1 Professor, 3 Readers and 11 Lecturers on the staff. The enrolment of students in the M.Sc. classes is 35. The number of research scholars working for Ph.D. degree is 13. The major areas of research in the department are Ionospheric physics, Mossbauer effect, nuclear physics, luminescence studies and theoretical solid state physics. 31 papers have been published since 1965 by the members of staff and research scholars based on the work done in the department. Some of them also worked for short periods at other institutions like Neils Bohr Institute, Sweden, Institute of Advanced Studies Trieste, etc. The department maintains close collaboration with the P.M. Ahmedabad in the field of ionospheric physics. The Mossbauer group has been using the facilities of the Geology department, Rajasthan University in getting fine slices of natural crystals as also the diffractogram facilities.

Research schemes supported by Department of Atomic Energy, CSIR, UGC etc. are conducted at the Department. The research laboratories for Mossbauer spectroscopy and ionospheric physics are of reasonably good quality. The major research equipment are Pulse Transmitters 2-5 Mc, Receivers and recording systems for ionospheric studies (completely assembled in the department), Nuclear Data 512 channel analyser, Mossbauer Drives, X-ray machine etc. In addition an apparatus for studying thermoluminescence in phosphors has been designed and constructed by the department as also the apparatus for electronics experiments for B.Sc. and M.Sc., mechanical Mossbauer effect drive, constant acceleration Mossbauer effect drive, transmitters, receiving and recording systems, recording camera, modular electronics, single channel analyser, high voltage units 1500-3000 V for scintillation counters. All the above mentioned equipment are in continuous use.

The department has organised 14 summer institutes for higher secondary teachers and college teachers from 1967 onwards. Syllabuses for undergraduate and post-graduate courses have been modernised. Applied subjects like soil physics and electronic instrumentation are also offered as elective subjects in the M.Sc. course.

Contd. ....

However, the Committee observed that the teaching laboratories are not well-equipped. The Committee recommends a grant of Rs.4 lakh for equipment. The research interests of the department would be strengthened by the appointment of a Reader in experiment physics in appropriate areas of interest to the department. A post of Lecturer is also recommended.

### 3. Central Workshop.

The Central Workshop was established in 1966 with the assistance of Rs.50,000/- received from the U.G.C. in the Fourth Plan. It is housed in a basement of the Physics Department. The workshop caters to the needs of all the Science Departments, social science departments and agricultural science departments. There are facilities for repairs, and fabrication of equipment required for the laboratories and for research. It also provides workshop training to the M.Sc. students of Physics as a compulsory course. It has the following sections - Metal work, wood work, glass blowing and electronic shop. The staff consists of a workshop Superintendent, one mechanic for each of the above trades and a L.D.C. The staff of the workshop is supported by the agriculture wing of the university.

Shop needs additional tools, gauges and machines like welding

The central workshop needs strengthening to cope with the increasing needs of various departments. The metal set, milling machine etc. The glass blowing shop needs a glass blowing lathe, glass blowing burner, spot welding set etc. The electronics shop would need signal generators of various types, high frequency oscilloscope, testing and measuring instruments. etc. The Committee recommends a grant of Rs.3.70 lakh for this purpose. It may be necessary to provide additional space for the workshop for which a shed may be constructed adjacent to the physics department, at a cost of Rs.0.5 lakh. The following additional hands may also be provided.- Electrical/Electronics Engineer, Electronics Mechanics (Senior), Instrumentation mechanic and a Turner.

### 4. Department of Chemistry.

The Department of Chemistry has 1 Professor, 4 Readers and 18 Lecturers on its staff. The enrolment of students (1973-74) in M.Sc. classes is 52 and 13 research scholars are registered for the Ph.D. programme in the department, as compared to 19 and 3 respectively in the year 1966-67. The department proposes to consolidate the work and improve facilities in the fields of inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, biochemistry, and nuclear and radiochemistry. The present facilities for both teaching and research in the department are rather weak. Thus in view of the insufficient facilities starting of radiochemistry specialisation may not be considered to be proper. The Committee recommends that facilities by way of equipment etc. be strengthened and recommends a grant of Rs.4.60 lakh for the purpose. A post of Reader is also recommended to strengthen the programme of the department in radiochemistry or so.

Contd.....

#### 5. Department of Botany.

The present strength of the teaching staff in the Department of Botany is 1 Professor, 2 Readers and 9 Lecturers. The number of students in the M.Sc. classes is 26 and 9 research scholars are working for the Ph.D. degree. The department specializes in the fields of taxonomy, morphology and anatomy, cytology, ecology and geobotany. The major equipment in the department are rotary microtome, spectronic-20, centrifuge (10,000 rpm), muffle furnace etc. A summer institute in biology for teachers of higher secondary schools was conducted in 1973, 6 research schemes supported by CSIR and PL-480 have been worked since 1966. The committee noticed that the department lacks modern facilities for research. Some equipment was expected to arrive soon which would help to improve the quality of research. M.Sc. laboratories do not have adequate working space because the space available has not been properly utilised. The culture room has several shelves but is not yet air conditioned. The committee feels that the department should concentrate on a few research areas of interest to Rajasthan State. A grant of Rs. 3 lakh for equipment etc. and the post of a Reader is recommended. A herbarium may be built of 600 sq.ft. at a cost of Rs. 30,000/-.

#### 6. Department of Zoology.

The staff of the Department of Zoology consists of 1 Professor, 3 Readers and 8 Lecturers. There are in all 27 students in the M.Sc. classes and 5 research scholars are working for the Ph.D. degree. The specialisation at the post-graduate level is available in cell biology (including histochemistry), and limnology and fisheries. The section of limnology and fisheries has been recently added. In this section there is a good museum of fishes, fishing requisites, crafts and gears, etc. Research facilities are also available in Helminthology, physiology, biochemistry and parasitology. Members of staff have participated and worked at a number of institutes in India and abroad. In a span of 10 years about 250 research papers have been published in journals of repute in the field of histochemistry etc. A number of research schemes supported by CSIR, ICMR, UGC. Etc. have been executed. Advanced topics have been included in the field of cell biology in the M.Sc. course. For giving practical training in modern techniques, modern gadgets related to histochemistry and biochemistry like cryostat, refrigerated centrifuge, monopan balance, sledge microtome, spectrophotometer, disc electrophoresis etc. have been procured. The Committee recommends an equipment grant of Rs. 3 lakh and the post of a Reader for the Department.

#### 7. Department of Geology.

The Department of Geology does not have postgraduate courses. The present strength of staff in the department is 2 Lecturers for undergraduate work. The total number of students in B.Sc. classes catered to by this department is 222. In view of the scanty teaching staff, the Committee recommends the posts of 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer for the Deptt. The Committee also recommends a grant of Rs. 25,000/- for equipment for the department.

Contd....

Faculty of Social Sciences.

1. Department of Economics.

This department has evolved from the erstwhile department of economics of the M.B. College when it was transferred by the Rajasthan Govt. to the University of Udaipur in 1964. The deptt. has at present 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 5 Lecturers on the staff. The enrolment of students in the M.A. classes is 59. At the P.G. Level, the semester system is in operation. Relatively large number of courses in Agricultural Economics are offered and the department has not yet evolved to meet the needs of teaching and research in general and modern economics. So far 5 Ph.D.'s have been produced and 5 are currently working for Ph.D. The department organised a seminar on 'Agricultural Development' in association with the department of Agricultural Economics of the Agricultural Wing of the University.

Both in relation to the level at which Economics should be taught at the University and the number of branches which constitutes its hard core, the department is inadequately staffed. The faculty together does not possess the minimum core of specialisation in the necessary branches for PG work in economics. The most important need is the strengthening of the middle level post in the hard core areas like Modern Economic Theory, Monetary Economics, Theory of Growth, Public Finance, International Trade. The Committee is separately making provision for a Reader in Quantitative Methods in the Common Social Science facilities. A Reader's post is also recommended for the Commerce Department in International Trade. The Reader in Quantitative Methods and the Reader in International Trade should work in close collaboration with the Faculty of the Department of Economics.

Recommendation: - Equipment: Rs 20,000/-

Readers 1 in Modern Economic Theory/Monetary Economics/ Theory of Growth/Public Finances.

Lecturer 1

2. Department of History.

The Department of History is a major department in the Faculty of Humanities from the point of view of enrolment at PG and research level. It has 64 students in M.A. classes and 15 working for Ph.D. There are 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 3 Lecturers on the staff of the department. The major areas of research in the department are Medieval and Modern Indian History and History of Rajasthan. Research schemes supported by Ministry of Education, U.G.C. and Hindustan Zinc Ltd. have been worked on. The teachers have participated in a number of regional and national conferences and brought out research publications. The proposal of the department to give courses in research methodology will be taken care of by the proposed Social Sciences facilities centre giving courses of this kind.

Recommendation - 1 Lecturer.

Contd. ....

### 3. Department of Political Sciences.

The Department of Political Science is successor to the old department of Political Science of the erstwhile M.B. College. However it started remodelling the courses after the University became a multifaculty university. The number of students in M.A. classes is 55. Ten scholars are working for Ph.D. A number of research schemes supported by ICSSR, UGC, Planning Commission etc. have been worked on. The existing staff of the department is 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 5 Lecturers. The major areas of specialisation of the department are Political Theory and Public Administration. Courses in Public Administration are given as optional subjects at the undergraduate level at present but the ultimate objective is to start postgraduate teaching Public Administration as soon as possible. However, the department needs strengthening in some basic areas of Political Science like International Politics and Government & Politics of India.

The Committee recommends the post of a Reader in International Politics/Government & Politics of India and a Lecturer. Courses in Research Methods and Behaviouralistic Studies should be given by the proposed Social Sciences Facilities Centre, instead of by any individual department.

### 4. Department of Geography.

The Department of Geography has 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 6 Lecturers on its staff. The number of students in the Post-graduate classes is 38. The major areas of research in the department are Rural and Urban Settlement, Land-use and Agriculture Geography, Transport and Market Geography and Study of Microregion. The Department has produced 4 Ph.D's. and 7 candidates are at present doing Ph.D. Three seminars on Geopolitics etc. have been organised. Courses have been reorganised keeping in view the recent trends in the discipline with emphasis on applied aspects. Stress is also laid on intensive study of the region. There are also courses on Air-photo-Interpretation and Geographical Model Making which are job-oriented and practically useful. The Committee recommends the post of a Reader for the Department in the field of Photo-interpretation as this is an interdisciplinary subject involving science, engineering and agriculture and useful for resource evaluation etc. A grant of Rs.20,000/- is recommended for equipment.

### 5. Department of Sociology.

The Department of Sociology has 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 4 Lecturers. The enrolment in M.A. is 42 students. The major areas of research in the department are Political Sociology, Indian Tribes and Medical Sociology. There are at present 5 research scholars in the department working for Ph.D. A number of research schemes sponsored by ICSSR etc. are under progress. The department has also been active in organising seminars.

The Committee supports the proposal of the University for strengthening the study of Tribes and other weaker sections. The University is located in the midst of the majority of tribals and scheduled castes of the State. It is surrounded by scheduled areas from three sides. The Committee recommends the post of a Reader in Tribal Studies. An additional post of a Lecturer is also recommended for the department as well as an equipment grant of Rs.10,000/-

6. Department of Psychology.

The staff of the Department of Psychology (established in 1971) consists of 1 Professor and 3 Lecturers. The enrolment of students in the M.A. classes is 12. Five research scholars are registered for the Ph.D. degree. The department was started in the middle of the Fourth Plan and is yet to consolidate itself. The areas of research specialisation of the members of the staff are socialization, organisational behaviour, Attitude change Political behaviour etc. A number of research schemes supported by ICSSR etc. have been carried through Research and teaching staff of the department have been using the computer facilities at the PRL, Ahmedabad. The Committee recommends the post of a Reader for the department in the field of Applied Social Psychology, and an equipment grant of Rs.30,000/-.

Faculty of Humanities.

1. Department of English.

The sanctioned strength of staff in the Department of English is 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 9 Lecturers. The enrolment of students in M.A. classes is 51 and in B.A. (English Literature) course is 26. Besides, the department has the responsibility of teaching English language to the undergraduate students of Arts, Science and Commerce. Research is in progress in selected areas of American Literature, Twentieth Century English Literature, Elizabethan Drama, and Seventeenth Century. 4 students are working for Ph.D.

Recommendations - 1 Reader in Linguistics/  
Comparative Lit.

The Committee suggests that the department should start remedial courses in English language and literature for the benefit of linguistically disadvantaged students. Courses in Linguistics or comparative Literature given by the Department of English should also be availed by the students of other language department.

2. Department of Philosophy.

The Department of Philosophy has 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 2 Lecturers on its staff. The enrolment of students in the M.A. classes is 24. Four research scholars are working for Ph.D. The major fields of research in the department are Comparative Religion and Ethics, Jainism, Bertrand Russell's Philosophy and Whitehead's Theory. The members of the staff have published a number of books and research papers.

Contd.....

### 3. Department of Drawing & Painting.

The staff of the Department of Drawing & Painting consists of 1 Reader and 4 Lecturers. The number of students in the M.A. classes is 16. The department has not been able to initiate Ph.D. and other research programmes although the department has been giving postgraduate courses since 1964-65. It is felt that this is largely due to want of a Professor in the department. The Committee recommends the post of one Professor and one Lecturer for the department and also Rs.10,000/- for equipment.

### 4. Department of Sanskrit.

The Department of Sanskrit has 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 4 Lecturers on its staff. The number of students in M.A. classes is 30. The major areas of research in the department are Sahitya, Darshana and Prakrit. These are also offered as specialisation in the postgraduate course. 5 candidates have been awarded the Ph.D. degree and 15 are working for it at present. Certificate courses in Sanskrit and Prakrit are given by the department for the benefit of general students in which there are 6 and 19 students respectively. Some research schemes on literature and Jainology have been worked on which have been sponsored by Rajasthan Granth Akademy etc. and seminars on these subjects have also been held.

### 5. Department of Hindi.

The staff of the Department of Hindi consists of 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 6 Lecturers. The enrolment of students in the M.A. classes is 31. 13 research candidates are working for the Ph.D. degree. The major areas of research in the department are Textual criticism and editing of old texts, Aesthetic and Philosophical aspects of modern literature, critical analysis of modern poetry, Indian poetics and linguistics, Rajasthan literature, and Modern Hindi Fiction. Some all India Seminars on Hindi literature have been conducted and research schemes supported by U.G.C. completed. The department and members of the staff have published a number of books and papers. The committee recommends the post of a Reader to strengthen studies in Rajasthan language and literature in the department.

### 6. Department of Urdu.

Post-graduate instructions in Urdu were started in the University of Udaipur from the academic session 1972-73. The Department of Urdu has 1 Reader and 2 Lecturers on its staff. The number of students in the M.A. classes are 14. The deptt. has organised two seminars on development of Urdu literature and terminology were organised by the department recently.

Contd....



A research scheme supported by the UGC has been completed. The Committee suggested that department should closely interact and collaborate with the Department of Hindi which will help both these language to cross fertilise to undertake comparative research and thus to enrich themselves. The department of Urdu should start a certificate course in Urdu for non-urdu students to acquaint them with script, grammar, conversation and culture of the language. The Committee recommends the posts of a Professor and Lecturer for the Urdu Department.

#### Faculty of Commerce.

The Faculty of Commerce has 1 Professor, 2 Readers and 14 Lecturers on its staff. There are three departments under the Faculty namely Business Administration, Applied Economics and Finance, and Accountancy & Statistics. The number of students in the three departments M.Com. classes is 158, 51 and 42 respectively. Four candidates are working for Ph.D. in Commerce. The department has worked on two research schemes supported by the Planning Commission and the U.G.C. A seminar was held in 1971 on 'Industrial potential Rajasthan' with the assistance of U.G.C.

The Committee noted that post-graduate enrolment has increased appreciably in Commerce i.e. from 43 in 1966-67 to 251 in 1973-74. Similarly in the B.Com. course enrolment increased from 181 in 1966-67 to 310 in 1973-74. The Committee recommends the post of 1 Professor, 2 Readers and 3 Lecturers to strengthen the new areas in Commerce as well as inter-disciplinary fields and also to undertake the increased teaching load. The post of Professor should preferably be in Money & Banking, Reader in International Trade, Public Economics, Industrial Commerce with special reference to Mining and Labour Economics. The Department of Commerce and the Department of Economics should work in close collaboration with each other in planning their teaching and research programmes.

#### Faculty of Law.

The College of Law is the oldest institution for teaching of Law in Rajasthan. There are 1 Professor, 2 Readers and 14 Lecturers (5 parttime) on its staff. The number of students in LL.B. course is 380, in the Diploma course in Labour Law is 29, and the LL.M. Course is 15. Ph.D. programme has been introduced. Three research scholars are engaged in research. The faculty of law, now constituted into an independent college, has no building of its own. Classes are conducted in the evenings at the erstwhile M.B. College but due to frequent electricity failures etc. the teaching programme is disrupted often. If the situation improves, there may not be a need for a separate buildings for conducting the law classes.

The Faculty of proposes to introduce diploma courses in land law, company law, laws relating to insurance and banking etc. The Committee is of the opinion that such courses should be conducted in cooperation with other departments specially with the Department of Commerce. The faculty also proposes to have research programmes on

social legislation and social change, and on operation of land laws which will be relevant to the agricultural base of the University. The Committee supports these and recommends the posts of a Professor and a Reader in Land Law and Company Law, and also Lecturer for the Department. The financial recommendations are given in the Annexures.

APPENDIX-I

(i) Under-graduate Enrolment 1973-74.

S.No.	Faculty	I Yr	II Yr	III Yr	Hons	Certificate Course	Total:
1.	Faculty of Commerce	122	111	77	-	-	310
2.	Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences	101	68	97	15	50	331
3.	Faculty of Science	306	166	121	-	-	593
4.	Faculty of Law						
	(i) LL.B	162	110	108	-	-	380
	(ii) Labour law						29
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1643</b>

(ii) Post-graduate Enrolment 1973-74

S.No.	Faculty/Department	Previous	Final	Total
1.	Faculty of Commerce	122	130	252
2.	<u>Faculty of Humanities.</u>			
	(i) Deptt. of Drawing & Painting	6	10	16
	(ii) Deptt. of English	39	12	51
	(iii) Deptt. of Hindi	18	13	31
	(iv) Deptt. of History	37	27	64
	(v) Deptt. of Philosophy	11	13	24
	(vi) Deptt. of Sanskrit	14	16	30
	(vii) Deptt. of Urdu.	6	8	14
				<u>230</u>
3.	<u>Faculty of Science.</u>			
	(i) Deptt. of Botany.	16	10	26
	(ii) Deptt. of Chemistry	27	25	52
	(iii) Deptt. of Mathematics.	30	20	50
	(iv) Deptt. of Physics.	19	16	35
	(v) Deptt. of Zoology.	15	12	27
				<u>190</u>
4.	<u>Faculty of Social Sciences.</u>			
	(i) Deptt. of Economics.	29	30	59
	(ii) Deptt. of Geography.	26	12	38
	(iii) Deptt. of Mathematics.	1	1	2
	(iv) Deptt. of Political Sci.	31.	24	55
	(v) Deptt. of Psychology.	10	9	19
	(vi) Deptt. of Sociology.	32	10	42
				<u>215</u>
5.	<u>Faculty of Law.</u>	9	6	15
	<b>Total Post-graduate</b>			<b>912</b>

APPENDIX-II A

Strength of the Teaching Staff.

S.No.	Faculty/Department	Professor	Reader	Lecturer	Total:
1.	<u>Faculty of Commerce.</u>	1	2	14	17
2.	<u>Faculty of Humanities.</u>				
	(i) Drawing & Painting	-	1	4	5
	(ii) English	1	1	9	11
	(iii) Hindi	1	1	6	8
	(iv) History	1	1	3	5
	(v) Philosophy	1	1	2	4
	(vi) Sanskrit	1	1	4	6
	(vii) Urdu	-	1	2	3
		<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>42</u>
3.	<u>Faculty of Social Sciences.</u>				
	(i) Economics.	1	1	5	7
	(ii) Geography.	1	1	6	8
	(iii) Political Science.	1	1	5	7
	(iv) Sociology.	1	1	4	6
	(v) Psychology.	1	-	3	4
		<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>32</u>
4.	<u>Faculty of Sciences.</u>				
	(i) Botany.	1	2	9	12
	(ii) Chemistry.	1	4	18	23
	(iii) Physics.	1	3	11	15
	(iv) Zoology.	1	3	8	12
	(v) Mathematics.	1	2	5	8
	(vi) Geology.	-	-	2	2
		<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>72</u>
5.	<u>Faculty of Law.</u>	1	2	14	17
				(5 partime)	
<b>Grand Total:</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>180</b>

## ANNEXURE-II

PRIORITY ALLOCATION FOR EQUIPMENTS OF SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

S.No.	Name of Department	Priority			Total.
		I	II	III	
1.	Botany	2.50	-	0.50	3.00
2.	Chemistry	3.50	-	1.10	4.60
3.	Physics.	3.00	-	1.00	4.00
4.	Zoology	2.50	-	0.50	3.00
5.	Mathematics.	0.50	-	0.20	0.70
6.	Geology	0.25	-	-	0.25
		<u>12.25</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3.30</u>	<u>15.55</u>

ANNEXURE- III

Equipment facilities for Social Sciences.

S.No.	Particulars	Priorities			Total
		I	II	III	
1.	Equipments for Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Geography and fine arts departments.	45,000	-	45,000	90,000 *
2.	Common facilities for humanities like Zerox machine, slide projector, Micro-film reader, tape recorders etc.	35,000	-	35,000	70,000
3.	Equipments for common use of social science deptts. like Tabulators, punchers, sorters, calculators etc.	1,50,000	-	1,30,000	2,80,000
Total:		<u>2,30,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,10,000</u>	<u>4,40,000</u>

\* Economics - Rs. 20,000/-  
Sociology - Rs. 10,000/-  
Psychology - Rs. 30,000/-  
Geography - Rs. 20,000/-  
Fine Arts - Rs. 10,000/-  
Total: Rs. 90,000/-

ANNEXURE-IV

Statement showing the number of posts during  
Vth Plan period out of U.T.C. funds.

S.No.	Name of the Department	Professor	Reader	Lecturer
1.	Commerce	1 (II)	2 (II,III)	3 (1 in I and 2 in III)
2.	Drawing & Painting	1 (II)	-	1 (I)
3.	English	-	1 (I)	-
4.	Hindi	-	1 (I)	-
5.	History	-	-	1(I)
6.	Philosophy	-	-	-
7.	Sanskrit	-	-	-
8.	Urdu & Persian	1 (II)	-	1 (III)
9.	Economics	-	1 (I)	1 (III)
10.	Geography	-	1 (I)	-
11.	Political Science	-	1 (II)	1 (III)
12.	Psychology	-	1 (II)	1 (III)
13.	Sociology	-	1 (III)	1 (I)
14.	Botany	-	1 (I)	-
15.	Chemistry	-	1 (I)	-
16.	Physics.	-	1 (II)	1 (I)
17.	Zoology	-	1 (I)	-
18.	Maths.	-	1 (I)	2 (I,III)
19.	Geology	-	1 (III)	1 (I)
20.	Law	1 (I)	1 (III)	1 (I)
21.	Central Workshop- 1-Engineer (Priority I) 2-Mech nics.(I,II,III)			
	Total	<u>4</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>

The figures in parenthesis indicate the priority.

ANNEXURE - VUNIVERSITY OF UDALPURFifth Plan Allocation (U.G.C. share only)

Item	Priority			Total:
	I	II	III	
1. Spill-over	3.25	-	-	3.25
2. Extension of Bldg. (Humanities Block)	10.00	-	-	10.00
3. Reconditioning of vacated bldg. for Science Deptt.	-	2.00	-	2.00
4. Teachers Hostel	2.00	-	-	2.00
5. Staff qrs.	-	3.50	-	3.50
6. Workshop shed	-	0.50	-	0.50
7. Men's Hostel	2.00	2.00	2.00	6.00
8. Equip. for Sc. Departments.	12.25	-	3.30	15.55
8(a) Equipment for Central Workshop	1.70	1.00	1.00	3.70
9. Central Instrumentation facilities.	-	5.00	5.00	10.00
10. Equipment and Common facilities for Social Sciences etc.	2.30	-	2.10	4.40
11. Books & Journals	9.00	5.50	5.00	19.50
12. Staff	8.00	4.50	4.50	17.00
13. Junior fellowships.	2.00	-	-	2.00
14. Visiting Professorship.	0.50	0.25	0.25	1.00
Total:	53.00	24.25	23.15	Rs. 100.40 lakhs



CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(9)

Meeting:

Dated: 24th - 25th Nov., 1975

Item No.7: To consider the reports of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the Fifth Plan proposals of the Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Lucknow Universities.

---

The Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the Fifth Plan Development proposals relating to Humanities, Social Sciences and Science subjects of Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Lucknow Universities visited the Universities from 25th April, 1975 to 2nd May, 1975 and had discussions with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and the University authorities.

The composition of the Committee is indicated below:

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. Professor B.M. Johri,<br>Retd. Professor of Botany,<br>Delhi University.                             | Convener |
| 2. Professor P. Venkateswarulu,<br>Department of Physics,<br>I.I.T., Kanpur.                            | Member   |
| 3. Professor R.V. Gopala Rao,<br>Department of Chemistry,<br>Jadavpur University, Calcutta.             | "        |
| 4. Professor P.N. Srivastava,<br>School of Life Sciences,<br>Jawaharlal Nehru University,<br>New Delhi. | "        |
| 5. Professor S. Vardarajan,*<br>Department of Geology,<br>Delhi University.                             | "        |
| 6. Professor R.S. Misra,<br>Department of Mathematics,<br>Banaras Hindu University,<br>Varanasi.        | "        |

---

\* Professor S. Vardarajan participated at Lucknow University only.

(10)

- |     |   |           |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 7.  | Professor D.S. Nag, *<br>Department of Economics,<br>Jabalpur University.                   | Member    |
| 8.  | Professor S.R. Mehrotra,<br>Fellow,<br>Indian Institute of<br>Advanced Study,<br>Simla.     | "         |
| 9.  | Professor S.K. Mukherjee,<br>Department of Political Science,<br>Calcutta University.       | "         |
| 10. | Professor R. Rath,<br>Department of Psychology,<br>Utkal University,<br>Bhubaneswar.        | "         |
| 11. | Professor Dool Singh,<br>Department of Commerce &<br>Management,<br>Kurukshetra University. | "         |
| 12. | Professor V.R. Taneja,<br>Department of Education,<br>Panjab University,<br>Chandigarh.     | "         |
| 13. | Professor S.P. Kishore,<br>Department of Hindi,<br>Bihar University,<br>Muzaffarpur.        | "         |
| 14. | Professor Prabhat Chandra,<br>Department of Sociology,<br>Jabalpur University.              | "         |
|     | <u>Nominee of the State Government</u>  |           |
| 15. | Dr. A.P. Mehrotra,<br>Director of Higher Education,<br>Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad.            | "         |
|     | <u>Officer of the UGC</u>   |           |
| 16. | Shri Y.D. Sharma,<br>Deputy Secretary.  | Secretary |

---

\* Professor D.S. Nag could not participate at Gorakhpur and Lucknow Universities.

The report of the Allahabad University has approval of all the members of the Committee, except Professor P. Venkateswarulu, who commented as under:

- (i) We might make recommendations regarding the J.K. Institute of Applied Physics in our report and send the same to AICTE.
- (ii) For Physics Department, two professorships and two Readerships may be provided under first priority. For central instrumentation complex, one position in Reader's grade, one position in senior foreman/Lecturer's grade and two technical assistants in Electronics shop, two positions of foreman in machine shop, and three positions of technical assistants in glass-blowing shop may be provided all under first priority.

These were discussed with the Convener of the Committee and he after careful consideration, advised that no change be made now in the report.

The reports on the Universities of Gorakhpur and Lucknow have the approval of the Convener. The comments of the members are awaited.

A copy each of the three reports is enclosed (Parts-I, II & III) General Observations & Recommendations.

The General Observations and Recommendations made by the Committee are indicated below.

(1) Unmanageably large admissions in the undergraduate as well as postgraduate courses, have not only resulted in serious decline in quality of education and research in the Universities but have also given rise to tensions, agitations, indiscipline and even violence. Submitting to various pressures, the universities have been admitting students to various classes even in the months of March and April, that is just before the examinations. This is neither justifiable on academic considerations, nor is it conducive to the proper conduct of examinations and healthy development of a University. Due to unrestricted admissions, in some subjects, "tutorial and lecture classes have already become a farce due to overcrowding", and as reported in Shri Ranjan Committee report "the campus has the appearance of a market place". The proper ratio between residents of hostels and the delegacy students is 75:25, but in fact, it is the other way round, and a serious imbalance has resulted, again seriously jeopardising the unitary teaching character of the Universities. The only remedy is to reduce the number of admissions to a reasonable limit.

(12)

(2) The University standards are ultimately set by the quality of post-graduate education and research. The universities should take effective and immediate steps to dispense with undergraduate classes. In the words of Shri Ranjan report, "the B.A. degree in particular has no doubt been devalued by the abolition of General English and also by the admission of all and sundry to this course". Only by concentrating on imparting instructions for honours degree and postgraduate courses and research, and admitting students of high calibre to these courses, is it possible for the universities to maintain or restore the standards for which they have been known not in the too distant past.

(3) Undergraduate admissions may be made in the colleges only. Postgraduate teaching should not be started in the associated/affiliated colleges of the universities. More undergraduate colleges will thus have to be opened. It is here that the State Government will have to play an important role by assisting the opening of undergraduate colleges which may be affiliated to affiliating universities. Or, the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities may have a teaching wing (internal wing) for honours and postgraduate teaching, and an affiliating wing (external wing under the charge of the pro-vice-chancellor) for looking after the work and conduct of examination of associated/affiliated colleges. The universities may consider the institution of providing instruction through correspondence.

(4) The standard of postgraduate education also depends on the undergraduates who are educated in the associated colleges. There is need for strengthening the academic and other facilities in these colleges. Each college should have a small development panel representing management, teachers, students and, if possible, local bodies or State Government for its future development suiting the local as well as academic needs.

(5) The slow and tardy implementation of various development projects including construction work undertaken as long back as second plan, speaks for lack of efficient machinery for carrying out its various programmes. The Committee feels that the development of the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities during the last quarter century has neither been properly planned, nor did it contribute to the improvement of academic standards. Planning is an all-involving, continuous process. It requires proper implementation, coordination, assessment, re-evaluation and review so that the programmes continue to have a direct relevance to the needs of the University, the community, and the country. This is possible if all the constituent units of a university, viz. teachers, students and administration, as also the State Government, are genuinely interested and involved in the entire process. The Universities may set up

such a development planning board, consisting of representatives of teachers, students, administration, and the State Government for the future planning and the development of the university on sound lines within the limited resources made available to it.

(6) The active collaboration and academic liaison between the various departments is most important for the optimum utilisation of existing resources (avoiding unnecessary duplication), and inter-disciplinary approach for providing job-orientation to courses suited to local requirements. There ought to be greater inter-action between various departments, viz. between history and political science, history and economics, political science and economics, between modern history and ancient history, culture and archeology, between ancient history and sanskrit, between botany, zoology and biochemistry, etc. etc.

(7) The Universities should actively undertake innovation and experimentation in such matters as internal assessment, tutorials, seminars, examination reform, formation of schools of study of related disciplines rather than maintenance of rigid departmental compartments. The number of lecture periods could be cut down to provide for tutorials, seminars, internal assessments, etc.

(8) In almost all the departments of these universities the Committee observed that, there was a lot of inbreeding. Almost all teachers are the products of the same university or, at the most, in a few cases, from the universities in the same State. This leads to fall in academic standards, and the courses in various subjects have not been modernised and rationalised. Within the prescribed procedures, academic excellence should not be sacrificed in preference to narrow localism which leads to isolationism in turn. The Committee strongly urges that the university should attract students of very high calibre and outstanding teachers from all over the country and from abroad, so that it rises to an international stature and that these do not merely remain 'Bhojpuri or Awadhi Universities'

(9) A large number of posts approved during the fourth plan period were not filled up mainly due to non-receipt of proper sanction from the State Government. Besides, some of the senior posts have been lying vacant for the last 15-18 years. As a result of this situation the students were not getting adequate attention in their classes, and frustration and discontent was increasing in the teaching staff. There has been lot of litigation. The university machinery should be geared up so that no post remains vacant for more than six months, and the inbreeding is avoided.

(10) The practice of giving officiating allowance to the Readers and Professors must be stopped immediately. This is not conducive to raising of standards.

(14)

(11) The universities may assume academic leadership and encourage its staff to make maximum use of faculty improvement programmes such as summer institutes, seminars, national associateships, visiting professorships, study leave, faculty exchange, teacher fellowship, etc. They should also organise summer institutes, seminars, orientation courses, etc., for the teachers of the region. The Commission has made provision for faculty improvement programmes outside the plan funds.

(12) The chaotic state of the Central Library presents, rather a sad commentary on the academic functioning of the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. Staff approved during fourth plan was not appointed. The staff now recommended for the library may be appointed immediately, so that the library service could be improved. Back volumes of scientific and research journals may be purchased for the last five years only. For older references microfilms may be procured. Library should be kept open from 8.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.

(13) Hostels are not only poorly maintained, but are also ill-managed. The doors, windows, walls, electric connections, roads, etc., all need repair and renovation. The wardens and superintendents rarely visit the hostels to look after their wards. Mess arrangements are generally unsatisfactory. The University authorities have shown no interest in running the mess. The university authorities have to substantially strengthen the hostel administration and provide essential amenities to the resident students. The wardens/superintendents have to take the responsibility of organising common hostel mess with the active cooperation of the resident students. Food, water, and electricity should be made available at reasonable cost, and healthy, sanitary conditions, cleanliness and surrounding should be provided. Gardening also needs proper attention. The hostel administration should do their best to ensure a corporate life in the university hostels. The very purpose of hostel life is defeated if the corporate community life is not ensured. The State Government should make an ad-hoc grant for immediate repairs and renovation of existing hostels and furniture. The State Government grant of Rs.250/- to Rs.300/- per annum for the maintenance and repair of hostel furniture is nothing but a mockery in the present situation of sky rising prices. The over-all annual maintenance and repair grant for hostels should be raised to at least Rs.10,000/- per annum per hostel.

(14) The tone and tenor of discipline and the sense of duty responsibility in the various authorities in the Universities was at the lowest ebb. The Committee would urge the universities to attach highest importance to the enforcement of discipline and sense of responsibility in its various

departments. It envisages the maximum restraint and exemplary display of dedicated work, and discipline on the part of teachers. Only then normalcy could be restored in a University. Unless the universities face new challenges and react to them in a imaginative and creative manner, they cannot move to new horizons of integrated growth, development, and excellence. Their functioning would be more meaningful and their contribution to the life of the nation more valuable if their format, and organisation are more vitally related to the needs and heritage of the area they are meant to serve. The universities may constitute a committee representing various constituents of the university community and the State Government to consider taking necessary steps in this direction.

(15) The State Government grant for departmental contingencies for day-to-day functioning are extremely meagre keeping in view the present rise in prices. Besides, the State Government should increase the annual grant for purchase of books and journals to at least Rs.3.00 lakhs per annum. Maintenance grant of science departments fixed decades ago are very inadequate. This has resulted in interrupted supply of chemicals, equipments, and consumables with the result that normal teaching and practical work suffers and some scientific journals had to be discontinued. The State Government should rationalise the grant-giving procedure to the universities and make it more realistic. The genuine financial needs of the universit /necessitated by academic considerations should be sympathetically considered by the State Government.

/ies

(16) The State Government should take immediate and positive steps in order to implement the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee regarding the reorganisation of student unions and the representation of students on the various bodies of the university, both academic and non-academic. The University should take the lead in this matter and appoint a small committee of students and teachers to formulate their own proposals in this connection. The University should also complete the follow-up action on the Recommendation of the S.R. Singh Committee report on corruption.

(17) From all the discussions that took place with the teachers, students and their representatives, the Committee gained the impression that the University authorities, including the teachers in the University, have woefully neglected the student welfare to the detriment of the noble cause of education. (1) Allahabad University

Financial Implications of the Recommendations:

During the Fourth Plan (1966-74), the University Grants Commission had sanctioned schemes amounting to

(16)

Rs. 81.34 lakhs of which the spill over is Rs. 27.35 lakhs (this includes Rs. 4.10 lakhs for Teacher Education, the implementation of which has been extended upto Fifth Plan period i.e. upto 1978-79). Assistance amounting to Rs. 33.96 lakhs has been committed towards basic grant for purchase of library books and journals (Rs. 5.00 lakhs), equipment (Rs. 7.50 lakhs) and construction of Mens' hostel and other miscellaneous projects (Rs. 21.47 lakhs) for the Fifth Plan period.

A. <u>Spillover</u>	Rs. 27.35 lakhs
B. <u>Basic grants</u>	
Books	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Equipment	Rs. 7.50 lakhs
C. Projects sanctioned in anticipation of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee.	Rs. 21.47 lakhs
D. <u>New Allocations:</u>	
1. Books	Rs. 36.20 lakhs
2. Equipment	Rs. 39.95 lakhs
3. Buildings	Rs. 11.05 lakhs
4. Additional Staff	Rs. 48.77 lakhs*
5. Miscellaneous	Rs. 3.80 lakhs

Total: Rs. 201.09 lakhs

(\* Estimated cost for 20 Professors, 40 Readers, 13 Lecturers and 36 Others).

Of the above staff 9 Professors, 22 Readers, 8 Lecturers and 26 Others are in the first priority, 10 Professors, 17 Readers, 2 Lecturers and 7 Others in the second priority and 1 Professor, 1 Reader, 3 Lecturers and 3 Others in the third priority. The share of the State Government in all the three priorities for recurring expenditure is Rs. 2,90,000/- during the Fifth Plan period and for non-recurring expenditure Rs. 11,05,000/-.

The ceiling of allocation for Allahabad University is Rs. 200 lakhs for the Fifth Plan period ending 1978-79 i.e. Rs. 100 lakhs in first priority, Rs. 50 lakhs in second priority and Rs. 50 lakhs in third priority. The break-up of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee in three priority including spillover, basic grant, projects already



(17)

approved and new allocation is as follows:

<u>Ist Priority</u>	<u>2nd Priority</u>	<u>3rd Priority</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
117.39	50.44	32.26	201.09

(ii) GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY

Financial Implications of the Recommendations

During the Fourth Plan, the University Grants Commission had sanctioned schemes worth Rs.66.05 lakhs of which the spill-over is Rs.18.00 lakhs. The Commission released grants amounting to Rs.58.11 lakhs to the University during the Fourth Plan period:

A. <u>Spillover</u>	Rs.18.00 lakhs
B. <u>Basic Grants</u>	
Books	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
Equipment	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
C. <u>New Allocations:</u>	
1. Books & Journals	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
2. Equipment	Rs. 22.00 lakhs
3. Buildings	Rs. 14.00 lakhs
4. Staff (including Technical Staff)	Rs. 25.29 lakhs
5. Miscellaneous	Rs. 1.25 lakhs

Of the above staff 11 Professors, 10 Readers, 15 Others are in the first priority, 12 Readers, 8 Others in second priority. The share of the State Government in all the three priorities for recurring expenditure is estimated at Rs.1.61 lakhs during the Fifth Plan period and for non-recurring expenditure is Rs.14.00 lakhs.

The ceiling of allocation to the Gorakhpur University is Rs.1.00 crore. The distribution of this amount in three priorities including spillover, basic grant and recurring is as follows:

<u>Ist Priority</u>	<u>2nd Priority</u>	<u>3rd Priority</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
59.91	29.63	14.00	103.54

(18)

(iii) LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

Financial Implications of the Recommendations

During the Fourth Plan, the University Grants Commission had sanctioned schemes worth Rs. 85.27 lakhs of which the spill-over is Rs. 27.80 lakhs. The Commission released grants amounting to Rs. 48.78 lakhs to the University during the Fourth Plan period.

A. <u>Spill-over</u>	Rs. 27.80 lakhs
B. <u>Basic Grants</u>	
Books	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Equipment	Rs. 7.50 lakhs
C. Projects already approved.	Rs. 0.69 lakhs
D. <u>New Allocation</u>	
1. Books & Journals	Rs. 36.90 lakhs
2. Equipment	Rs. 58.98 lakhs
3. Buildings	Rs. 20.40 lakhs
4. Staff (including Technical Staff)	Rs. 53.64 lakhs
5. Miscellaneous	Rs. 3.25 lakhs

Of the above staff, 18 Professors, 29 Readers, 4 Lecturers and 31 Others are in the first priority, 3 Professors, 16 Readers, 7 Lecturers and 8 Others in second priority and 4 Others in third priority. The share of the State Government in all the three priorities for recurring expenditure is estimated at Rs. 2.68 lakhs during the Fifth Plan period and for non-recurring expenditure is Rs. 18.90 lakhs.

The ceiling of allocation to the Lucknow University is Rs. 2.00 crore. The distribution of this amount in three priorities including spill-over, basic grants and recurring is as follows:

<u>1st Priority</u>	<u>2nd Priority</u>	<u>3rd Priority</u>	<u>Total</u>
(Rs. in lakhs)			
121.63	47.39	45.14	214.16

The representative of the Uttar Pradesh State Education Department, the Chief Minister and the Education Minister, Uttar Pradesh assured the Committee that the

(19)

matching share will be made available from the State Government for all such proposals/projects which are approved by the University Grants Commission and no project will suffer for want of matching share from the State Government.

The reports of the Committee are placed before the Commission for consideration.

D. S. (D-2)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

DRAFT REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE TO ASSESS THE  
FIFTH PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS OF UNIVERSITY OF  
ALLAHABAD.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting  
Committee to assess the fifth plan development proposals of the  
University of Allahabad. The committee consisted of the following  
members:-

1. Professor B.M. Johri, Convener  
Retd. Professor of Botany,  
Delhi University.
2. Professor P.Venkateswarulu,  
Department of Physics,  
I.I.T., Kanpur.
3. Professor H.V. Gopala Rao,  
Department of Chemistry,  
Jadavpur University,  
Calcutta-32.
4. Professor P.N.Srivastava,  
School of Life Sciences,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University,  
New Delhi.
5. Professor R.S. Misra,  
Department of Mathematics,  
Banaras Hindu University,  
Varanasi.
6. Professor D.S. Nag,  
Department of Economics,  
Jabalpur University.
7. Professor S.R. Mehrotra,  
Fellow,  
Indian Institute of Advanced Study,  
Simla.
8. Professor S.K. Mukherjee,  
Department of Political Science,  
Calcutta University.
9. Professor B.Bath,  
Department of Psychology,  
Utkal University,  
Bhubaneswar.
10. Professor Dool Singh,  
Department of Commerce & Management,  
Kurukshetra University.

p.to.

11. Professor Y.R. Manjra,  
Department of Education,  
Panjab University,  
Chandigarh.
12. Professor S.P. Kishore,  
Department of Hindi,  
Bihar University,  
Muzaffarpur.
13. Professor Prabhat Chandra,  
Department of Sociology,  
Jabalpur University.
14. Dr. A.P. Mehrotra,  
Director of Higher Education,  
Uttar Pradesh,  
Allahabad.  
(U.P. Govt. Nominee).
15. Shri Y.D. Sharma,  
Deputy Secretary,  
University Grants Commission,  
New Delhi.

Secretary -

The committee visited the Allahabad University from April 25 to 27, 1975, and held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, deans of faculties, heads of departments, teachers in . . . . various departments and other authorities of the university. The Committee also discussed with the student representatives and teacher representatives matters concerning their welfare and development of corporate life within the campus. The committee also visited various departments, and the library, hostels, health centres, recreational and other facilities.

#### II-BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES

3. The University of Allahabad is the oldest university in the northern part of India having been founded on September 28, 1687, after the first three universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras which were started in 1657. To begin with it was an affiliating university, extending its jurisdiction over 4.5 square miles. By the Government Act III of 1921, the university was reorganised, and in 1922 a number of teaching departments were established. In September 1973, the U.P. Universities Act 1973, replaced the 1921 Act. At present, the university has 24 departments/ Centres under four faculties as under:-

#### Faculty

(1) Arts

#### Departments

Sanskrit & Prakrit Languages, Hindi,  
English Studies & Modern European Languages,

- (1) Arts (Contd.) Arabic & Persian, Urdu, Philosophy, Psychology, Fine Arts & Music, Geography, Ancient History, Culture & Archaeology, Modern & Medieval History, Political Science, Education.
- (2) Science Chemistry (and Shejla Dhar Institute of Soil Sciences), Physics, Applied Physics, Botany, Zoology, Biochemistry and Home Science, Mathematics and Statistics, Defence Studies.
- (3) Commerce Economics, Commerce & Business Administration, Centre for Gandhian Studies.
- (4) Law Law.

4. In addition, the Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad and the Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, working as constituent colleges also constitute faculties of medicine and engineering, respectively. The enrolment in medical college and engineering college in 1974 was 639 and 1068, respectively.

5. The requirements of the faculties of medicine and engineering, and the departments of applied physics and business administration are outside the purview of the committee.

6. Associated and University-Colleges: The university has four associated colleges as under:-

	<u>College and Courses provided</u>	<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
i.	C.M.P. Degree College, Allahabad (B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.).	3,096	105
ii.	Ewing Christian College, Allahabad (B.A., B.Com.).	1,618	76
iii.	Allahabad Degree College, Allahabad (B.A., B.Com., LL.B.)	3,268	79
iv.	Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad (B.Sc. (Ag.), B.Sc. (Ag. Engg.), M.Sc. (Ag.), M.Sc. (Ag. Engg.), Dairy diplomas.	613	68

7. The distribution of total enrolment of 7982 students (including 1427 girls) in associated colleges in various courses of study was: BA (4,599), B.Sc. (1,444), B.Com. (320) and LL.B. (1619). In addition, 613, students were pursuing courses in agricultural education.

9. The following university colleges provide residence as well as tutorial facilities. They are managed by private bodies but they are not imparting full education like the associated colleges.

- i) Madan Mohan Malviya University College, Allahabad.
- ii) William Holland University College, Allahabad.
- iii) Kali Prasad University College, Allahabad.

9. In the city of Allahabad, the following four colleges are affiliated to Kanpur University:

- i) Kulbhaskar Ashram Degree College, Allahabad.
- ii) Ishwar Saran Degree College, Allahabad.
- iii) Mahila Sewa Sadan Degree College, Allahabad.
- iv) Prayag Mahila Vidyapith, Allahabad.

10. Enrolment and Academic Staff in University Teaching Departments:

The break-up of enrolment and teaching strength by faculties in the university teaching departments at Allahabad during 1974-75 was as under:-

Allahabad University

Enrolment and Academic Staff Faculty-wise: 1974-75.

Faculty	Enrolment				Teaching Staff				Staff: Student Ratio.	
	Under-graduate.	Post-graduate	Res-earch.	Diploma	Total	F	R	L		Total
Arts (including Education).	4243	2755	251	537	7786	18	44	149	211	1:37
Science	770	635	244	28	1677	8	31	102	141	1:12
Commerce	710	406	8	174	1298	1	4	20	25	1:52
Law	1400	65	7	-	1472	2	4	16	22	1:67
<b>Total:</b>	<b>7123</b>	<b>3861</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>12233</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1:31</b>

11. Women students constitute 22% of the total enrolment. About 12% of students pursued legal education, 10.5% students enrolled for courses in commerce, 13.5% students in science and the remaining 64% in arts. According to stages of instruction, 50% of the students were enrolled for bachelors degree, 32% for postgraduate degree, 4% for research work, and 6% for diploma and certificate courses. The total teachers strength of 399 teachers was distributed as: Professors 29, readers 83, and lecturers 287. The staff; student ratio varied between 1:12 in science faculty and 1:67 in law faculty, as compared to over-all similar ratio of 1:31 in all the faculties. The break-up of enrolment, teaching strength and staff-student ratio in various departments under each faculty and at various stages of instruction may be seen in Annexure-I.

12. Examination Results: The results of various examinations conducted by the University of Allahabad in 1974 are given in Annexure-II.

13. The University Campus: The university has on its campus the administrative block (including the Vizianagram Hall where University Court meetings are held), the arts blocks, the humanities blocks, and separate blocks for chemistry, physics, botany, Zoology, etc. The university library has recently shifted to the newly-constructed building. The university has provided residential accommodation to 59 teachers. There are six hostels for men students, and one hostel for women students. Besides, the university has a health centre, Gandhi Bhavan, university employment information and vocational guidance bureau, press building (used as a store for electrical goods). It has a number of play grounds. The university delegacy provides recreational and extra-curricular facilities to non-resident scholars. It has completed the construction of a non-resident students centre also.

### III - IMPLEMENTATION OF FOURTH PLAN PROPOSALS

14. Financial outlay and Spill-over: During the fourth plan 1966-74, the UGC, on the recommendation of the visiting committee, agreed to assist the development schemes of Allahabad University to the extent of Rs.61,33,811 which include a spill-over of Rs.19,34,181 from the schemes approved during the previous plan periods, Rs.700,000 towards the schemes approved before the visit of the committee, and Rs.54,99,630 for the schemes recommended by the visiting committee. In addition, the Commission provided special assistance of Rs.4,10,000/- for the development of teacher education outside the fourth plan allocation of the university. The total developmental grants released to the Allahabad University during the fourth plan period amounted to Rs.49,41,721. There is, however, a spill-over of Rs.27,35,269/- (Annexure-III). This includes a spill-over



of Rs.4,10,000/- on teacher education extended up to fifth plan, and will be a first charge on the funds to be made available during the current plan. Construction of buildings, furniture and fixture constitute almost 90% of the spill over allocation.

15. The University filled the posts of four professors, 19 readers and 19 lecturers, against the posts of 10 professors, 30 readers and 21 lecturers sanctioned by the Commission during the fourth plan period. These posts were filled in the last year of the fourth plan, as we were informed that the State Government's sanctioned for these posts was received towards the end of the plan period, and the remaining posts of six professors, 11 readers and two lecturers could not be filled for the same reason. Similarly posts sanctioned for the university library could not be filled.

16. But for finishing touches, and providing furniture and fittings, the university largely completed the construction of the building projects, namely, law faculty building, science faculty buildings, psychology and education departments building, Gandhi Bhawan, university library, teachers' hostel, university press, international hostel, NRSC building, and urinals and bathrooms in PCB and SSL hostels.

17. During the last five years, the teaching faculty of the university has to their credit the award of 394 research degrees (D.Phil/D.Litt/D.Sc.). Their break-up according to faculties was: Arts 158, science 212, commerce 20, and law 4 only.

18. University Finances: The position of university finances during the period 1966-67 to 1972-73 (the figures for 1973-74 are not yet ready) was as under:-

Year	Total receipts General Account include State Govt. grant.	Total expenditure	Yearly deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1966-67	46,75,290	49,41,893	2,66,303
1967-68	52,96,397	57,04,914	4,08,517
1968-69	59,46,191	65,32,647	5,88,456
1969-70	64,26,761	76,96,165	12,69,404
1970-71	62,33,400	78,01,816	15,68,416
1971-72	70,68,382	81,25,156	10,26,774
1972-73	68,93,229	82,70,921	13,77,692

One of the main causes of deficit in the budget of the university has been the expenditure on unapproved items. With the interest taken by Shri H.N. Bahuguna, the Chief Minister of U.P. State, the entire deficit of the university (except a small balance of Rs.6,29,009) was wiped out by the State Government of U.P. by 1973-74, during which year the State Government grant for meeting deficit was Rs.47,38,037 and maintenance grant Rs.56,33,546. The details of income of the university from various sources, and expenditure on various items are shown in Annexures IV & V.

19. The annual grant from the State Government for, and the expenditure on purchase of books and journals, during 1966-67 to 1973-74 was as under:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual grant</u> Rs.	<u>Expenditure</u> Rs.
1966-67	50,000	65,872
1967-68	50,000	74,492
1968-69	75,000	1,01,992
1969-70	75,000	1,06,642
1970-71	75,000	15,909
1971-72	75,000	1,06,202
1972-73	75,000	1,04,336
1973-74	75,000	1,26,639

#### IV - FIFTH PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

20. Grants already committed: Besides the spill-over of Rs.27,35,269 mentioned above, the commission has already committed the following assistance to the Allahabad University, prior to the visit of the committee:

(a) <u>Basic grant for purchase of:</u>	Rs.
(1) Books and journals	5,00,000
(2) Equipment	7,50,000
(b) Construction of 300 Room hostel for men students.	18,00,000
(c) Construction of 50 rooms in annexe to A.N. Jha Hostel for men students.	2,71,440
(d) Equipment for photographic section and central workshop.	75,000

Total:- 33,96,440

21. The Proposals: For the fifth plan period, the Allahabad University was requested to send proposals within a ceiling of Rs.200 lakhs, as UGC share, divided into three categories as: first priority programmes Rs.100 lakhs (including spill-over schemes and projects already approved), and second and third priority programmes Rs.50 lakhs each. The Commission also suggested the general norms of allocation as: building construction 25%, additional staff 27%, books 20%, equipment 20%, and miscellaneous 8%.

22. The Allahabad University sent proposals involving a total expenditure of Rs.4,92,49,400-Rs.2,56,46,600 for first priority, Rs.1,41,81,000 for second priority, and Rs.94,21,800 for third priority. The university was requested again to confine its proposals within a ceiling of Rs.200 lakhs. The university, however, expressed its inability to reduce it further, but divided the first priority proposals into three categories as under:-

Item.	First priority			Total Rs.
	Category A Rs.	Category B Rs.	Category C Rs.	
1. Spill-over	28,28,000	-	-	28,28,000
2. Already committed.	31,62,500	-	-	31,62,500
3. Central Schemes.	31,15,900	21,34,400	24,98,000	77,48,300
4. Arts faculty	31,60,900	10,87,600	9,40,500	51,89,000
5. Science faculty.	28,75,600	14,66,300	13,59,400	57,01,300
6. Commerce faculty.	3,60,000	1,94,500	1,68,000	7,22,500
7. Law Faculty	1,61,000	67,000	67,000	2,95,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,56,63,900</b>	<b>49,49,800</b>	<b>50,32,900</b>	<b>2,56,46,000</b>

The university desired that these proposals may be considered by the Visiting Committee.

23. Students Discipline: The student discipline has not been satisfactory as compared to the norms and traditions set up by the university in the fifties of this century. There were a number of cases where violence was used either by students or outside goonda-elements on the campus. The university had to close down a number of times due to various reasons. A large number of students had to be suspended during the last 4-5 years. Different political parties have been using anti-social outside elements to create disturbances and terror in the university campus and the hostels. The academic session had to be extended beyond normal term-time to allow the completion of courses. The university has recently increased the strength of protorial board from 8 to 12. It is felt that the tone and tenor of discipline in the campus might improve if the university can take steps to hear, analyse and remove the grievances of students.

24. Student Representation: At present there is no representation of the students on the university bodies. The university authorities informed that the affairs of the hostels and athletic associations are being conducted by several committees having student representation. The U.P. Universities Act, 1973, provides for student representation on the University Court. The Academic Council of the university is considering examination reform schemes, and it is expected that as a sequel to these schemes some student representation may be given on boards of studies of various subjects.

Meeting with Students, Student Amenities and Welfare:

25. The committee met the representatives of the students from the student union, hostels, cultural organisations, departments, and research scholars. The students brought to the notice of the committee the acute shortage of residential accommodation for students, more especially for women students and research scholars. The students amenities and even the basic necessities in the hostel are not properly maintained. In most of the hostels, the messes were not run under the overall guidance of the university authorities, and the students have to run private messes in groups. The conditions of bath rooms, lavatories, laterines, and other conveniences are abysmal. Doors and windows and furniture in rooms and commonrooms in hostels are broken and needed repair. Hostels do not have boundary walls, and windows at the ground flour are not fitted with grills. The electric wiring is defective, and power points are exposed to nature. Students asked for

ceiling fans for use in summer, and power points for heaters in Winter. Basic amenities in a teaching university like non-resident student centre, students home, canteen/cafeteria, auditorium, gymnasium are just conspicuous by their absence. The students complained that library facilities and services are most inadequate. The supply of water, gas and electricity is sporadic and irregular. The students also informed the committee that the university did not fill the academic posts approved by the UGC during the fourth plan for one reason or the other, even though scores of post-doctoral fellows and pool officers were working in various science departments. The research scholars pleaded for functioning of the library from 3 A.M. to 10 P.M. daily, enhancement of computational and typing facilities, adequate laboratory facilities, proper maintenance and repair of scientific equipment, and enhancement of the value of fellowship for junior and senior research fellows to Rs.600 and Rs.800, respectively.

26. The representatives of the students union impressed that the university should take immediate steps for deciding the issue of student representation on its various administrative and academic bodies, and assured that the students body would offer all possible cooperation and assistance in its planned development. They claimed that an established state university like Allahabad has all along been badly discriminated against central universities, like Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University in Uttar Pradesh, as also Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, etc., in the matter of financial assistance, maintenance grants and development funds and pleaded that such a discrimination was not conducive to the socialistic society as ours. They expressed resentment against the tardy progress of various construction/development projects undertaken by the university and brought to the notice of the committee certain irregularities committed in the construction of 300-student hostel and pleaded that the matter should be thoroughly investigated and guilty brought to book.

27. Meeting with Representatives of Teachers:

Besides discussing the developmental needs of various departments with the teachers, the committee met the representatives of the Allahabad University Teachers' Association as also other teachers representing various departments, etc. The teachers impressed upon the committee that greater stress may be laid on academic reordination and strengthening of the existing teaching departments than opening of new departments and building construction programmes unless it is adjudged absolutely essential.

It was brought to the notice of the committee that as late as in March and April 1975, the university had been making admission to various classes/courses and emphasised that this was detrimental to the maintenance of discipline and improvement of academic standards. For want of proper sanction from the U.P. State Government, the university could not fill various academic positions approved during fourth plan. The maintenance grant and the regular annual grant from the State Govt. for the purchase of books and journals, chemicals, scientific apparatus and consumables are so meagre that the subscriptions to many a scientific and leading journal had to be discontinued. The scientific laboratories have not been able to provide proper facilities to students and research workers. There is irregular supply of water, gas and electricity in science laboratories. The teachers pleaded for liberal grants for library books, scientific equipment, and hostels for students.

28. Meeting with Ministerial and Technical Staff Union:

A delegation of the ministerial and technical staff union of the university of Allahabad also presented a memorandum to the committee. Their demands included proposals for the (i) construction of residential quarters for class III staff (Rs. five lakhs), (ii) employees' welfare fund (Rs. one lakh), (iii) special medical facilities (Rs. one lakh), and (iv) inservice training and other amenities for increasing their efficiency (Rs. two lakhs). The committee appreciated their demands but expressed its inability to consider these as they were outside its purview. The committee, however, recommends that the university and the U.P. State Government might give appropriate consideration to these proposals.

29. State Policy on Higher Education: The representative of the U.P. State Education Department assured the committee that the matching share will be made available from the State for all such proposals/projects which are approved by the UGC, and that no project will suffer for want of matching share from the State Government. The Chief Minister, Shri H.N. Bahuguna, also assured the committee that the State Government will try to do much more than is expected of it, in the form of matching share, and that the necessary sanction, wherever required will not be delayed resulting in non-implementation of approved projects. He also informed that the Uttar Pradesh is the first state in the country which accepted and implemented the revised pay scale for university and college teachers.

V- MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

30. After a detailed assessment of various proposals and discussions with the university authorities, the committee makes the following observations and recommendations:

A- General Observations and Recommendations

31. The Allahabad University had in the past produced outstanding scholars, researchers, and administrators to serve the nation and to keep abreast of the growth of knowledge not only in India but in the world. But the committee notes with regret that, of late, unmanageably large admissions in the undergraduate as well as post-graduate courses, have not only resulted in serious decline in quality of education and research in the university, but have also given rise to tensions, agitations, indiscipline, and even violence. Submitting to various pressures, the university has been admitting students to various classes even in the months of March and April, that is just before the examinations. This is neither justifiable on academic considerations, nor is it conducive to the proper conduct of examinations and healthy development of the university. Due to unrestricted admissions, in some subjects like Hindi, where over 300 students are admitted every year in first year of the post-graduate class, etc., "tutorial and lecture classes have already become a farce due to overcrowding", and as reported in Shri Ranjan Committee report "the campus has the appearance of a market place". The proper ratio between residents of hostels and the delegacy students is 75:25, but, in fact, it is the otherway round, and a serious imbalance has resulted, again seriously jeopardising the unitary teaching character of the university. The only remedy is to reduce the number of admissions to a reasonable limit.

32. The university standards are ultimately set by the quality of post-graduate education and research. The university should take effective and immediate steps to dispense with undergraduate classes. In the words of Shri Ranjan report, "the B.A. degree in particular has no doubt been devalued by the abolition of General English and also by the admission of all and sundry to this course". Only by concentrating on imparting instructions for honours degree and postgraduate courses and research, and admitting students of high calibre to these courses, is it possible for the university to maintain or restore the standards for which it has been known not only in the too distant past.

33. Undergraduate admissions may be made in the colleges only. Postgraduate teaching should not be started in the associated/affiliated colleges of Allahabad University. More undergraduate colleges will thus have to be opened. It is here that the State Government will have to play an important role by assisting the opening of undergraduate colleges which may be affiliated to Kanpur university. Or, the Allahabad university may have a teaching wing (internal wing) for honours and postgraduate teaching, and an affiliating wing (external wing under the charge of the pro-vice-chancellor) for looking after the work and conduct of examination of associated/affiliated colleges. We were informed that the university bodies have approved the opening of correspondence courses for B.A., M.A., B.Com., M.Com., and LL.B. courses.

34. The slow and tardy implementation of various development projects including construction work undertaken as long back as second plan, speaks for lack of efficient machinery for carrying out its various programmes. The committee feels that the development of the Allahabad University during the last quarter century has neither been properly planned, nor did it contribute to the improvement of academic standards. Planning is a all-involving, continuous process. It requires proper implementation, coordination, assessment, re-evaluation and review so that the programmes continue to have a direct relevance to the needs of the university, the community and the country. This is possible if all the constituent units of a university, viz. teachers, students and administration, as also the State government, are genuinely interested and involved in the entire process. The University of Allahabad may set up such a development planning board, consisting of representatives of teachers, students, administration, and the State government for the future planning and the development of the university on sound lines within the limited resources made available to it.

35. The active collaboration and academic liaison between the various departments is most important for the optimum utilization of existing resources (avoiding unnecessary duplication), and inter-disciplinary approach for providing job-orientation to courses suited to local requirements. There ought to be greater inter-action between various departments, viz. between history and political science, history and economics, political science and economics, between modern history and ancient history, culture and archeology, between ancient history and Sanskrit, between botany, zoology and biochemistry, etc., etc.



36. The university should actively undertake innovation and experimentation in such matters as internal assessment, tutorials, seminars, examination reform, formation of schools of study of related disciplines rather than maintenance of rigid departmental compartments. The number of lecture periods could be cut down to provide for tutorials, seminars, internal assessments, etc.

37. In almost all the departments, the committee observed that, there was a lot of inbreeding. Almost all teachers are the products of the same university or, at the most, in a few cases, from the universities in the same State. At present, not many persons from outside Allahabad care even to apply for posts advertised by Allahabad university for reasons obvious. This leads to fall in academic standards, and the courses in various subjects have not been modernised and rationalised. One of the senior-most professors, holding an important position in the university, who never himself took his Ph.D. degree, seriously argued about the relevance of research. Highly qualified outside elements bring in new outlook and freshness to the department and the university. Within the prescribed procedures, academic excellence should not be sacrificed in preference to narrow localism which leads to isolationism in turn. The committee strongly urges that the university should attract students of very high calibre and outstanding teachers from all over the country and from abroad, so that it rises to an international stature and that it does not merely remain a 'Bhojपुरi University'.

38. A large number of posts approved during the fourth plan period were not filled up. Besides, some of the senior posts have been lying vacant for the last 15-18 years. As a result of this situation the students were not getting adequate attention in their classes, and frustration and discontent was increasing in the teaching staff. The university machinery should be geared up so that no post remains vacant for more than six months, and the inbreeding is avoided.

39. The practice of giving officiating allowance to the readers and professors must be stopped immediately. This is not conducive to raising of standards.

40. If a post with a particular expertise has been sanctioned in fifth plan, efforts should be made to fill it with requisite expertise. Unfilled posts of one department should not be transferred/allocated to other departments without proper justification.

41. The university may assume academic leadership and encourage its staff to make maximum use of faculty improvement programmes such as summer institutes, seminars, national associateships, visiting professorships, study leave, faculty exchange, teacher fellowship, etc. It should also organise summer institutes, seminars, orientation courses, etc., for the teachers of the region. The Commission has made provision for faculty improvement programmes outside the plan funds.

42. The chaotic state of the central library presents, rather, a sad commentary on the academic functioning of the Allahabad University. Staff approved during fourth plan was not appointed. The staff now approved for the library may be appointed immediately, so that the library service could be improved. Back volumes of scientific and research journals may be purchased for the last five years only. For older references microfilms may be procured.

43. The university campus is very poorly maintained. Extensions to various scientific departments, and buildings like NUSC, university press, etc., are not being used for want of furniture/equipment, fittings and fixtures. These should be completed and put to proper use immediately.

44. For want of adequate and regular supply of water, gas and electricity, academic activity is hampered and practicals, in many a case, have to be abandoned in the middle, leading to avoidable wastes.

45. Hostels are not only poorly maintained, but are also ill-managed. The doors, windows, walls, electric connections, roads, etc., all need repair and renovation. The wardens and superintendents rarely visit the hostels to look after their wards. Mess arrangements are generally unsatisfactory. The university authorities have shown no interest in running the mess. The university authorities have to substantially strengthen the hostel administration and provide essential amenities to the resident students. The wardens/superintendents have to take the responsibility of organising common hostelling with the active cooperation of the resident students. Food, water, and electricity should be made available at reasonable cost, and healthy sanitary conditions, cleanliness and surrounding should be provided. Gardening also needs proper attention. The hostel administration should do their best to ensure a corporate life in the university hostels. The very purpose of hostel life is defeated if the corporate community life is not ensured. The State Government should make an adhoc grant for immediate repairs and renovation of existing hostels and furniture. The State Government grant

B. THE FACULTIES

SCIENCE FACULTY

Department of Chemistry

50. The department of chemistry was established in 1922. It provides instructions and research facilities in the areas of organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, physical chemistry, analytical chemistry and agricultural chemistry. The present strength of the academic staff is : three professors, seven readers (including one reader at Sheila Dhar Institute) and twenty-five lecturers. In addition, two posts of lecturers are vacant. The members of the staff hold research degrees and have been responsible for the award of D.Sc. degree to 8 candidates and Ph.D. degree to 132 research workers, and for the publication of 326 research papers/articles in reputed journals. The enrolment in 1974-75 is : 551 students in B.Sc. classes, 110 students in M.Sc. course, 3 students in M.Sc. agricultural chemistry course, and 7 scholars pursuing research work. The departmental library contains about 3000 books and 1500 back volumes of journals. It subscribes to 30 journals in chemistry. The department maintains a small workshop managed by an assistant mistri and a glass-blower. There are enormous potentialities if work in areas such as chemical instrumentation and theoretical chemistry (both statistical and quantum mechanics) is undertaken in the department. This will give impetus to such studies as space sciences, liquid state, molecular biology, plasma state, nuclear chemistry and other inter-disciplinary subjects which ultimately have scope in engineering and applied sciences. The committee makes the following recommendations :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff :	i) One Professor (Modern Spectroscopy or Chemical Instru- mentation)	i) One Professor	-
	ii) One Reader (Liquid state/ statistical mechanics)	ii) One Reader (Low temperature studies/solid state)	-
Equipment :	Rs.1.50 lakhs	Rs.1.20 lakhs	Rs.1.00 lakhs
Books :	Rs.0.50 lakhs	Rs.0.70 lakhs	Rs.0.50 lakhs

Department of Physics :

51. The department of physics consists of two professors, seven readers, and nineteen lecturers. It provides instructions for B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., and diploma course in photography. The electives provided

contd.

at the M.Sc. stage are electronics, X-Ray, and optical spectroscopy. The main fields of research are : molecular physics, solid state physics, and theoretical physics. The spectroscopy laboratory founded by the late Professor M.N. Saha is accredited with epoch-making discoveries like theory of thermal isolation. The department was recently recognised for special assistance under the U.G.C. programme of special assistance for its work in the field of atomic, molecular and solid state physics. The present enrolment is : 371 students in undergraduate classes, 83 students in postgraduate classes, 28 students in diploma in photography and 72 research scholars. The recommendations of the committee are :

	I Priority	II Priority	III Priority
Staff:	i) One Professor (Optical Spectroscopy or X-Rays)	i) One Professor	-
	ii) One Reader (Low temperature/ laser physics)	ii) One Reader	
Equipment:	Rs. 80,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 65,000/-
Books and Journals :	Rs. 60,000/-	Rs. 80,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-

52. In addition, an allocation of Rs. 75,000/- has already been made by the U.G.C. for equipment for photography section, and central workshop. The committee could not, however, agree to the proposal of the university for the establishment of a separate department of photography.

53. The university intended to make the spectroscopy laboratory a strong centre for the intensive study of molecules of astrophysical importance, and to start new courses in astrophysics. There are enough qualified persons to give the course and inter-departmental approach would be adopted. But, unfortunately, this laboratory met with a serious fire accident in February 1973, and suffered a loss of about Rs. 7.00 lakhs. Special ex-plant assistance was requested for the building and equipment of the laboratory. Due to paucity of resources, the committee would desire the university to approach the U.P. State Government for special assistance.

J.K. Institute of Applied Physics :

54. We have not recommended any assistance for the department of applied physics as it has been decided that its development proposals will be processed through the AICTE.

Department of Botany :

55. The department of botany was established as a separate entity in 1923, on the reorganisation of the University. To begin with it was a

contd...

part of the biology department of Muir Central College which came into existence in 1886, a year before the university was founded. A post-graduate course in agricultural botany was introduced in 1944. The department offers specialisation at the M.Sc. stage in the areas of (i) palaeobotany, (ii) morphology and anatomy of vascular plants, (iii) taxonomy of angiosperms, (iv) algology, (v) mycology and plant pathology, (vi) microbiology (vii) cytogenetics, (viii) bryology, (ix) plant physiology, (x) ecology, and (xi) agricultural botany. The department has had the privilege of having on its staff distinguished botanists of international stature, and presently due to the work of Professor D.D. Pant and his co-workers, the department is known as a world-renowned centre for morphological and palaeobotanical research.

56. Presently, the academic staff includes one professor, six readers (one vacant), and fourteen lecturers. All the members of the staff are research-oriented, and all teachers, except two, possess a research degree. During the last five years, the number of students in B.Sc. has varied from 229 to 267, in M.Sc. between 70 and 80, in M.Sc. (Agr. Bot.) between 5 to 10, and 41 research scholars are now working for Ph.D. degree in almost every discipline of plant sciences. 98 Ph.D. degree and 4 D.Sc. degree were awarded to the research scholars who worked in the department so far; 21 Ph.D. theses were accepted during the last five years. The members of the department have published about 340 original research papers (of these 51 papers were published during 1970-74) and a dozen books. The departmental library contains about 10,000 volumes and subscribes to 30 journals in various branches of plant sciences. It provides a reading room for 100 students at a time, from 9.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. on working days, and 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. on holidays. Housed in the department is also Professor D.D. Pant's own library containing 2,000 books including several rare titles and 11,000 reprints of original papers and monographs. The department has a well-equipped botanical museum, a botanical garden and an experimental farm, a reference collection of slides, an audio-visual unit, a herbarium, a seed-bank, a workshop, a canteen, and a co-operative stationery shop.

57. For the development of research in various branches of botany, the department accorded top priority to the acquisition of a stereo-scan electron microscope (SEM) and not a transmission type electron microscope. It was brought to our notice that the heads of the departments of physics, applied physics, chemistry, biochemistry in the university, the local medical college and the botanical survey of India, central circle, have already requested for the use of this instrument as and when procured. The committee felt it to be an essential requirement and recommended it under central facility for the use of all science departments/institutions. The stereo-scan electron microscope may be installed in and function under the overall charge of the botany

contd...

department. The recommendations of the committee are as under :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff :	One Reader (Paleobotany) 1 Professor 1 Curator 1 Photoartist 1 Tech. Asstt.	1 Professor	-
Books :	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 60,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-
Equipment :	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 1,00,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-
Greenhouse & accessories :	Rs. 50,000/-	-	-

58. In view of the very good work done at the department of botany in the field of morphology and paleobotany, the committee strongly recommends that this department may be considered by the U.G.C. for special assistance under its special assistance programme.

Department of Zoology :

59. The department of zoology was established in 1907 as a constituent part of department of biology in the Muir Central College, Allahabad. The existing staff is one professor, four readers, and 16 lecturers. Of these, seven teachers do not possess a research degree. The department offers the special papers on entomology, cytology, helminthology and fish and fisheries. About 13 Ph.D. degree have been awarded to research scholars of the department during the last five years. The present enrolment is : undergraduate 256 students, M.Sc. 71, M.Sc. (Agr. Zoo.) 8, and D.Phil 18. The committee recommends as under :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff:	1 Professor 1 Reader 1 Photoartist 1 Tech. Asstt. 1 Curator	1 Reader	-
Equipment :	Rs. 1,00,000/-	Rs. 1,40,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-
Books :	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 60,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-
Animal House, B/D incubator, and Museum :	Rs. 80,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-

Department of Biochemistry and Home Science :

60. The department of home science was established in 1945. It had a section of biochemistry which was originally meant for training undergraduate students in home science. In 1968, the department was christened

contd...

as "biochemistry and home science department". The department has done, during the last one-and-a-half decade, useful work and completed a few research projects sponsored by CSIR, PL-480, etc. The department consists of one reader and five lecturers; of these, three lecturers are exclusively for B.Sc. (Home Science) classes. The staff has 49 research papers to their credit. Six research scholars working in the department have been awarded Ph.D. degree during the last five years. Major areas of research are insect biochemistry, nutritional biochemistry, and chemistry of natural plants. The present enrolment is 33 girls in B.Sc. (Home Science) classes, and 18 boys and 3 girls in M.Sc. (Biochemistry) course. The departmental library has about a thousand books, and subscribes to 7 journals. The committee recommends as under :

	<u>Ist Priority</u>	<u>IInd Priority</u>	<u>IIIRD Priority</u>
Staff:	1 Professor	1 Reader	-
Equipment:	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 25,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-
Books :	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-

Department of Mathematics and Statistics :

61. The department offers postgraduate courses in mathematics and statistics and has a large number of scholars doing research in mathematics. The sanctioned staff strength is : two professors, five readers, and 16 lecturers. One sanctioned post of professor could not be filled by the university. The staff is research-oriented and the broad areas in which facilities for research are offered are : summability, functional analysis, topology, differential geometry, algebra, and complex variable on the pure side, and mathematical physics, relativity, fluid mechanics, and astrophysics on the applied side. The departmental library is fairly well-equipped. It used to subscribe to more than 100 journals a few years back, but now it is subscribing to 30 journals only due to lack of funds. The library is not rich in books and journals in statistics. The department has a mathematical typewriter, an overhead projector, a microfilm-reader, and some astronomical equipment, including a telescope. Statistical laboratory has 14 calculating machines. The present enrolment is : 442 students in B.A./B.Sc. with Mathematics, 62 students in B.Sc. with Statistics, 229 students in M.Sc. (Math.) course, 18 students in M.Sc. (Stats.) course and 13 research scholars. The recommendations of the committee are as under :

(1) The department admits a large number of students in M.A./M.Sc. (Maths). The committee suggests that courses in operations research, cybernetics and computer sciences may be started as and when the department has resources, and students diverted to these courses while not increasing the present strength of students at the postgraduate stage.

(2) The University may take steps to institute inter-disciplinary courses like space technology, computer science, biomathematics, etc., in collaboration with other departments.

contd...

(3)	<u>Ist Priority</u>	<u>IInd Priority</u>	<u>IIInd Priority</u>
Staff:	1 Professor (Math.) 1 Professor (Stat.) 1 Reader (Math.)	1 Reader (Math.) 1 Reader (Stat.) 1 Lecturer (Stat.)	-
Equipment:	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-	-
Books :	Rs. 60,000/-	Rs. 1,00,000/-	Rs. 1,00,000/-

(4) Since the University could not fill the post of professor in spite of its best efforts, the committee would not like to tag the post, but preference may be given in the appointment of the posts of professors and readers to specialists in topology, modern differential geometry, algebra on pure side, and operations research, biomathematics, cybernetics, etc., on the applied side.

(5) The committee does not agree to the proposal of the university to create a separate department of statistics, as the section of statistics has not yet attained the status for a separate entity. The interaction between the two subjects is most essential for the growth of both the disciplines. Every encouragement, however, may be provided to their development.

Department of Defence Studies :

62. The department of defence studies was established in 1940. It consists of two readers and five lecturers on its staff. It offers courses in defence studies both at B.Sc., and M.Sc. levels. It admits each year 15 students in M.Sc. It has turned out 69 students (male) so far, and all of them have got suitable employment. The department is well-organised and well-equipped. The present enrolment is : undergraduate 27 students, postgraduate 25 students, and 3 research scholars. The areas in which the department specialises are South-east Asia, Pakistan, and Bangla Dosh, strategic problems, and historical research. About 17 research papers/articles have been published by the staff of the department. The committee recommends as under :

	<u>Ist Priority</u>	<u>IInd Priority</u>	<u>IIInd Priority</u>
Staff:	1 Cartographer (Rs. 500-1000)	1 Reader 1 Demonstrator	-
Equipment :	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 25,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
Books and Journals :	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-

It needs more accommodation, which the committee feels can be made available by mutual adjustment.

contd...



Central Facilities :

Central Instrumentation Complex :

63. The committee recommends the establishment and development of a central instrumentation complex which will be used by all the science departments of the university. This will have two parts : (1) central instrumentation shops (fabrication wing) and (2) central laboratories (laboratory wing).

(1) Central Instrumentation Shops :

64. The fabrication wing will consist of four workshops (a) machine shop, (b) electronic instrumentation shop, (c) glass-blowing shop, and (d) technical optics shop. It is noted that there is a fairly well-developed central workshop in the university. This workshop building will house the above four shops for the time being.

65. Machine Shop : The equipment of the present central workshop will form part of machine shop.

	<u>Ist Priority</u>	<u>IIInd Priority</u>	<u>IIIrd Priority</u>
Staff:	1 Foreman (Rs. 500-1000)	1 Foreman (Rs. 500-1000) 1 Tech. Asstt. (Rs. 400-800)	-
Equipment :	Rs. 25,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-

66. Electronic Shop :

Staff:	1 Engineer (Elect.) (Rs. 700-1300) 2 Tech. Asstt. (Rs. 400-800)	1 Tech. Asstt. (Rs. 400-800)	-
Equipment :	Rs. 1,25,000/-	Rs. 1,60,000/-	Rs. 1,00,000/-

67. Glass Blowing Shop :

Staff :	1 Foreman (Rs. 500-1000)	2 Tech. Asstt. (Rs. 400-800)	-
Equipment :	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 70,000/-	Rs. 70,000/-

68. Technical Optics Shop :

Staff :	1 Foreman (Rs. 500-1000)	1 Tech. Asstt. (Rs. 400-800)	-
Equipment :	Rs. 40,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 70,000/-

contd...

(2) Central Laboratories ( Laboratory Wing of the Central Instrumentation Complex ) :

69. As stated under the department of botany, the committee recommends the installation of a stereo-scan electron microscope (SEM) as a central facility to function under the over-all charge of the department of botany. It will be used by all the science departments and institutions interested in research work connected with SEM. The committee recommends an allocation of Rs.12.00 lakhs for the installation of this microscope and its accessories in the first priority. One Foreman (Rs.500-1000) may be appointed as soon as the equipment is made available in the first priority.

70. The committee recommends, as UGC share, an allocation of Rs.50,000/- in the first priority and Rs.2.00 lakhs in the second priority for workshop/laboratory building to house research equipment of the complex. This building is to be built near the present central workshop. Part of the building may also be used by the electronic instrumentation shop.

ARTS FACULTY :

Department of Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages :

71. In addition to providing instructions in Sanskrit in regular degree courses such as B.A., M.A., and D.Phil, the department provides teaching facilities for diploma courses in Sanskrit, Chinese, and Ancient Iranian and Pehlavi. The present teaching staff consists of one professor, four readers, and ten lecturers (one vacant), besides one lecturer each in Chinese and Ancient Iranian and Pehlavi. Nine teachers hold research degree. The enrolment in 1974-75 is 1345 students in B.A., 208 students in M.A., 15 students in diploma in Sanskrit, 14 students in diploma in Chinese, and 4 students in diploma in Ancient Iranian and Pehlavi. The major research areas are Vedic studies, Indian Philosophy, Sanskrit poetics, Sanskrit literature, and grammar. The staff is research-oriented and 47 research scholars were awarded D.Phil. degrees during the last five years. We recommend as under :

	<u>Ist Priority</u>	<u>IInd Priority</u>	<u>IIInd Priority</u>
Staff :	3 lecturers	1 Reader	-
Books :	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.10,000/-

Department of Hindi :

72. The department imparts instructions for B.A. and M.A. courses and D. Phil., as also diploma courses in Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, and Punjabi. The present enrolment in various courses is : B.A. 1,617 students, M.A. 618 students, research scholars 54, diploma courses in Hindi one student, Bengali 53 students, Telugu 6 students, Tamil 3 students, and Punjabi 12 students. The members of teaching faculty of the department have published a considerable

contd...

number of books and learned research papers. The department has two professors, five readers, and 18 lecturers. The committee recommends as under :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff :	1 Professor 1 Reader	3 Readers	1 Lecturer
Books :	Rs.40,000/-* (*Including Rs.15,000/- for completing Dictionary)	Rs.50,000/-	Rs.40,000/-
Building :	-	-	Rs.1,00,000/-

Department of English Studies and Modern European Languages :

73. The department of English studies and Modern European Languages provides instructions in degree courses in English (B.A., M.A. and D.Phil.), and diploma courses in French, German, and Russian. The major areas of research are : English and American Fiction, Nineteenth Century English Poetry and literary criticism. The present enrolment is : 1,311 students in B.A., 293 students in M.A., and 33 research scholars working for D. Phil. degree; in addition, there are 83 students pursuing diploma courses in French, German, and Russian languages. As against the sanctioned strength of one professor, eleven readers and 26 lecturers, the department has one professor, eleven readers and 20 lecturers, the remaining posts of lecturers, we were informed, have been transferred to other departments. The commendations of the committee are :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff :	1 Professor 1 Reader	1 Professor 1 Reader	1 Professor 1 Reader
Books :	Rs.25,000/-	Rs.50,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-
Building :	-	-	Rs.1,00,000/-

Department of Arabic and Persian :

74. The department of Arabic and Persian has one professor, one reader, and six lecturers for 75 students in B.A. classes, 13 students in M.A. courses, and two research scholars in 1974-75. The committee recommends as under :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Books :	Rs.5,000/-	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.5,000/-

contd...

Department of Urdu :

75. The department of Urdu has two readers and five lecturers - all the teachers possess research qualifications. The posts of the professor is vacant since long. The department provides instructions for B.A. (223 students), M.A. (50 students), diploma in Urdu (124 students), and research studies (14). The department has produced 10 books and several articles, and awarded 10 D. Phil. degree during the fourth plan period. The committee recommends that the sanctioned post of professor should be filled immediately, and also as under :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff :	1 lecturer	-	-
Books :	Rs.5,000/-	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.10,000/-

Linguistics :

76. The University placed before the committee their proposal for the establishment of the department of linguistics, and recruitment of certain teaching posts for introducing courses in linguistics. In view of the tight financial resources, the committee could not support the proposal during this plan period.

Department of Philosophy :

77. The department of Philosophy has two professors, three readers and eight lecturers with 934 students in B.A. courses, 218 students in M.A., and 8 research scholars doing D.Phil. The special areas of research are: metaphysics, logic epistemology, Indian philosophy, social philosophy and ethics, and religion. The department has published 20 books during fourth plan period. The committee recommends as under :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff :	1 Lecturer	-	-
Books :	Rs.15,000/-	Rs.35,000/-	Rs.10,000/-
Building :	-	-	Rs.50,000/-

Department of Psychology :

78. The present enrolment in the department is : B.A. 149 students, M.A. 48 students, and research scholars 11. The teaching staff consists of one professor, two readers, and three lecturers, besides a laboratory assistant. The areas of research are: psychology of social change and development, organisational and industrial psychology, experimental psychology (perception), and developmental psychology. The departmental

contd...

faculty brought out six books and about 70 research papers and articles in learned journals during fourth plan period. The department completed five research projects sponsored by UCC, ICSSR, Planning Commission, etc., during the same period. The departmental library has 850 books and subscribes to 20 journals. Its laboratory is well-equipped and the departmental workshop is good enough to carry out minor repairs and fabrication of materials used in psychological experiment. The department is collaborating with a foreign university on a cross-cultural research project on development of perpetual skill in children. It has fabricated a device measuring illumination threshold and an apparatus for studying aggression. It organised an all-India summer institute in social psychology in 1972. It modernised the courses of study recently. The committee recommends as under :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff :	1 Reader 1 Lecturer	1 Reader	1 Lecturer
Equipment :	Rs.25,000/-	Rs.35,000/-	Rs.20,000/-
Books :	Rs.25,000/-	Rs.35,000/-	Rs.20,000/-
Building :	-	-	Rs.1,25,000/-

Department of Fine Arts and Music :

79. The University of Allahabad was the first to start academic studies in Music at the degree level in 1945, and from 1974 at the M.A. level also. The department of fine arts presently imparts instructions for M.A. degree in vocal and instrumental music, two year diploma course in painting, and diploma course in applied arts and crafts. The present enrolment is : 220 students in undergraduate classes, 23 students in M.A., 19 research scholars in music, 119 students pursuing diploma course in painting, and 25 students in diploma in applied arts and crafts. The sanctioned staff of the department is one reader, two lecturers and eight instrumentalists/artists, craft experts, etc., but presently, it has one lecturer and eight instrumentalists, etc., to run all these courses. Four of the instrumentalists have M.Mus. degree, and have been working for over twenty years. After considering the needs of the department, the committee recommends that the sanctioned posts may be filled immediately and further recommends as under :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff:	1 Reader 2 Lecturers	1 Professor 1 Lecturer	1 Lecturer -
Equipment :	Rs.15,000/- (Including acoustics)	Rs.30,000/-	Rs.25,000/-
Books :	Rs.5,000/-	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.15,000/-

contd...

Department of Geography :

80. The department of geography was established in 1936 with teaching in undergraduate courses. Instructions for postgraduate M.A.(Geo.) courses were started in 1947. The areas of specialisation at the postgraduate stage are : economic geography, geomorphology, geology of rural settlements etc. The sanctioned teaching strength in the department is: one professor, two readers, and eight lecturers. The present staff is one reader, and 10 lecturers. The committee was informed that the sanctioned post of the professor has not been filled up for the last 18 years due to a variety of reasons. Four teachers possess research qualifications. The members of teaching faculty has to their credit the publication of four books and 28 research articles, and award of Ph.D. degree to four research scholars during the fourth plan. The department's laboratory is ill-equipped. The present enrolment is 545 students in undergraduate classes, 181 students in M.A. and 10 research scholars enrolled for Ph.D. In view of the present resources in teaching staff and laboratory equipment, the enrolment at the postgraduate stage is too large and needs to be brought down considerably. The university has not heeded similar recommendations made by the third plan visiting committee as also the fourth plan visiting committee. The committee strongly recommends that the sanctioned posts of one professor and one reader lying vacant may be filled without further delay. In addition, it recommends as under .

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff :	1 Reader	-	-
Equipment :	Rs.15,000/-	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.10,000/-
Books :	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.30,000/-	Rs.30,000/-

Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology :

81. The department of ancient history, culture and archaeology was established in 1955. The staff strength is: professor 2, reader 3, lecturer 16, other technical staff 13. In addition, efforts are being made to fill the post of the vacant reader. The present enrolment is: undergraduate 1,317 students, postgraduate 321 students, and 22 research scholars. The faculty of the department is research-oriented, and the publication of 44 books (including 21 in press), and 184 research papers/articles, and award of 5 Ph.D. degrees to research scholars are to their credit during the last five years. Special areas of research are : pre-and-proto-history, history of archaeology, socio-economic history, comparative religion, puranic studies, art and architecture, ancient Indian polity, Nepal's history and culture, and South-east Asian history and culture. The department has carried out large-scale excavations of Kausambi area, and discovered evidence of neolithic and megalithic cultures and monuments in the Vindhya. The

contd...

department's museum displays exhibits obtained from various excavations. An enormous number of antiquities collected and excavated so far are lying stacked for want of space, furniture and equipment. The departmental library has about 1,200 books. The committee was deeply impressed by the excellent work done and academic achievement in teaching, research and excavations. This department is, it is understood, attracting researchers from other countries. This department needs encouragement from the State Government, the Government of India, and the Archaeological Survey of India. The department proposes to continue its excavations and explorations of Kausambi, Janga Valley and the Vindhya during the fifth plan period. The funds being limited, the committee could recommend the following only :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff :	1 Professor 2 Readers	2 Readers -	- -
Equipment :	Rs.1,60,000/- (for station wagon, exploration/excavation)	Rs.2,00,000/- (Museum)	Rs.50,000/- (Photography)
Books and Journals :	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.60,000/-	Rs.60,000/- (for publication of reports)

82. In view of the fact that it has been carrying out multi-disciplinary investigations which have paved way for a fruitful co-operation of archaeologists, geologists, palaeontologists, paleo-botanists, anthropologists, etc., the department is well-suited to function as a clearing-house and a coordinating agency for archaeological problems in various universities. The committee recommends that this department may be considered by the U.G.C. under its programme of special assistance.

Department of Medieval and Modern History :

83. The department of medieval and modern history was established in 1916. There are two professors (one in medieval and modern history, and the other in western history), three readers, eight lecturers, and 3 part-time lecturers. Five teachers hold research qualifications. The teaching faculty has to their credit 7 books and 82 research papers, and the award of 18 B. Phil and one D. Litt. degree during the fourth plan. Presently, the department has on its rolls 1,198 students in B.A. classes, 255 students in M.A. classes, and 30 research scholars for Ph.D. The department offers specialisation in the area-study of civilisation and cultural, economic and social history of USA. The department may usefully engage itself in the specialisation of the

contd...

study of the third world. The committee makes the following recommendations :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff :	2 Readers	1 Professor	-
Books :	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-
Equipment :	Rs. 10,000/- (Map & microfilm reader)	-	-

83-A. The artificial division in the subject of history into two departments, viz., department of modern and medieval history, and the department of ancient history, culture and archaeology is not conducive to the proper understanding and growth of the subject as an integral whole. At the undergraduate level effort should be made to teach the students whole of Indian history as well as histories of the other countries. Specialisation in any period of Indian history must begin only at the honours or the postgraduate stage. For the development of the study of the subject of history on most desirable lines, the university may set up a school of historical studies including these two departments. The courses of study and methods of teaching history in both the departments of history should be modernised and rationalised.

Department of Political Science :

84. The department of political science, established in 1928, provides instructions for B.A., M.A., Ph.D. and diploma courses in Local-self government (LSD) and Social service (DSS). The present teaching faculty consists of one professor, three readers, 11 lecturers, and one research assistant. Six teachers hold research degrees. The faculty has published six books and 33 research papers/articles during the fourth plan, and 9 Ph.D. and 1 D.Litt. degree were awarded to research workers during this period. The special areas of research are : political theory and thought, Indian government and politics, international relations and organisation, public administration, Local-self government, and Gandhian and International law. The department has undertaken an ICSSR-sponsored research study on 'Student agitations in Allahabad University 1942-72'. The present enrolment is : 804 students in undergraduate classes, 178 students in postgraduate course, and 11 research scholars enrolled for Ph.D. in addition there are 48 students in LSD, and 30 students in DSS. The department is research-oriented and organised six seminars during the last five years. The departmental library has about 2,000 books donated by the faculty and students. It subscribes to 33 journals. During the fourth plan, one post of reader specialising in political sociology approved by the UGC, was not filled up by the university. The building of the department sanctioned by the UGC during the second plan, still remains incomplete and a spillover as first charge on the fifth plan. This should be completed on priority basis. There is need for rationalisation and modernisation of courses of study. The department proposes to start four additional groups of study at the postgraduate stage, viz., political sociology, regional (south-east Asia) studies, international organisation, and public administration. The committee recommends as under :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff :	2 Readers (Political Sociology/ Political System/ Research Methodology)	1 Professor 1 Reader	-
Books :	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-
Building :	-	-	Rs. 2.00 lakhs



85. The department may discontinue the diploma courses so that its resources could be usefully employed towards raising the standard of undergraduate and postgraduate courses, and research work.

Sociology :

86. The University proposes to establish a department of sociology. The committee does not recommend the proposal at the present stage.

Department of Education :

87. Established in 1942, the department of education has been making steady progress, qualitatively as well as quantitatively. At the undergraduate stage, the enrolment has risen from 708 in 1966 to 1,243 in 1974. There are 24 students in M.Ed. course. The sanctioned strength of the teaching staff is two professors, two readers and six lecturers. The post of one reader is lying vacant, and three additional lecturers (including one part-time) are working at present. Six teachers possess research degree. The areas of specialisation are : teacher education for over-and-under-achievers, and personality studies. The faculty of the department has published 12 books and 47 research papers, and has to their credit the award of 6 D.Phil degree during the fourth plan period. Under its programme for the development of teacher education initiated during the fourth plan, the U.C. on the advice of a visiting committee for the purpose, sanctioned three readers, two lecturers, one coordinator (lecturer's grade), books and journals worth Rs.50,000/-, equipment for psychological laboratory Rs.50,000/-, and Rs.22,500/- for seminars, publication and extension work. This sanction could be implemented by the end of fifth plan, i.e. upto 1978-79 and will be a first charge on the fifth plan. This may be taken up on priority basis. The University has since obtained the necessary approval of U.P. State Government for these posts, and steps are being taken to fill them up. The committee recommends additional grants as under :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Books and Journals :	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.30,000/-	Rs.10,000/-
Equipment :	Rs.5,000/-	Rs.15,000/-	Rs.10,000/-
Building :	-	-	Rs.75,000/-

COMMERCE FACULTY :

Department of Economics :

88. The department of economics was established in 1887. There are 1 professor, 3 readers (including one officiating), and 17 lecturers.

contd...

The UGC sanctioned one post of professor in advanced monetary economics and 2 posts of readers during the fourth plan. These posts were not filled up due to a variety of reasons. All the members of the teaching faculty whom we met impressed upon the committee to recommend posts which are not tagged so that these could be filled in the plan period. Of the 21 teachers on the faculty, one reader and one lecturer possess Ph.D. degree, and the professor holds M.Sc. degree from the London School of Economics. The members of the teaching faculty, however, have attended international conferences and are research oriented in as much as they have to their credit 10 standard works on economic theory and applied economic problem, and have published about 84 research papers/articles during the fourth plan period. The department has potentialities for growth, research, and project-oriented work. The department has awarded 24 ph.D. degree and one D.Litt degree during the last plan period. The present enrolment is: 1239 students in undergraduate classes, 325 students in M.A. classes, and 56 research scholars enrolled for Ph.D. The departmental library stocks a good collection of 4000 books in various fields of economics mainly by donation through teachers and students. It subscribes to 20 journals. The department is extremely short of accommodation and we were informed that the classes have to be taken at six places. The university has already committed a large proportion of allocation towards building construction as spill-over from forth plan and the construction of new hostels, and the committee makes the following recommendations:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Two Readers	One Professor One Reader	One Res. Asstt.
Books and Journals.	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 70,000	Rs. 50,000/-
Building	-	-	Rs. 2,00,000/-

Department of Commerce and Business Administration:

89. The department of commerce and business administration is perhaps one of the oldest in northern India. It has one professor, four readers, 20 lecturers, two research assistants, and one case-analyst on its teaching faculty. Eleven teachers hold research qualifications. The department has a good record of research work to its credit 60 books and over 200 research articles/papers have been published by the members of the teaching faculty. The department is short of accommodation and is sharing it with economics department, which again needs it badly. At present the department provides instructions for B.Com., M.Com., M.B.A., Master of Business Statistics (MBS), diploma courses in business administration and industrial administration. The present enrolment of students is: B.Com (710), M.Com (348), M.B.A. (23), M.B.S. (35), Research scholars working for Ph.D. (8), D.B.A. (172), and D.I.A. (2). The requirements of MBA, MBS, DBA and DIA will be considered through the AICTE/ committee and, hence, this committee would not make any recommendations in this regard. The M.Com. programme needs to be rationalised and modernised. The committee makes the following recommendations.

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Two Readers	One Professor	-
Books	Rs.20,000	Rs.50,000	Rs.30,000
Building	-	-	Rs.2.00 lakhs

Centre for Gandhian Studies

90. With the assistance from the U.G.C. and the Gandhi Bhawan Nidhi, the Allahabad University established a Gandhi Bhawan in 1961. It has been holding regular classes on Gandhian thought on a voluntary basis. It organised a number of seminars and conferences on Gandhian thought. It brings out a quarterly journal on Gandhian Studies. It has so far published five books. It has a research and reference library containing about 3000 books, and it subscribes to a dozens journal from India and abroad. The university placed before the committee for the establishment of an Institute of Gandhian Studies to function as a separate teaching department. The committee could not agree to the proposal, and advised that Gandhian thought should be studied through an inter-disciplinary approach and paper(s) could be introduced in the postgraduate courses in economics, social work, sociology, political science, history, philosophy, education, etc. The committee recommended one research assistant and books worth Rs.20,000 in second priority.

FACULTY OF LAW

Department of Law

91. The department of law has two professors, four readers, 13 lecturers, and three part-time lecturers. Of these, six teachers hold research degrees. The department provides instruction in 1974-75 for LL.B. (1100 students), LL.M. (65 students in Part-I only), and D.Phil (seven research scholars). Major areas of specialisation at LL.M. stage are: jurisprudence, constitutional law, company law, and international law. The department organised a national seminar on 'laws' delays' in March 1971. The teaching faculty has to their credit 40 books and pamphlets, and 69 research articles published, and award of 7 D.Phil degrees during fourth plan period. The departmental library has about 7000 books and 4900 volumes of journals and reports, and it subscribes to 39 journals in law and 22 law reports. The incomplete building and extension of the law building needs to be completed on priority basis. This has been included in the spill over from IV plan. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Two Readers One Asstt. Librarian.	One Professor	2 Library Asstts.
Books	Rs.50,000	Rs.60,000	-
Building	-	Rs.25,000 (hall for law faculty)	-

.....

OTHER FACILITIES

University Library

92. The Central Library of the Allahabad University stocks 3,35,000 books and journals including 10,000 reference books and 558 rare manuscripts. It subscribes to 800 journals. The number of books and journals added during the fourth plan period were 45,315. The text-book section contains about 29,000 text books; The library opens on working days between 8.00 AM to 8.00 P.M. It does not open on Sundays and holidays. The average daily attendance and average daily issues during 1973-74, was reported as 2140 readers and 570 books respectively. In addition to reading seats for 150 students at the ground floor, there is another big hall containing about the same number of seats on the first floor for research scholars. The Uttar Pradesh Government's grant for library during 1973-74 was Rs.1,05,200 detailed as: Rs.75,000 for books and journals Rs.19,200 against library fee income, Rs.11,000 for purchase of books for MBA, DBA and B.Tech. courses. The corresponding figures for 1974-75 were Rs.1,31,000 - Rs.100,000, Rs.20,000 and Rs.11,000 respectively. The staff in the library including the lending library is: one assistant librarian, one chief cataloguer, three library assistants (senior), six junior assistants including one part-time, 23 book assistants including 3 part-time, one binder, one assistant binder, one assistant office superintendent, six routine clerks, and 12 peons, in the main library. The honorary librarian, a regular senior professor in the university department, is not a trained librarian.

93. In spite of the fact that it has been shifted to its newly constructed modern building with spacious accommodation, adequate stacking equipment and furniture which could be sufficient to meet the future needs for 10-15 years, the university library remains a store-house of books. Several hundred books are lying on the central tables of the reading halls. Most of these could be taken as lost for all practical purposes. It is almost impossible to find out a book from this humble. No wonder the students do not get reference or text books. The library service is not properly organised. The chaotic state even in stacks is rather a sad commentary on the academic functioning of the academic life of the university. It is, therefore, imperative that the cataloguing classification, and stacking in the library is reorganised to put the house in order 'as a top priority measure'. It was pleaded before the committee that the staff is inadequate, ill-equipped, and the general state of their moral is low. The professional staff approved by the University Grants Commission on the recommendation of the fourth plan visiting committee has not been appointed for want of proper sanction/assurance from the State Government.

...

94. Almost every department has a departmental library. In many a case the books and journals there have been donated by the students and teachers. These libraries have become a necessity, under the circumstances, as it was impossible to get books and journals from the central library. These libraries do not have any regular staff, and they keep open between 10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. The science departmental libraries are again in a hopeless condition. For want of adequate annual recurring grant from State government, even the present number of journals could not be subscribed due to increased cost, what to speak of adding new scientific journals. But these lead to avoidable duplication of books, journals and scarce resources. Some books and journals are acquired by various departments.

95. The committee makes the following recommendations:

1. A full-time trained librarian in a professional senior (grade-I) scale may be appointed, and the institution of honorary librarian abolished.
2. The damaged, mutilated, outdated and superseded books should be weeded out immediately in consultation with the departments concerned. Immediate steps should be taken for proper reclassification, recataloguing, and stacking of existing books. The State Government, we recommended, may make an adhoc grant of Rs.50,000 for the purpose.
3. The ideal solution to avoid wastage of scarce resources could be that the science library, housed in a properly equipped building in the science faculty, may serve all the science departments, and function as a research centre with back files of journals. The central library may largely serve the needs of humanities and social sciences, in addition to ordering, acquiring, and processing for all the satellite libraries on the campus and, at the same time, exercising administrative control over all.
4. In order to meet the increasing needs of books and journals for teaching and research in a university of the status of Allahabad University, and with the rapid spread of knowledge, an annual recurring grant of Rs.3.00 lakhs from the State Government is the minimum that we could recommend.
5. A thorough survey should be made of library resources before a new subject is added to the university curriculum.

.....

6. The central library and more particularly the text-book library should remain open on all days including Sunday, and there should be not more than 6 full holidays in a year.
7. While allocating annual recurring grants for books and journals, a handsome amount should be set apart for science journals and textbooks.
8. We have noted painfully that the Commission's approval for the plans and estimates for the construction of new library building was forthcoming as early as in May 1958, and the university actually started the construction in the second plan period, but the university has not been able to complete the project even by the beginning of the fifth plan, and that an amount of 3.05 lakhs (approx.) is available to the central library for the completion of building and fixtures, and equipment, as a spill-over from the previous plan period.
9. Librarian should be accorded high rank, and a library committee with representatives from each . . . faculty, may be constituted to function as an advisory body.
10. The following recommendations are made for the development of library:

	<u>I priority</u>	<u>II priority</u>	<u>III priority</u>
Staff	Professional (Senior Grade-I) Librarian - 1 Professional (Senior Grade-II) Dy. Librarian - 1 Professional Junior-2 Professional Asstt - 8	- - - - -	- - - - -
Books and Journals	Rs.1.00 lakh	Rs.7.00 lakhs	Rs.6.00 lakhs
Equipment	Rs.20,000	Rs.20,000	Rs.20,000

University Press

96. During the second five year plan period, the University Grants Commission sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. five lakhs on sharing basis for the establishment of a printing press. The university undertook the construction

.....

work during the second plan itself, and completed the building for the press in 1969. The university has not so far purchased the machines and equipment required for the press, and hence no staff- technical and otherwise- could be appointed so far. An amount of Rs.2,66,000 has been shown by the university as the spill-over for the establishment of the printing press; this will be the first charge on the fifth plan funds. The building has been used for a variety of purposes, and presently it was being used as a store of the engineering section.

97. The university authorities informed the committee that for want of sanction for the recruitment of necessary staff from the State Government and appropriate technical advice from the Superintendent Government Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, the project could not be completed. The committee felt deeply concerned at the tardy progress of the project, and expressed shock as to how, in spite of the prestigious Northern Regional Institute of printing and Technology, available nearby in Allahabad, the university could not set up the machinery, equipment, etc., for the press. The committee urged the University authorities and the State Government to coordinate their efforts so that the project could be completed without further delay.

#### Health Centre

98. The University dispensary is housed in a building with ten rooms. It has an outpatient department, and 24 beds for indoor patients. It has an X-Ray unit, and the staff consists of one whole-time medical officer, three part-time medical officers (including one lady doctor), three pharmacists, two nurses (one male and one female), one nursing orderly, and one X-Ray technician. The university proposed the following additional requirements for this centre: one whole-time senior medical officer in grade-I class-I, four whole-time medical officers (including one lady doctor), four part-time specialists for radiology, ophthalmology, dental, and pathology, four nurses, one pharmacist, one pathology laboratory assistant, one store-keeper, and an office assistant, additional equipments Rs.1,75,000 (including an ambulance), and extension of building (Rs.100,000). The committee could not recommend at present any further grant for the purpose, especially in view of the fact that UGC is reviewing the implementation of the scheme of establishment of health centres in the universities and colleges. The Allahabad University may approach the Commission separately when the scheme has been reviewed, and the Commission invites proposals in this regard. The grant for health centre may be outside the fifth plan allocation to the university.

.....

### Correspondence Courses

99. During the course of discussions for reducing the enrolment of students at the undergraduate stage with a view to improving the standard of education, the university authorities informed the committee that subject to the availability of government grant, the university has decided to introduce correspondence courses in B.A., M.A., B.Com., M.Co., and M.B. The committee cautioned that correspondence courses may not be started without adequate preparation and, in fact, these courses should be so organised as would lead to improvement of standards of education at this stage. The university was advised to benefit from the experiences of the Universities of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Meerut, Mysore, etc., in this regard.

### University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau

100. The bureau is housed in a portion of the delegacy lounge in M.C.C. campus of the University. Besides arranging career lectures and group discussions, the bureau has been providing information on careers, competitions, job opportunities, guidance on choice of careers/higher studies, etc. During the last five years, 237 students obtained full-time jobs and 85 part-time jobs under the placement services arranged by the bureau.

### The University Delegacy

101 Under Section 36(B) of the Allahabad University Act, the Delegacy is an authority which looks after the residence, health, discipline, and welfare of the non-resident students. The Allahabad area (municipal as well as cantonment) is divided into 21 delegacies, each under the charge of a president who is a teacher of the university. About 80% of university students are members of the delegacy. The university collects delegacy fee from the students. This collection is spent on maintaining a small staff, and to initiate and organise healthy activities among the students like games, sports, cultural, social and literary activities. It also provides library facilities at three delegacy centres, and common room for recreation and extra-curricular studies. There is an urgent need to increase the amenities provided in the delegacy services, and a demand of Rs.1.50 lakhs was made for increasing these facilities. The State Government should undertake a leading role in providing funds for improving library and common facilities, and construction of an auditorium. The university may claim some assistance from the UGC also, under its programme of student welfare, separately.

.....



### Student Residences

102 There are six hostels for men students and one hostel for women students, maintained by the university, providing residential accommodation to 813 men and 193 women students. The committee visited these hostels and found that the living conditions were deplorable and basic amenities were wanting. In addition, the university has recognised six hostels for men students, managed by private trust/societies, where 920 students are residing. The room rent to be paid by the students per month, is fixed by the university and is usually the same, we were informed, as for university maintained hostels. The condition of these hostels was no better. Only 16% of the total student enrolment could be provided residential accommodation. There is a great demand for further hostel accommodation.

103 Recently, the university has started construction of a men-student hostel containing 300 rooms costing Rs.36 lakhs, with 50:50 assistance from UGC and HUDCO. Another 50 rooms are being added to the ANJha hostel for men students at a cost of Rs.5.73 lakhs (the share of the UGC being Rs.2,71,400/-). In addition, the university proposes to add another 20 rooms to S.N. Hostel for women students with the help of a grant from Harijan Sahayak and Welfare Department of U.P. State Government. Additional hostel accommodation is expected to be completed by September 1976. Even then the position regarding accommodation to women students would remain acute, because they cannot live in private lodging in the city.

104. Though the committee appreciates the acute shortage of residential accommodation for students, but keeping in view the construction of additional accommodation already under implementation by the university and the acute financial stringency, the committee regrets its inability to recommend any additional allocation for the purpose during the current plan period.

105. The university has already constructed a dining hall at the A.N. Jha hostel. There is no attached kitchen, and has to be constructed. Electric fittings have yet to be made. The committee recommends that an amount of Rs.30,000 (UGC share) may be made in the first priority for its completion.

106. The maintenance of the hostels is extremely poor. Doors and furniture in the rooms are broken; plaster of the walls have gone off. Building is white-washed once a while. There is acute shortage of water in bath rooms, lavatories and latrines which keep stinking. Electric fittings are loose and, in many cases, switches are without covers which is

.....

most dangerous. The committee would like to impress upon the State Government and the University that the maintenance and repair of hostel building and furniture must be attended to immediately. The annual maintenance/repair grant which varies between Rs.250 to Rs.300 per hostel should be substantially raised by the State Government to at least Rs.10,000 per hostel per year.

### Teachers Residences

107 The University has provided residential accommodation to 58 teachers, out of a total teaching strength of about 400 teachers. The university has proposed Rs. six lakhs under second priority for the construction of additional accommodation for teachers. The committee, however, could not recommend any allocation for the purpose due to shortage of funds.

### Building Accommodation

Besides the acute shortage of building accommodation for class rooms, laboratories, tutorial/staff rooms, the general maintenance of the building is very poor. The committee would have very much liked to recommend substantial amount for additional building accommodation but, owing to a very large spill-over of Rs.27.35 lakhs which is mainly on building construction and furniture, as also construction of additional hostel accommodation sanctioned by the UGC . . . . . (UGC share Rs.20.71 lakhs), during the fifth plan prior to the visit of the committee, and the acute financial stringency, it had not been able to recommend any allocation for building construction under first and second priorities. An allocation of Rs.11.05 lakhs has been recommended for additional building accommodation under various departments mentioned earlier.

### Acknowledgement

The committee would like to record its thanks and appreciation of the cooperation given to it by the State Education Department, and the members of the University. The free and frank discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, the academic faculty, students, and other authorities enabled the committee to make its observations in the short time at its disposal. The committee is also grateful to the Chief Minister and Education Minister Uttar Pradesh who exchanged views with the committee at Lucknow. The committee hopes that its recommendations will serve effectively for the development of this seat of higher learning with a great tradition and potential, along a most desiring lines.

/of

---: 0 : ---

/Jaiswal/

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITYFifth plan Visiting CommitteeSummary of Financial Recommendations

Item	Priority I	Priority II	Priority III	Total
1. Spill over	27,35,269	-	-	27,35,269
2. basic Grants				
a) Books	5,00,000	-	-	5,00,000
b) Equipment	7,50,000	-	-	7,50,000
3. projects al- ready approved	21,46,440	-	-	21,46,440
<u>New Allocations</u>				
4. Additional Staff.	29,87,000	18,99,000	2,91,000	48,77,000
5. Books and Journals	6,25,000	17,50,000	12,80,000	36,55,000
6. Equipment	20,95,000	12,40,000	7,00,000	40,35,000
7. Buildings	30,000	-	10,75,000	11,05,000
8. Miscellaneous	1,80,000	2,50,000	50,000	4,80,000
 Grand Total:-	 117,48,709	 51,39,000	 33,96,000	 202,83,709

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

Additional Staff Recommended by Fifth  
Plan Visiting Committee.

....

S.No.	Department	I Priority				II Priority				Remarks
		P	R	L	Others	P	R	L	Others	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
.	Chemistry	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	
.	Physics	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	
.	Botany	-	1	-	1 Lecturer, 2 Ph.D. 1 Asstt. 1 Tech. 1 Assn.	1	-	-	-	
.	Zoology	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
.	Biochemistry and Home Science.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
.	Mathematics and Statistics	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	
.	Defence Studies	-	-	-	1 Cartogra- pher.	-	1	-	1	1 Demonstrator
.	Sanskrit & Prakrit	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	
.	Hindi	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	
0.	English studies & Modern European Languages.	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	
1.	Arabic & Persian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.	Urdu	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Philosophy	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Psychology	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	
5.	Fine Arts & Music	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	
6.	Geography	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Ancient History Culture & Archaeology	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	
8.	Modern & medieval History	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	
9.	Political Science	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	
0.	Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1.	Economics	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	
2.	Commerce and Business Admn.	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	
3.	Centre for Gandhian- Studies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 Res.Asstt.
4.	Law	-	2	-	1 Asstt.Lib- rarian Professional Junior)	1	-	-	-	
Total:-		9	22	8	2 Curator, 2 Ph.D. 2 TA, 1 Cartographer 1 Asstt.Lib.	10	17	2	1	1 Demont.& 1 RA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Central Instrumentation complex.									
a)	Machine Shop.	-	-	-	1 Foreman	-	-	-	1 Foreman	
b)	Electronic Shop	-	-	-	1 Engineer	-	-	-	1 Tech.Asst.	
					2 Tech.Asst.					
c)	Glass blowing Shop.	-	-	-	1 Foreman	-	-	-	2 Tech.Asst.	
d)	Technical Optics Shop.	-	-	-	1 Foreman	-	-	-	1 Tech.Asst.	
e)	Central Laboratory (for Stereo Scan microscope)	-	-	-	1 Foreman					
26.	University Library	-	-	-	1 Prof. Sr.(I) Librarian					
					1 Prof. Sr.(II) Dy.Librarian					
					2 Prof. Jr.(Asstt.Lib/Chief Classifier)					
					8 Prof. Asstts.					

Third Priority

S.No.	Department	P	R	L	Others
1.	Hindi			1	
2.	English Studies and Modern European.	1	1	-	-
3.	Psychology	-	-	1	-
4.	Fine Arts and Music.	-	-	1	-
5.	Economics	-	-	-	1 Res. Asstt.
6.	Law	-	-	-	2 Lib. Asstt.
		1	1	3	1 RA, 2 Lib.Asst

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

Fifth plan Visiting Committee Recommendations

No. Department	(Rupees in lakhs)							
	Books and Journals 100%				Equipment 100%			
	I Priority	II Priority	III Priority	Total	I Priority	II Priority	III Priority	Total
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chemistry	0.50	0.70	0.50	1.70	1.50	1.20	1.00	3.70
Physics	0.60	0.80	0.40	1.80	0.80	1.50	0.65	2.95
Botany	0.20	0.60	0.40	1.20	0.30	1.00	0.40	1.70
Zoology	0.20	0.60	0.40	1.20	1.00	1.40	0.40	2.80
Biochemistry and Home Science.	0.10	0.30	0.20	0.60	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.65
Mathematics and Statistics	0.60	1.00	1.00	2.60	0.20	0.30	-	0.50
Defence Studies	0.05	0.20	0.10	0.35	0.05	0.25	0.10	0.40
Central Instrumentation								
a) Machine Shop	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.50	0.50	1.25
b) Electronic Shop	-	-	-	-	1.25	1.60	1.00	3.85
c) Glass Blowing Shop	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.70	0.70	1.90
d) Technical Optics Shop.	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.50	0.70	1.60
e) Central Laboratory.	-	-	-	-	12.00	-	-	12.00
					Stereoscan Electron Microscope			
Sanskrit & prakrit Languages.	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30	-	-	-	-
Hindi	0.40*	0.50	0.40	1.30	-	-	-	-
English Studies & Modern European Languages.	0.25	0.50	0.30	1.05	-	-	-	-
Arabic & Persian	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.20	-	-	-	-
Urdu	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.25	-	-	-	-
Philosophy	0.15	0.35	0.10	0.60	-	-	-	-
Psychology	0.25	0.35	0.20	0.80	0.25	0.35	0.20	0.80
Fine Arts and Music.	0.05	0.20	0.15	0.40	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.70
					(including acoustics)			
Geography	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.70	0.15	0.20	0.10	0.45
Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology.	0.20	0.60	0.60	1.40	1.60	2.00	0.50	4.10
			(pub.)		(inclu- (Museum) (pho- ding Station wagon exploration & excavation)		tography )	
Medieval and Modern History	0.20	0.50	0.30	1.00	0.10	-	-	0.10
					(maps & microfilm reader)			

\*Including Rs.15,000/-  
publication of  
Dictionary

...2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20. Political Sc.	0.20	0.40	0.30	0.90	-	-	-	-	-
21. Education	0.10	0.30	0.10	0.50	0.05	0.15	0.10	0.30	-
22. Economics	0.20	0.70	0.50	1.40	-	-	-	-	-
23. Commerce and Business Admn.	0.20	0.50	0.30	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
24. Centre for Gandhian Studies	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-
25. Law	0.50	0.60	-	1.10	-	-	-	-	-
26. University Library	1.00	7.00	6.00	14.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.60	-
	6.25	17.50	12.80	36.55	20.95	12.40	7.00	40.60	-

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITYFifth plan Visiting Committee Recommendations  
Building Construction (UGC Share 50%)

.....

Department	(R. in lakhs)			Total
	Priority I	Priority II	Priority III	
1. Hindi	-	-	1.00	1.00
2. English studies and Modern European languages.	-	-	1.00	1.00
3. philosophy	-	-	0.50	0.50
4. psychology	-	-	1.25	1.25
5. Political Science	-	-	2.00	2.00
6. Education	-	-	0.75	0.75
7. Economics	-	-	2.00	2.00
8. Commerce and Business Admn.	-	-	2.00	2.00
9. Law	-	-	0.25	0.25
10. Kitchen/Dining room G.N.Jha Hostel.	0.30	-	-	0.30
	0.30	-	10.75	11.05



ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

Fifth plan Visiting Committee Recommendations  
Miscellaneous Schemes.

.....

Department	Rs. in lakhs UGC share 100%			Remarks
	Priority I	Priority II	Priority III	
Botany	0.50	-	-	Fern House with accessories.
Zoology	0.80	0.50	0.50	Animal House, BOD incubator and museum.
Central Instrumentation complex and laboratory.	0.50	2.00	-	To house stereoscan electron microscope and electronic workshop.
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

Enrolment and Teaching Staff in  
University Teaching Department: 1974.

...

Faculty/ Department	Enrolment					Teachers					Staff Student Ratio.
	Under- gradu- ate	post- gradu- ate	Res- earch	Dip- loma Certi- ficate	Total	Prof- essor	Rea- der	Lect- urer	To- tal		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<u>Faculty of Arts</u>											
Sanskrit and Prakrit Lang.	1345	208	-	33	1586	1	4	12	17	1:93	
Hindi	1617	618	54	75	2364	2	5	18	25	1:95	
English Studies & Modern Euro- pean languages.	1311	293	33	83	1720	1	11	26	38	1:46	
Arabic & Persian	75	13	2	-	90	1	1	6	8	1:11	
Urdu	223	50	14	124	411	1	2	5	8	1:51	
Philosophy	934	218	8	-	1160	2	3	8	13	1:89	
Psychology	149	48	11	-	208	1	2	3	6	1:34	
Fine Arts & Musi	220	23	9	144	403	-	-	2	2	1:204	
Geography	545	181	10	-	736	1	2	8	11	1:67	
Ancient History Culture and Archaeology	1817	321	22	-	2160	2	3	16	21	1:103	
Modern & Medi- eval History	1198	255	30	-	1493	2	3	11	16	1:93	
Pol. Science	804	178	11	78	1071	1	3	11	15	1:71	
Education	1243	24	-	-	1267	2	2	6	10	1:127	
Total* (A)	4243	2755	251	537	7786	18	44	149	211	1:37	
<u>Faculty of Science</u>											
Chemistry	551	116	97	-	764	3	7	27	37	1:21	
Physics	371	83	72	28	554	2	7	19	28	1:20	
Botany	254	34	41	-	359	1	5	14	20	1:18	
Zoology	256	79	18	-	353	1	4	16	21	1:17	
Biochemistry & Home Science	33	21	-	-	54	-	1	5	6	1:9	
Mathematics and Statistics	504	247	13	-	764	1	5	16	22	1:35	
Defence Studies	276	25	3	-	304	-	2	5	7	1:44	
Total* (B)	770	635	244	28	1677	8	31	102	141	1:12	
<u>Faculty of Commerce</u>											
Economics	1239	325	56	-	1620	1	3	17	21	1:79	
Commerce and Business Admn.	710	406	8	174	1298	1	4	20	25	1:52	
Total* (C)	710	406	8	174	1298	2	7	37	46	1:52	
<u>Faculty of Law</u>											
Law	1400	65	7	-	1472	2	4	16	22	1:67	
Total* (D)	1400	65	7	-	1472	2	4	16	22	1:67	
and Total:-	7123	3861	510	739	12233	29	83	287	399	1:31	

Note: \*Totals will not tally as one student might have been counted against more than one subject.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

ANNUAL EXAMINATION RESULTS - 1974

No.	Examination	Part-I			Part-II		
		Appeared	Passed	Pass %	Appeared	Passed	Pass %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	B.A.	5482	3441	62.76%	3650	2633	72%
2.	B.Sc.	1236	609	49.2%	1024	721	70.41%
3.	B.Sc.(Home Sc.)	17	13	76.5%	5	5	100%
4.	B.Sc.(Home Acc.)	10	10	100%	21	18	85%
5.	B.Com.	602	376	62.5%	291	214	79.2%
6.	LL.B.	1162	543	46.52%	877	844	96.24%
					303	290	75.70%
7.	LL.M.		N.A.		18	13	72.2%
8.	M.Com.	169	156	92.3%	133	118	88.72%
9.	M.Sc.(Bio-Chem.)	11	11	100%	11	11	100%
10.	M.Sc. (phy)	41	41	100%	41	38	92.6%
11.	M.Sc. (Chem.)	56	51	91.07%	55	53	96.36%
12.	M.Sc.(Agr.Chem.)	7	3	42.85%	4	4	100%
13.	M.Sc. (Zoo)	38	31	81.57%	34	34	100%
14.	M.Sc. (Agr.Zool.)	3	3	100%	3	3	100%
15.	M.Sc. (Bot.)	33	29	87.87%	32	31	96.87%
16.	M.Sc.(Agr.Bct.)	1	-	0%	4	3	75%
17.	M.Sc. (Maths.)	130	76	58.46%	107	98	91.58%
18.	M.Sc. (Stat.)	9	9	100%	9	9	100%
19.	M.Sc.(Def.Studies)	12	12	100%	9	9	100%
20.	M.A. (Sansk.)	123	108	89.3%	84	83	99%
21.	M.A. (Hindi)	319	302	94.7%	214	209	97%
22.	M.A. (English)	125	102	82%	96	71	81%
23.	M.A. (Arabic)	1	1	100%	2	2	100%
24.	M.A. (Persian)	6	6	100%	1	1	100%
25.	M.A. (Urdu)	24	23	95.8%	16	16	100%
26.	M.A.(Phil.)	132	107	82%	98	91	95%
27.	M.A.(Anc.Hist.)	153	150	98%	143	138	97%
28.	M.A.(Mod. & Med. History)	144	136	95%	119	118	99%
29.	M.A.(Pol.Science)	85	82	97%	72	72	100%
30.	M.A. (Geography)	91	85	94%	88	83	93.2%
31.	M.A.(Math.)	7	4	57%	4	4	100%
32.	M.A.(Economics)	158	147	93%	130	130	100%
33.	M.A.(Psy.)	25	25	100%	23	23	100%
<u>Diplomas/Certificates</u>							
34.	L.S.G.D.	18	14	77%	-	-	-
35.	D.SS	12	11	91%	-	-	-
36.	Painting	24	24	100%	-	-	-
37.	French	31	29	93.5%	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38.	German	45	38	84.4%	-	-	-
39.	Russian	22	19	86.3%	-	-	-
40.	Applied Arts & Crafts.	4	4	100%	-	-	-
41.	Music (Junior)	5	5	100%	-	-	-
42.	photographs (Sr.)	11	10	90	-	-	-
43.	Sanskrit	6	6	100%	-	-	-
44.	Punjabi	4	4	100%	-	-	-
45.	Bengali	10	10	100%	-	-	-
46.	Telegu	1	1	100%	-	-	-
47.	Chinese	2	2	100%	-	-	-
48.	Music (Senior)	3	3	100%	-	-	-
49.	Urdu (Senior)	5	4	80%	-	-	-
50.	Ancient Iranian and pahinari	1	1	100%	-	-	-
51.	Photography (Sr.)	37	37	100%	-	-	-
52.	Urdu (Junior)	57	23	40%	-	-	-

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION RESULTS 1974

S.No.	Examination	Part-I			Part-II		
		Appeared	passed	Pass %	Appeared	Passed	Pass %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	B.A.	335	213	63.85%	215	174	80.8%
2.	B.Sc.	72	60	83.3%	36	33	91.7%
3.	B.Sc.(Home Sc.)		-		2	2	100%
4.	B.Com.	30	23	76.6%	11	9	81.81%

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITYStatement of Spill over from IV plan period.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1.	Construction of lounge & quarters of International Hostel.	45,000
2.	Construction of Urinals & Sanitary	22,500
3.	Construction of Tube wells & Overhead Tank	3,57,500
4.	Construction of Cycle Shads	15,000
5.	Construction of Ext. Law faculty Building	1,20,000
6.	Construction of Teachers Hostel	10,000
7.	Construction Ext. Ancient History and Arch. Department.	11,667
8.	Construction of Extension of Botany Deptt.	15,000
9.	Construction of Bio Chemistry	10,000
10.	Construction of Chemistry Laboratory	14,000
11.	Construction of Law Building	7,725
12.	Construction of Education Building	57,334
13.	Construction of Ancient History	51,000
14.	Construction of International Hostel	37,400
15.	Construction of Geography	71,000
16.	Construction of political Science Building	49,070
17.	Construction of Science (Phy., Chem., Bot.)	91,840
18.	Construction of Mths. Building	99,853
19.	Construction of Psychology	45,000
20.	Construction of Library Building	3,04,933
21.	Construction of N.R.S.C. (Boys)	7,500
22.	Construction of Class IV Staff quarters	1,12,500
23.	Construction of Bath rooms & W.C.	5,000
24.	Construction of Gandhi Bhavan	5,000
25.	Construction of Green House	10,000
26.	Construction of Kitchen & Dinning Hall at S.D.I.	40,000
27.	Construction of Temp. control Tank	1,444
28.	Construction of Music Building	75,000
29.	Furniture G.N. Jha Hostel	12,500
30.	Rewiring G.N. Jha Hostel	20,000
31.	Furniture for Sc. Deptt. (including fittings & distilled water)	98,333
32.	Furniture Ancient History Department	50,000
33.	Furniture Botany Department	9,430
34.	photo Room Botany (Air Conditioning)	5,667
35.	Furniture Hostel	10,000
36.	Conversion of DC into A.C.	28,333
37.	Improvement of Hostel facilities	2,000
38.	Staff Rs.108931(H) Rs.21509 (S)	1,30,440
39.	Teacher Education Department 287500(R) Printing press including 122500(NR) machinery etc.	4,10,000 2,66,000
		<u>27,35,269</u>

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITYINCOME OF THE UNIVERSITY FROM VARIOUS SOURCES - 1966-67 to 1973-74.

S. No.	Head of Income	Rupees in Lakhs								
		1966-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Tuition fee	11.47	12.64	13.29	13.69	13.23	15.91	15.57	15.21	
2.	Diploma fee	0.25	0.03	0.30	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.45	
3.	Lab. & Lib. fee	0.59	0.72	0.75	0.79	0.76	0.83	0.87	0.55	
4.	Examination fee	2.73	3.20	4.51	5.07	4.81	4.64	6.76	8.17	
5.	Diploma fee	0.03	0.36	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.07	
6.	Fee other than items 1 to 5 above	0.90	1.09	1.33	1.58	1.46	1.83	1.69	1.69	
7.	Hostel room rent	0.76	0.75	0.78	0.72	0.75	0.85	0.83	0.89	
8.	Miscellaneous	0.99	0.95	1.17	0.97	0.60	0.95	1.00	0.07	
9.	State Govt. grant	30.75	41.01	45.02	64.41	42.78	49.96	59.26	103.72	
10.	UGC/CSIR/AEC etc.									
a.	U.G.C. S'ship	2.82	3.02	4.51	5.11	4.26	4.21	4.31	4.56	
b.	UGC books	0.83	1.88	2.05	1.16	3.30	1.81	0.16	2.16	
c.	Dev. grant U.G.C.	12.71	8.52	7.57	10.85	13.37	5.99	7.66	4.59	
d.	C.S.I.R S'ship	5.84	5.49	5.37	9.29	9.11	6.06	4.58	5.37	
e.	Dev. grant state	3.69	1.64	3.44	2.29	3.84	0.87	6.52	3.32	
f.	state CSIR S'ship	0.60	0.25	0.11	0.69	0.90	0.82	1.09	0.72	
g.	Atomic Energy Res.	-	0.08	0.09	0.43	0.74	0.87	0.77	0.47	
h.	General S'ship	5.06	4.38	4.71	6.35	5.31	6.78	7.23	9.77	

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITYEXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF  
VARIOUS ITEMS - 1966-67 to 1973-74.

No.	Head of expenditure.	Rupees in lakhs								
		1966-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Provisional		
	Salaries	30.96	39.74	39.80	42.52	44.29	47.78	47.21	48.56	
	Allowances	5.67	4.53	9.36	9.83	10.11	10.86	16.09	19.64	
	P.F.contribution	2.34	2.57	3.04	3.14	3.27	3.56	3.90	4.57	
	T.A.	0.77	0.91	0.90	1.00	1.23	1.11	1.13	1.49	
	Contingencies	1.32	2.20	2.38	2.61	2.40	2.50	2.26	2.94	
	Annual repairs	1.17	1.53	1.90	1.67	1.57	0.97	1.02	2.25	
	Laboratory	1.52	2.00	2.71	2.88	2.94	2.65	2.89	2.70	
	Library	0.66	0.69	1.02	1.07	0.16	1.04	1.06	1.29	
	Printing	1.46	1.88	2.12	2.12	3.62	2.00	2.38	3.13	
	Scholarships and medals.	2.69	3.41	2.82	3.78	3.64	4.16	4.23	1.55	
	Examination charges	0.31	0.32	0.38	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.68	
	Remuneration	2.59	2.72	2.98	3.29	2.99	3.09	2.57	6.56	
	Miscellaneous	2.43	2.41	2.97	3.42	2.94	5.69	3.58	3.86	
	U.G.C. S'hip	2.81	3.27	4.20	4.98	3.91	4.53	3.47	3.97	
	U.G.C. books	0.08	1.29	2.40	1.32	3.33	0.90	0.34	2.68	
	Development expenses									
	(Building)	10.86	4.90	7.34	10.25	12.14	3.70	3.33	5.77	
	" Others	4.90	4.33	6.50	5.59	4.66	2.69	5.04	7.96	
	CSIR S'hip.	5.42	5.76	6.65	9.29	9.48	6.06	4.51	4.05	
	State CSIR scheme	0.50	0.44	0.15	0.59	0.68	0.95	0.84	0.98	
	Atomic Energy Res.	-	0.09	0.11	0.39	0.73	0.77	0.77	0.52	
	General Scholarship	4.58	3.88	4.26	6.47	5.21	5.15	7.02	6.01	



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

**REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE TO ASSESS THE  
FIFTH PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS OF THE UNIVERSITY  
OF GORAKHPUR**

The University Grants Commission appointed a visiting committee to assess the fifth plan development proposals of the University of Gorakhpur. The committee consisted of the following:

1. Professor B.M. Johri, Convener  
Retd. Professor of Botany  
Delhi University.
2. Professor P. Venkateswarulu,  
Department of Physics,  
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
3. Professor R.V. Gopala Rao,  
Department of Chemistry,  
Jadavpur University, Calcutta-32
4. Professor P.N. Srivastava,  
School of Life Sciences,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
5. Professor R.S. Misra,  
Department of Mathematics  
Banaras Hindu University.
6. Professor D.S. Nag, \*  
Department of Economics,  
Jabalpur University.
7. Professor S.R. Mehrotra,  
Fellow,  
Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla.
8. Professor S.K. Mukherjee,  
Department of Political Science,  
Calcutta University.
9. Professor R. Rath,  
Department of Psychology,  
Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.
10. Professor Dool Singh,  
Department of Commerce & Management,  
Kurukshetra University.
11. Professor V.R. Taneja,  
Department of Education,  
Panjab University, Chandigarh.

---

\* Professor Nag could not visit the university.

12. Professor S.D. Kishore,  
Department of Hindi,  
Bihar University, Muzaffarpur.

13. Professor Prabhat Chandra,  
Department of Geology,  
Jabalpur University.

14. Dr. A.P. Mehrotra,  
Director of Higher Education,  
Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad,  
(U.P. Govt. nominee)

15. Shri Y.D. Sharma,  
Deputy Secretary  
UGC, New Delhi.

Secretary

2. The committee visited the Gorakhpur University on April 28-29, 1975, and held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, deans of faculties, heads of departments, teachers and other authorities of the university. The committee also discussed with the student representatives and teacher representatives matters concerning their welfare and development of corporate life within the campus. The committee also visited various departments, and the library, hostels, health centre etc.

## II - BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES

3. The University of Gorakhpur was established in 1957 under the Gorakhpur University Act of 1956 (UP Act No. XX). It is a teaching-cum-affiliating university and its jurisdiction extends over the area comprising the 14 districts of Gorakhpur, Deoria, Basti, Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur, Gonda, Bahraich, Jampur, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Faizabad, Mirzapur, and Varanasi. The university has at present seven faculties, i.e. arts, science, commerce, law, engineering, medicine and agriculture, and 23 university teaching departments imparting instructions for undergraduate and postgraduate courses as well as research, as detailed below:

<u>Faculty</u>	<u>Department</u>
<u>Faculty of Arts</u>	English, Hindi, Urdu, Modern & Medieval History, Ancient History, Culture & Archaeology, Sociology, Geography, Political Science, Philosophy, Psychology, Fine Arts & Music, Education, Foreign languages, and Sanskrit, Pali, and Prakrit.
<u>Faculty of Science</u>	Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Military Science, and Mathematics & Statistics.
<u>Faculty of Commerce</u>	Commerce, and Economics
<u>Faculty of Law</u>	Law
<u>Faculty of Engineering</u>	Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical
<u>Faculty of Medicine</u>	
<u>Faculty of Agriculture</u>	

4. Instructions for the faculties of engineering and medicine are imparted in the M.M.M. College of Engineering and (the recently established) Medical College, both at Gorakhpur. In the faculty of agriculture, teaching for B.Sc.(Ag) and M.Sc.(Ag) is done only in eight affiliated colleges. The requirements of faculties of engineering, medicine and agriculture, and masters courses in business administration, are outside the purview of the committee.

5. Affiliated colleges The number of colleges affiliated to Gorakhpur University in 1974-75 is 116 - 98 undergraduate colleges, and 18 postgraduate colleges. The distribution of undergraduate colleges is: general education (B.A./B.Sc./B.Com.,) colleges 76, general education colleges with B.Ed. 17, general education colleges with LL.B. 3, general education college with B.Ed. and LL.B. 1 and engineering college 1. The postgraduate colleges are distributed as : colleges providing M.A./M.Sc. course -2, college providing M.A./M.Sc. and LL.B.-1, colleges providing M.A./M.Sc. and B.Ed. 10, and colleges providing M.A./M.Sc. with B.Ed. and LL.B. 4. The 8 affiliated colleges providing agricultural education have been included above, and not shown separately. The names of the colleges under each category are given in Annexure 1.

6. Enrolment in affiliated colleges: The total enrolment in all the courses of affiliated colleges in 1973-74 was 61465 students. Its break-up according to faculties was: arts 33771 students, science 12061 students, commerce 885 students, education 5460 students, engineering 370 students, agriculture 1283, and law 2635 students. The distribution by stages of instruction was: undergraduate (first degree) 56119 students, postgraduate 5314 students and research 32 students. Further breakup according to stages of instruction under each faculty was as under:

Faculty/Stage	Enrolment			Total
	Under-graduate	Post-graduate	Research	
1. Arts	34,711	4,040	20	38,771
2. Science	10,960	1,070	11	12,061
3. Commerce	738	146	1	885
4. Education	5,460	-	-	5,460
5. Engineering	370	-	-	370
6. Agriculture	1,225	58	-	1,283
7. Law	2,635	-	-	2,635
Total:	56,119	5,314	32	61,465

7. Teachers in affiliated Colleges: The total strength of teachers (including Principals) in all the 116 affiliated colleges in 1973-74 was 2519 distributed as: arts subjects 1,239, science subjects 672, commerce 52, education 245, engineering 59, agriculture 125, law 56, and others 15.

Enrolment and Academic Staff in University Teaching Departments.

8. The break-up of enrolment and teaching strength by faculties in the university teaching departments at Gorakhpur during 1973-74 was as under:

GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY

S. No.	Faculty	Enrolment					Teaching Staff				
		Under-graduate	Post-graduate	Research ch.	Diploma certificate.	Total	Prof.	Reader	Lecturer	Total	Staff-Student Ratio
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Arts(including Education)	2231	1770	288	324	4613	11	17	120	143	1:31
2.	Science	454	552	162	-	1174	5	23	77	105	1:11
3.	Commerce	336	119	10	16	481	1	2	13	16	1:30
4.	Law	1128	20	7	15	1170	-	1	12	13	1:90
<b>Total:</b>		<b>4149</b>	<b>2467</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>7438</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>1:26</b>

9. About 10% of the student pursued legal education, 62% students were enrolled for courses in arts subjects, 16% in science subjects and 6% students in commerce and economics. According to the stages of instruction 50% of the students were undergoing teaching for bachelor's degree, 33% student for postgraduate courses, 11% for the research degree and certificate and diploma courses. The total teaching strength of 282 teachers is distributed as: professors 17, readers 43, and lecturers 222. The staff student ratio varied between 1:11 in science faculty to 1:90 in Law faculty as compared to over-all similar ratio of 1:26 in all the faculties. The break-up of the enrolment and teaching staff ratio in various departments and at various stages of instruction may be seen at annexure-II. The university could not however supply information of enrolment in B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com. courses separately for the year 1974-75, either during the visit of the committee or even by November despite repeated requests. The total enrolment in the university was reported as 8465(approx.) in 1974-75. The totals of the annexure will not tally as one undergraduate student has been shown against more than one subject.

10. Examination Results: The results of various examinations conducted by the Gorakhpur University for the candidates of university teaching departments as also affiliated colleges, in 1973, are given in Annexure III

11. The University Campus: The total area of the Gorakhpur University campus spreads over 200 acres. The university has on its campus the Pant Block housing the administrative offices, the departments of botany, zoology, chemistry, military science, and philosophy. Adjacent to it is the Najithia Block presently housing the departments of physics and mathematics. The three storeyed building of the arts faculty has about 200 rooms, large and small, and houses all the arts departments. The green house, and animal house are adjuncts to the departments of botany, and zoology. Then, there are the buildings of the psychology and law departments. The departments of commerce and education are located in the old Maharana Pratap college building. The university library has shifted to the newly constructed building. There are three hostels for students, one delegacy lodge for men students, one men's hostel with a separate postgraduate students block, and one hostel for men is nearing completion. Besides, the university has quarters for teaching and non-teaching staff, two teachers hostels, health centre, student centre located in newmen's hostel, a students home, a guest house-cum-staff club, a small gymnasium, and playgrounds for cricket, football, basket-ball, volleyball, and an atheletic track. The university delegacy provides recreational and extra-curricular facilities to non-residential students.

### III - IMPLEMENTATION OF FOURTH PLAN PROPOSALS

12. Financial outlay and spill over During the fourth plan period 1966-74, the U.G.C. on the recommendation of the visiting committee, agreed to provide assistance for the development projects of Gorakhpur University to the extent of Rs 66,05,000 which included a spillover of Rs.24,50,000 from the schemes approved during the previous plan periods, Rs. 6,19,000 towards the schemes approved before the visit of the visiting committee and Rs.33,36,000 for the schemes recommended by the visiting committee. In addition, the Commission provided special assistance of Rs.5,60,000 for the development of teacher education outside the fourth plan allocation of the university. The total developmental grants released to the Gorakhpur University during the fourth plan ending 31.3.1974 amounted to Rs 58,11,566. There is, however, a spill-over of Rs.17,99,472 annexure IV. This includes a spillover of Rs.5,05,000 on teacher education extended upto fifth plan, and would be a first charge on the funds to be made available during the current plan. Construction of building constitute 86% of the spillover.

13. The Gorakhpur University filled 20 posts of readers against one post of professor and 21 posts of readers sanctioned by the Commission during the fourth plan. One post each of professor and reader could not be filled in by 31.3.1974.

14. The extension/construction of the buildings for the departments of zoology, physics, mathematics, chemistry, psychology, law, arts faculty and staff quarters, teachers hostels, men and women students hostels, health centre, students home, ~~guests~~ guest house-cum-staff club etc,

had almost been completed by the end of fourth plan. The furniture and fittings have been fixed, and these buildings are now in use.

15. During the last five years the teaching faculty in various departments has to their credit the award of 101 research (Ph.D.) degrees. Their breakup, according to faculties was: arts 55, commerce 5, science 40 and law 1.

16. During the fourth plan period the number of students in the university teaching departments rose from 3949 to 7872. The number of affiliated colleges increased from 47 to 116 during the same period, and the number of students in affiliated colleges from 16,015 to 61465 (in 1973-74). At the beginning of the fourth plan none of the colleges offered postgraduate studies, while in 1973-74 there were 18 such colleges.

17. The departments of physics, botany, and zoology, modernized the courses of study at the undergraduate stage and, introduced semester system in the postgraduate courses.

18. University Finances: The position of the finances of the University of Gorakhpur during the period 1966-67 to 1974-75 was as under:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u> (Rupees in lakhs)	<u>Expenditure</u>
1966-67	37.86	53.09
1967-68	59.44	55.50
1968-69	62.00	60.25
1969-70	62.34	68.12
1970-71	75.13	78.65
1971-72	85.10	92.61
1972-73	79.60	95.39
1973-74	99.34	105.49
1974-75	115.71	109.39

19. Further details of income from various sources and expenditure on various items may be seen in annexures V and VI.

20. The university spent Rs. 2,06,327.40, Rs. 1,99,408.19, and Rs. 2,13,508.91 on the purchase of books and journals during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 respectively from the revenue budget.

IV - FIFTH PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

21. Grants already committed Besides the spill-over of Rs. 17,99,472 mentioned in para 12 above, the Commission had already committed the following assistance to the Gorakhpur University, prior to the visit of the committee:

Basic grant for the Purchase of

i. Books and Journals	Rs. 3,00,000
ii. Equipment	<u>Rs. 5,00,000</u>
	<u>Rs. 8,00,000</u>

22. In addition, the Commission had also approved, in principle, to provide assistance for the construction of a 300-room hostel for which the matching share was to be provided by the state government in the form of loan from Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). The Vice-Chancellor informed us that the HUDCO has withdrawn their offer of loan and, hence, the university may not be in a position to provide the matching share for the proposed hostel. The University, therefore, withdrew the proposal and pleaded that the committee may consider providing assistance for the construction of additional accommodation for various teaching departments.

23. The proposals: For the fifth plan period, the Gorakhpur University was requested to send proposals within a ceiling of Rs. 100 lakhs as UGC share, divided into three categories as: first priority programmes Rs. 50 lakhs including spill-over scheme and projects already approved, and second and third priority programmes Rs. 25 lakhs each. The Commission also suggested the general norms of allocation as : building construction 25%, additional staff 27%, books 20%, equipment 20%, and miscellaneous 8%.

24. The Gorakhpur University sent proposals involving a total expenditure of Rs. 1,14,55,573 - Rs. 76,53,520 for first priority, Rs. 23,01,740 for second priority, and Rs. 15,00,313 for third priority. The distribution into various projects/faculties was as under:

Item/ Faculty	First Priority	Second Priority	Third Priority	Total
1. Spillover	12,03,100*	-	-	12,03,100*
2. Faculty of Arts.	17,89,940	6,57,880	3,81,573	28,39,393
3. Faculty of Science	22,18,860	11,07,400	9,33,600	42,59,860
4. Faculty of Commerce	3,53,960	1,77,640	1,47,640	6,79,240
5. Faculty of Law	2,12,640	98,820	37,500	3,48,960
6. Building	18,75,000	2,50,000	-	21,25,000
<b>Total:</b>	<u>76,53,520</u>	<u>23,01,740</u>	<u>15,00,313</u>	<u>1,14,55,573</u>

\*This figure has been corrected to 17,99,472

25. State Policy on Higher Education: The representative of the UP State Education Department assured the committee that the matching share will be made available from the state for all such proposals/projects which are approved by the UGC, and that no project will suffer for want of matching share from the state government. Shri H.N. Bahuguna also assured the committee that the State Government will try to do much more, than is expected of it, in the form of matching share and that the necessary sanction, wherever required would not be delayed resulting in non-implementation of approved projects. He also informed that the Uttar Pradesh is the first state in the country which accepted and implemented the revised pay scale for university and college teachers.

#### V. MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

26. After a detailed assessment of various proposals and discussions with university authorities, the committee makes the following observations and recommendations:

#### A. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

27. Originally conceived as a university in a rural setting, the Gorakhpur University has developed into an uninviting imitation of the existing pattern of the teaching-cum-affiliating university. The enrolment in the university teaching departments doubled to 7872 during the fourth plan ending 1973-74. The rate of increase was the same in undergraduate as well as postgraduate classes. During the same period the number of affiliated colleges increased two-and a half times, but the enrolment therein rose to almost four times.

28. There was not a single affiliated college imparting postgraduate education in 1966-67. It was in 1970 that the university started granting affiliation to postgraduate courses in the colleges, and by 1973-74 there were as many as 18 such affiliated colleges. And, even in the town of Gorakhpur, the headquarter of the university, St. Andrew's college had been granted affiliation for postgraduate (M.A./M.Sc.) courses in Hindi, Political Science, Mathematics, botany and chemistry. At the end of fourth plan period, the enrolment in postgraduate courses in affiliated colleges was 5314 students, as compared to 2550 students in university teaching departments, i.e. for every one postgraduate student in the university departments there are two postgraduate students in affiliated colleges. Further, 42% of the total student population in the university teaching departments pursue B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. courses. On the one hand, the major portion of limited resources of the university is claimed by undergraduate education and, on the other hand, double the number of postgraduate students receive instructions in colleges which hardly have the basic minimum requirements for postgraduate courses. There is not only no optimum utilisation of scarce resources at the university, but also does it lead to dilution of standards of university education.

29. For higher education, quality is of utmost importance, and educational standards must be coinage of international currency. With a view to achieving a high standard of education, the committee suggests that the university should concentrate on postgraduate education and research, and should take immediate and effective steps to dispense with undergraduate education and transfer it to college



Unless the concept of developing a selected strong centre of postgraduate studies is accepted by the university and state government, and adequate facilities made available for its growth, no postgraduate department should be allowed outside the university campus. Additional undergraduate colleges should be opened to reduce the rush for admissions to the university. The university campus should be restricted to meritorious students only. The number of students in the postgraduate courses should be limited according to resources. The practice of allowing admission even towards the end of the session shall have to be stopped forthwith. The university may consider the desirability of instituting correspondence courses for undergraduate studies.

30. The standard of postgraduate education also depends on the undergraduates who are educated at the 116 affiliated colleges. There is need for strengthening the academic and other facilities in these colleges. Each college should have a small development panel representing management, teachers, students and, if possible, local bodies or state government, for its future development suiting the local as well as academic needs.

31. There is a lot of inbreeding in the university. Within the prescribed selection procedures, recruitment to teaching posts should be made strictly on an all-India merit, and efforts should be made to bring outstanding scientists, teachers, and scholars to the university, from any part of the country and even from abroad, so that its standard could be raised. Promotion alone should not be the criteria for filling higher posts, and no post should remain unfilled for more than six months.

32. The committee noted, painfully, that the tone and tenor of discipline and sense of duty and of responsibility in the authorities and officials in the university was at the lowest ebb. The campus presents a picture of neglect and dislocation. The hostels are in a poor condition. Wardens and superintendents do not care to visit the hostels at all; what to talk of attending to the genuine needs of the residents. Mess arrangements are conspicuous by their complete absence. The condition of the library is indeed deplorable.

33. The committee would urge the university to attach highest importance to the enforcement of discipline, and sense of responsibility in its various departments. It envisages the maximum restraint and exemplary display of dedicated work, and discipline on the part of teachers. Only then normalcy could be restored in a university. Unless the university faces new challenges and reacts to them in an imaginative and creative manner, it cannot move to new horizons of integrated growth, development, and excellence. Its functioning would be more meaningful, and contribution to the life of the nation more valuable if its format, and organization are vitally related to the needs and heritage of the area it is meant to serve. The university may constitute a committee representing various constituents of the university community and the state government to consider necessary steps in this direction.

34. For ensuring optimum utilisation of existing scarce resources and avoiding unnecessary duplication of effort, the need and importance of active collaboration and academic liaison between the various departments cannot be over-emphasised. This is also necessary from the point of view of inter-disciplinary approach for providing job-orientation to courses suited to local requirements. There ought to be greater inter-action between various departments, viz. history and political science, history and economics, political science and economics, modern history and ancient history and archaeology, ancient history and Sanskrit, botany and zoology, and other bio-sciences, etc.

35. The university should actively undertake innovation and experimentation in such matters as internal assessment, tutorials, seminars, examination reform, semester system, formation of schools of study of related disciplines rather than maintenance of rigid departmental compartments. The number of lectures could be cut down to provide for tutorials, seminars, internal assessment, etc.

36. The university may assume academic leadership and encourage the staff to make maximum use of faculty improvement programmes such as summer institutes, seminars, orientation/refresher courses, national associatship, visiting professorships, study leave, faculty exchange, teacher fellowships, etc. It should also organise summer institutes, seminars, refresher courses, etc, for teachers of affiliated colleges. The Commission has made provision for faculty improvement programmes outside the plan funds.

37. Planning is an all-involving continuous process. It requires proper implementation, coordination, assessment, re-evaluation and review, so that the programmes have a direct relevance to the needs of the university community and the country. The university may set up a development planning board consisting of representatives of teachers, students administration, and state government, for the constant review of the implementation of various programmes, and for the future planning and development of the university on broad lines, within the limited resources available to it.

38. Students are the most important constituent of a university. For the students, who are largely drawn from an area which is socially and economically backward, it is necessary that there should be developed, within the university, a comprehensive and large-scale student welfare programme. Students should be involved in the development of the corporate academic life, they should feel the sense of belonging in this process of growth. The state government should make available maximum resources, for the maintenance and repair of hostels and providing more cafeterias.

39. The state government should take immediate and positive steps in order to implement the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar committee regarding the reorganisation of student unions, and the representation of students on the various academic and non-academic bodies of the university. The university may itself take the lead in this matter, and appoint a small committee of students and teachers to formulate proposals.

40. The university, through its teachers and specialised agencies such as sports committees/associations, youth welfare committee, NSS committee and the like, should intensify the student activities arranging sports and games, debates and declamation contests, athletics, drama, dance, and other cultural activities, so as to divert and gainfully utilize the energy of young students for their self-expression and self-improvement, leading to an integrated dynamic personality.

41. For the present, the university is short of accommodation especially for some of the departments in the faculty of arts. The committee has recommended an allocation for additional building accommodation during the current plan. Till such time as the additional accommodation is made available, the use of space and time should be rationalised.

42. Back volumes of scientific and research journals may be purchased for the last five years only. For older references microfilms may be procured. The university may take effective steps, recommended in the report, to improve the working of the university library, if necessary in consultation with a small expert group.

43. The state government grant for departmental contingencies, for day-to-day functioning, are extremely meagre keeping in view the present rise in prices. The state government should substantially increase the annual grants for the purchase of books and journals to at least rupees three lakhs per annum. Maintenance grant of science departments should also be increased appreciably. The state government should rationalise the grant-giving procedure to the universities, and make it more realistic. The genuine financial needs of the university necessitated by academic considerations should be sympathetically considered by state government.

THE FACULTIESSCIENCE FACULTYDepartment of Physics

44. The department of physics was established in 1958. The department offers teaching facilities at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, and research facilities for Ph.D. The department has been providing teaching for postgraduate diplomas in physics, and photography. The present staff strength is 1 professor, 5 readers, and 15 lecturers and a tutor of photography. All but two lecturers possess research degrees. The number of students is 211 in B.Sc., 75 in M.Sc. and 37 in Ph.D/D.Sc, and 40 in diploma in photography. The department has published 10 books and 294 research papers, and produced 32 Ph.D. scholars during the fourth plan period. The syllabus for undergraduate course was modernised, a new paper on 'waves and oscillations', and the semester system were introduced during the fourth plan. The department offers special papers and research facilities in astrophysics and particle physics, electronics, molecular physics, spectroscopy, solid state physics, electronics, and X-rays. The department proposes to introduce an inter-disciplinary course in space science and bio-physics, and start a laser and maser research-cum-development programme. The committee feels that with the optical spectroscopy equipment that is available, and with the central instrumentation workshops that are being recommended separately, it shall be possible to reorient the activities of the department partly towards new areas like laser spectroscopy and double resonance techniques. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Professor	1 Reader (laser, solid state or nuclear physics)	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 40,000
Equipment	Rs. 90,000	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 50,000

Department of Chemistry

45. The department of Chemistry was established in 1958. It imparts instructions in physical and organic and inorganic chemistry up to M.Sc. and Ph.D. levels. It also offered instructions for postgraduate diploma courses in chemistry. The students enrolment is 368 in B.Sc. 121 in M.Sc. and 45 in Ph.D. The strength of the faculty is 1 professor, 6 readers, and 19 lecturers including one lecturer on leave. Twenty three teachers possess research qualifications. During the last five years, the faculty of the department has to their credit the publication of 78 research papers and award of 27 Ph.D. degrees. The department has modernised the courses of study at the undergraduate and postgraduate stages. Special emphasis is given to solid state chemistry, non-equilibrium thermodynamics, oscillatory chemical reactions, rocket propulsion, solid polymers combustion processes and thermodynamics of liquid mixtures. A research unit on

thermodynamics has been functioning in the department. A number of research scholars supported by CSIR, UGC, DAE are working in the department. The department proposes to strengthen the present specialisations and areas of research and has also plans to establish cells for writing of college level books in chemistry, and science management planning and regional development.

46. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Professor (Quantum/ statistical Mechanics)	1 Reader ( X-ray studies in liquids, Polymer, or Chemical physics)	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 40,000
Equipment	Rs. 90,000	Rs. 1,60,000	Rs. 50,000

Department of Botany

47. The department of botany was started in 1958. Presently there are 1 professor, 5 readers, and 11 lecturers, four of these teachers do not possess a research degree. During the last 5 years the number of students in B.Sc. has varied from 217 to 241, and in M.Sc. from 75 to 78. 12 Ph.D. theses have been approved, 5 candidates are awaiting viva-voce, and reports of 4 theses are awaited. 35 students are now working for the Ph.D. degree, and 172 papers have been published (some in press) by the academic staff and research scholars since 1971. The best developed areas of research are (a) Mycology and Plant Pathology (especially Virology), (b) Taxonomy of Angiosperms, and (c) Ecology. The Department is well-organised and quite active. The committee makes the following recommendations:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Professor 1 Photoartist 1 Curator 1 Tech. Asstt.	-	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 40,000
Equipment	Rs. 60,000	Rs. 1.20 lakhs.	50,000
Plant House (Development)	Rs. 50,000	-	-

Department of Zoology

48. The department of zoology was established in 1958, It has a staff strength of 1 professor, 4 readers, 11 lecturers, and

one research assistant. Four teachers do not have research qualifications. The present enrolment is: B.Sc. 240 students, M.Sc. 81 students, and research scholars 13. The department has produced one book and 216 research papers, and 19 Ph.D. degrees were awarded during the fourth plan. A dozen CSIR, UGC, etc., research projects were completed by the department. At present investigations on eight research schemes are in progress. During this period, the department revised the course content from classical to modern zoology, and introduced new papers such as biological chemistry, animal physiology, ecology, biostatistics, modern concepts like radiation biology, economic zoology, soil zoology, etc. Semester system was introduced at postgraduate level. The major areas in which research is being carried out is animal physiology, entomology, fishery biology, cell-biology, reproductive biology, histomorphology, ecology, and animal behaviour. The departmental library has 2150 books, and 80 journals. The students lending library functions from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. The department may concentrate and intensify its research efforts on applied programmes related to the needs of the region, viz. control of crop pests, rat control, fishery development, and environmental pollution. The committee makes the following recommendations:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Professor 1 Curator 1 Tech. Asstt.	-	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 40,000
Equipment	Rs. 60,000	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 50,000
Animal House (Improvement)	Rs. 50,000	-	-
Museum	Rs. 25,000	-	-

Department of Mathematics and Statistics

49. The department of mathematics and statistics, established in 1958, presently offers two courses - Mathematics and Statistics up to postgraduate level. It offers instructions in postgraduate diploma course in statistics also. There are 1 professor, 3 readers, and 13 lecturers in mathematics, and 2 lecturers and 1 part-time lecturer in statistics. It admits 120 students each year in M.A., M.Sc.(Prev.) Mathematics, and 20 students in M.A. M.Sc.(Prev.) Statistics. The student enrolment is 236 in B.Sc., 200 in M.Sc. and 16 research scholars enrolled for Ph.D./D.Sc. and 10 in diploma course in statistics. With the opening of postgraduate classes in mathematics in some of the colleges, it is desirable that in this subject the strength of students be reduced. The department introduced semester system during fourth plan. The teacher student ratio is 1:21 in mathematics, and 1:16/statistics. The department has a departmental library which is satisfactorily managed by teachers, though it has very few journals and books in statistics. The university may think of providing a library assistant from its own resources. The research is being conducted in differential geometry, special functions, relativity, and fluid

4in

mechanics. The department needs to be strengthened in modern branches like topology, algebra, functional analysis, geometry, etc., for which it requires senior posts. It was noticed that as many as 7 lecturers are without research qualifications, which is not a satisfactory state of affairs. It is suggested that the university should attach more importance to research qualifications at the time of recruitment.

The committee makes the following recommendations:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Professor (Math.)	1 Reader (Stat)	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 90,000	Rs. 49,000
Equipment	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 10,000

#### Department of Military Science

50. The department of military science was established in 1958 for imparting courses of study to undergraduate students. The department has 3 lecturers on its staff. It started postgraduate course in 1974-75, and admitted 33 students. This number is rather too large and should be reduced. There are 300 undergraduate students this year. The department is well managed. The departmental library has about 2000 books and 15 journals. This needs to be strengthened. With the starting of a postgraduate course the department needs a senior position on the staff. The committee recommends the following:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Reader	-	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 10,000
Equipment	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 10,000

#### Central Instrumentation Complex

51. Attached to the department of physics is the central workshop building constructed during the fourth plan with assistance from the University Grants Commission. It has some equipment also. The staff could not be appointed during the last plan. In the interest of healthy growth of research and teaching activities, it is desirable to have centralised facility where design, repair, and fabrication of specialised instruments and equipment can be taken up. The committee recommends the starting of a central instrumentation complex which will be used by all the science departments in the university. This will have two parts:

- (i) Central Instrumentation Shops (Fabrication Wing.), and
- (ii) Central Laboratories (Laboratory Wing).

52. The fabrication wing will consist of four workshops (1) Electronic Shop, (2) Machine Shop, (3) Glass Blowing Shop, and (4) Technical Optics Shop. The building of the workshop at present will house all the four shops of the fabrication wing. The equipment already existing will form part of the machine shop proposed here.

53. The committee recommends as under:

A. Central Instrumentation Shop  
(Fabrication Wing)

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
<u>(a) Electronics Shop.</u>			
Staff	1 Foreman (Rs. 400-950)	1 Foreman (Rs. 400-950)	-
	1 Technician (Rs. 360-650)		
Equipment	Rs. 52,000/- (Oscilloscope, Test Equip- ment)	Rs. 50,000/-	-
<u>(b) Machine Shop</u>			
Staff	1 Foreman (Rs. 400-950)	1 Precision Mechanist (Rs. 350-650)	-
Equipment	Rs. 48,000 (Lathes)	Rs. 40,000	-
<u>(c) Glass Blowing Shop</u>			
Staff	-	1 Technician (Rs. 350-650)	-
		1 Glass Blower (Rs. 250-450)	
Equipment	-	Rs. 50,000	-
<u>(d) Technical Optics Shops</u>			
Staff	-	1 Technician (Rs. 350-650)	-
Equipment	-	Rs. 40,000/-	-
<u>B. Laboratory Wing</u>			
Equipment	-	Rs. 1,24,000	Rs. 3,00,000 (X-ray and accessories, or liquid nitrogen plant).



ARTS FACULTYDepartment of English

54. The department of English was established in 1958. Its staff strength is one professor, two readers, and 14 lecturers including four lecturers for diploma course in Russian and French. Four members of the teaching staff possess a Ph.D. degree. It imparts instructions for undergraduate and postgraduate courses and also provides research facilities. The department also offered instructions for diploma course in English. The student enrolment is 300 in B.A., 86 in M.A. 1 in Ph.D. and 40 in diploma in Russian. The name plate of department spells as 'ENGLISH' department. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Professor	1 Reader	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000

Department of Hindi

55. The department of Hindi was established in 1953. It consists of one professor, two readers, and 13 lecturers. The student enrolment is 150 in B.A., 200 in M.A., and 23 in research. Twenty-five candidates have been awarded Ph.D. degree. The faculty of the department is highly research-oriented, and have produced a good number of research papers/publications. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Professor	1 Reader	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 5,000
Equipment	Rs. 2,000 (Tape recorder etc.)		

Department of Sanskrit, Pali & Prakrit

56. The department of Sanskrit was established in 1958. It runs undergraduate and postgraduate courses, and provides research facilities for Ph.D. and D.Litt. degrees. The department offers instructions for diploma course in Chinese and Tibetan. The student enrolment is 720 in B.A., 126 in M.A. 16 in Ph.D. 16 in Chinese and 22 in Tibetan. It has one professor, two readers, and nine lecturers. In addition there is one lecturer each for Chinese and Tibetan. Three Ph.D. degrees have been awarded by the department. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Reader	-	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000

Department of Urdu

57. Established in 1958, the department of Urdu presently has one professor, and two lecturers; all teachers have research degrees. The department provides courses for B.A. and M.A. and research facilities for Ph.D. The student enrolment is 55 in B.A., 25 in M.A. and 15 in Ph.D. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Readers	-	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000

Department of Modern and Medieval History

58. The department of modern and medieval history was established in 1954. It provides instructions up to postgraduate and research facilities. The department has one professor, one reader, and six lecturers, and two research fellows. Of the eight teachers, six possess research degrees. Its enrolment is 214 students in B.A., 228 students in M.A., and 54 research students. The department provides research facilities in the areas of medieval Indian History, Modern Indian history, history of freedom movement in Uttar Pradesh, India's relations with foreign countries since Independence, etc. During fourth plan, the faculty of the department published 50 articles and 5 books, and produced 8 Ph.D. scholars. The committee makes the following recommendations:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Reader	-	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 10,000

Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology

59. The department of ancient history, culture and archaeology was one of the first departments of the university, established in 1957. The present strength of the academic faculty is one professor, three readers, and eight lecturers. Nine teachers possess Ph.D. degrees. The student strength is 300 in B.A., 235 in M.A., and 12 scholars are working for Ph.D. During the last five years, the faculty of the department produced 59 research papers, and 12 Ph.D.s. The main fields of research are: historiography, art and religion, social, political and economic history, ancient Indian art, prehistory and archaeology, etc., etc. The present accommodation of the department is very limited. It requires additional space very urgently. The department proposes to continue excavation and exploration of the ancient historical sites in Uttar Pradesh, especially in Sahagaura in Gorakhpur district, and enrich its departmental museum. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Books & Journals	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 10,000
Equipment for excavation exploration, photography, museum, etc.	Rs. 70,000	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 20,000
Building	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 1,50,000

Department of Sociology

60. The department of sociology was established in 1959. Its present strength is one professor, one reader, and 10 lecturers. Seven faculty members hold research degree. The enrolment in various classes is 887 students in B.A., 252 students in M.A., and 5 research scholars are working for the Ph.D. degree. The department produced 14 Ph.D.s during fourth plan. The department proposes to conduct area-studies and research on problems of social anthropology and social demography, and to provide facilities for the teaching of social statistics. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Readers	1 Reader	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 10,000
Equipment	-	Rs. 8,000	-

Department of Geography

61. The department of geography was established in 1958, in the faculty of arts. Its staff strength is one professor, one reader, 10 lecturers, and one cartographer. Four of the teachers do not possess a research qualification. It enrolls presently 790 students in B.A., 83 students in M.A., and 5 research scholars for Ph.D. The departmental faculty has to its credit 101 research papers, 15 books, and awarded 7 Ph.D. degrees during the last five years. The department provides instructions for 8 papers in M.A. courses, and 4 papers in B.A. The department, at present is housed in a wing on the second floor of arts faculty building. It has a very cramped accommodation for the students strength. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	One Reader	One Reader	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 10,000
Building	Rs. 1,80,000	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 1,50,000

Department of Political Science

62. The department of political science was established in 1958. It imparts instructions for undergraduate and postgraduate stages, and one year postgraduate diploma course in public administration. The department provides facilities for research in the specialisation of political theory, Indian government and politics, international relations, public administration and local government, and international law and comparative governments. The present staff is one professor, two readers, and seven lecturers, and the enrolment is 959 students in B.A., 169 students in M.A., 116 students in diploma course in

public administration, and 32 research scholars working for Ph.D. Out of ten teachers, five have Ph.D. degrees. During the last five years, the faculty produced 23 research papers, and 4 Ph.D. degrees were awarded. The department has growth potentialities. The diploma course in public administration should be so organised that it does not handicap in any way the research potentialities of the faculty of the department. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Professor	1 Reader	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 10,000

Department of Philosophy :

62. The department of philosophy, with one reader and five lecturers, provides courses for B.A., M.A., and research facilities for Ph.D. The student enrolment is 142 in B.A., 24 in M.A. and 14 in research. The teachers are well qualified, and research-oriented. The special area is existentialism in all aspects. The committee makes the following recommendations :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Professor	-	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 5,000

Department of Psychology :

63. The department of psychology has one professor, one reader, and seven lecturers, three of the teachers have research qualifications. The enrolment is 380 students in B.A., and 86 students in M.A., and 41 research scholars. The department has awarded four Ph.D. degrees during the last five years. The department has done good work in the field of experimental psychology, and language development. It has produced 28 research papers/monographs. The department proposes to strengthen these areas in fifth plan. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Reader	1 Reader	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 10,000
Equipment	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 10,000

Department of Fine Arts and Music :

64. The department with four lecturers (two each in painting and music) and 3 instructors provides undergraduate courses. There are 176 students in painting and 38 students in music at the undergraduate stage only. The committee recommends as under :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Reader	-	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000
Equipment	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 5,000	-
Building	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000

Department of Foreign Languages :

65. The department with four lecturers provides certificate and diploma courses in French, and German. No proposals were placed before the committee in respect of the department of foreign languages.

Department of Education :

66. The department of education has one professor, one reader, twelve lecturers, and two instructors. Six teachers have a research degree and two teachers guide research also. It is understood that one post of professor is lying vacant. The enrolment is 384 students in B.A. (Education), 170 students in B.Ed., 30 students in M.Ed., and there are 18 research scholars. There is a great rush of admission in B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses, and admissions are made on merit in entrance examination for B.Ed., and interview for M.Ed. The teaching faculty has brought out a number of learned books, and research papers. Six scholars have been awarded Ph.D. The department completed, during fourth plan, a project on 'significant correlates of secondary school failures' sponsored by NCERT. The department is sharing accommodation with the department of commerce, and offices of 10th U.S. Battalion NCC in an old and dilapidated building of Maharana Pratap College, away from the university campus. The present accommodation is totally inadequate for the various training, and extension programme of the department, and laboratory practicals. On the recommendations of a committee of the UGC, which assessed the requirements of teacher education, the Commission approved two posts of readers and one post of lecturer (recurring), and a non-recurring allocation of Rs. 3,40,000 for building, Rs. 3,00,000, books Rs. 20,000 and equipment - calculating machine, tapes, tape-recorder, audio-visual and teaching aids - Rs. 20,000. This, we understand, is a spill-over carried as first charge to the fifth plan allocation. In addition to the above spill-over, most essential, and which we consider should be made available for the completion of project, the committee recommends that the vacant post of the Professor be filled immediately, and further recommends the following for strengthening and consolidating the present programme :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Reader	-	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 5,000
Equipment	Rs. 10,000	-	-

COMMERCE FACULTYDepartment of Economics :

67. The department of economics was established in 1958. It provides instructions for undergraduate and postgraduate studies, and offers research facilities. The department has one professor, two readers, and seven lecturers. Six teachers possess research qualifications. There are 350 students in B.A., 240 students in M.A. course, and 10 scholars are enrolled for Ph.D. degree. The staff has to their credit about a score research papers, and the award of seven Ph.D. degrees. The committee recommends as under :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Professor	1 Reader	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 10,000
Equipment	-	Rs. 8,000	-

Department of Commerce :

63. The department of commerce, established in 1957, has on its staff one professor, two readers, and 13 lecturers. Four teachers possess research qualifications. There are 133 students in M.Com., 486 in B.Com., and 8 research students enrolled for Ph.D. Besides, the department also runs 3-year diploma course in business management. The total number of students in all the three years is 39. The department put up proposals for introducing a two-year MBA course, but the committee did not examine the proposals as these would be gone into by another committee of the AICPS. The department, presently housed in Maharana Pratap College, away from the main university campuses, snags accommodation with the department of education, and the office/ establishment of 10th U.I. Battalion NCC. There is acute shortage of accommodation for the proper functioning of this department. The committee has elsewhere recommended additional allocation for the department of education. But, until that accommodation is made available, the university may reallocate and rationalise the use of available space amongst various departments. The committee recommends as under :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Professor	1 Reader	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 10,000
Equipment	-	Rs. 8,000	-

LAW FACULTY

Department of Law :

69. The faculty consists of only one department of law established in 1958. Its staff strength is one professor, one reader and 20 lecturers. The post of one reader is lying vacant for the last one year. Fourteen lecturers are holding temporary appointments, besides four part-time lecturers. Only the professor holds a Ph.D. degree, and the department has awarded only one Ph.D. in 1971, and no research work has been conducted since then. The present enrolment is 1083 students in all the three years of LL.B. courses, 25 students in LL.M., and 218 students in 1-year diploma course in labour law. The departmental library contains 11000 volumes. It used to subscribe to 43 journals many of which had to be discontinued. The committee recommends that the vacant post of reader should be filled immediately, and makes the following additional recommendations :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Reader	1 Reader	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 20,000

UNIVERSITY LIBRARYUniversity Library :

70. The Central Library of the University of Gorakhpur has 16870700 books and journals including 21,374 books of the cooperative lending library, 10,000 textbooks, and 500 reference books. It subscribes to 570 Indian and foreign journals in various disciplines. The number of books and journals added during the fourth plan period was 55,66649 and 5,383 respectively. Previously the library was kept open from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. but, since 1969-70, the library opens on weekdays only, excluding holidays and Sundays between 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. The average daily attendance and average daily issues during 1973-74 was reported as 490 readers, and 381 books, respectively. The library does not have separate textbook and reference section, reprography section, and documentation section. The library has a branch at Maharana Pratap College for the departments of commerce and education. In addition to the U.C. grant for books and journals, the university spent the following amounts for the purchase of books and journals from their revenue budgets during 1972-75 :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1972-73	Rs. 2,06,327
1973-74	Rs. 1,99,408
1974-75	Rs. 2,13,509

71. The staff strength of 36 members in the central library is composed of one professional senior (grade I) librarian, one professional junior (assistant) librarian, two cataloguers, one office assistant superintendent, three senior assistants, four junior assistants, one bookbinder, one assistant bookbinder, one daftri, seven book attendants, and 14 other supporting staff.

72. The new library building in three floors has spacious accommodation which may suffice its expanding requirements for the next 20 years. After 8-9 years of shifting to the new building and after 5-6 years of the appointment of a full-time qualified librarian, the university library is in a very deplorable condition. Only the ground floor is properly utilised. On the first and second floors there are heaps of books, thrown like debris, here and there. At times, this space is being used for holding semester, annual, and other university examinations. If a person needs a book, he will have to search for several days, like finding a pin in a heap of grass. No wonder, thousands of books are torn/mutilated or even reported lost. Thousands of books do not seem to have been classified. The book-cards are lying in heaps. All the books are covered with a thick layer of dust. It gives a feeling that the library is seldom used by students and teachers. The librarian does not seem to have any control over the library staff. The staff seemed to be indifferent. It appeared that there is absolutely no discipline or order. All the sanitary arrangements in the toilets attached to the library were out of order, not even the water connection in the urinals. The librarian has no

contd..../-



disciplinary powers to discharge his responsibility for proper maintenance of the books and periodicals, and their proper service and hence no effective control over the staff working under him.

73. The departmental libraries function without any regular staff between 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. These libraries are again in a desperate condition. For want of adequate annual recurring grant from the state government, even the present number of scientific and research journals could not be subscribed due to increased cost.

The committee makes the following recommendations :

- (1) Indiscipline of any kind should not be tolerated under any circumstances, and cases of indiscipline should be dealt with severely and with utmost urgency. The university should take all possible and effective steps to ensure efficiency and orderliness in the university library.
- (2) The librarian should be accorded high status and vested with necessary powers to deal with cases of indiscipline. A committee, with representative from all the faculties and a student representative may be constituted to function as an advisory body.
- (3) Mitigated/damaged, outdated and superseded books should be immediately weeded out in consultation with the departments concerned. Steps should be taken for the proper reclassification, recataloguing, and stacking of existing books. The state Government of Uttar Pradesh may make an ad hoc grant of Rs. 30,000/- for the purpose.
- (4) All books and journals should be purchased through the central library, and it should serve all the departments, students, teachers, research scholars, etc.
- (5) Library should provide all the services, viz. documentation, reprographing, photostating, microfilming, and microfilm-reader, etc., for research scholars.
- (6) State Government annual grant for the purchase of books and journals should be increased to Rs. 3,00,000 per annum. While allocating this grant, handsome grant should be set apart for textbooks and research journals.
- (7) The central library and, particularly, the textbook section should be kept open on all days including Sundays, between 8 A.M. to 9 P.M., and there should not be more than six holidays in a year.
- (8) Following allocations are recommended :

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	1 Professional Senior (Grade II) Deputy Librarian	1 Professional Junior (Asstt. Librarian)	-
	2 Professional Junior (Asstt. Librarian)	2 Professional Assistants	-
	4 Professional Assistants		
Books & Journals	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 55,0000
Equipment	Rs. 63,000	Rs. 77,000	Rs. 50,0000

Students Residences :

74. There are three hostels for men students, and one for women students. In addition, the delegacy maintains one hostel for men students. One hostel for men students and the postgraduate wing of hostel for women students were under construction (this has since been completed). As against the total accommodation of 811 men students and 92 women students in these hostels, over 1000 men students and 1500 women students reside there. This forms about 13% of the present enrolment of 8465 in the university departments.

75. The hostels no doubt recently built are badly neglected, and the maintenance is very poor. Latrines and urinals are stinking. There has been no messing arrangement in the hostels for a number of years. The students roam about in the town eating at various 'dhabas', and picking up quarrels here and there with shopkeepers. In one of the largest hostels the residents informed that the warden who lived across the road had not visited the hostel for years. It was a general complaint for all hostels. No wonder, if these hostels develop into dens of indiscipline and unauthorised persons residing therein. Beautiful kitchens dining halls, and common rooms have been allowed to fall into disuse, while some students cook in their rooms. The dining/common room furniture, it was reported has been taken away by warden/superintendent.

76. Hostels should be divided into manageable units, and placed in charge of persons who can take genuine and sympathetic interest in the students. If there is no corporate community life in the hostels, we fail to understand what purpose the hostels serve in the university. Even the wayside inns are better maintained and looked after.

77. The UGC had agreed to give financial assistance for the construction of a 300-room hostel. The matching share was to be provided by the State Government through a loan by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). The HUDCO, it is understood, has withdrawn its offer of loan, and the university has withdrawn the proposal without the availability of matching share from the state government HUDCO.

Teachers Residences :

78. Out of the teaching faculty of 312, the University has provided residential accommodation to about 111 teachers in various types of quarters and two teachers hostels. Due to scarcity of funds no allocation could be recommended towards the construction of additional residential accommodation for the teachers.

Health Centre :

79. The university health centre has one full-time medical officer, three part-time medical officers (specialists in ENT, dental, and eye diseases), two staff nurses, two compounders, one operation-room assistant, two dressers, two ward boys, two laboratory technicians, one X-Ray technician, one store keeper, and other supporting staff. It functions between 8 A.M. to 12 noon and 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. The university put up a proposal for the extension of the present health centre and construction of residential accommodation for medical officer at a cost of Rs.2,50,000. The UGC has appointed a committee to review the implementation of the scheme. The university may approach the UGC when the revised scheme has been introduced. Assistance for this scheme may be made outside the fifth plan allocation made available to the university.

Guest House-cum-staff club :

80. The University has constructed a modern guest house with the assistance from the UGC and the state government. It provides for ten suites, a dining-cum-drawing hall, a teachers' club having indoor and outdoor games such as badminton, carrom, etc.

Students Home :

81. The university has just completed the construction of the students home building, containing a small cafeteria.

Study Centre :

82. There is a study centre established in the new men's hostel with the assistance from the UGC. The study centre has been functioning well and the students are making good use of reading material. The scheme is under review, and the university may separately approach the UGC.

Swimming Pool, Gymnasium and Stadium :

83. There is a small gymnasium, with very little equipment and facilities. There is no stadium, and swimming pool in the university. In view of over 8000 students studying in the campus, and over 61400 students in 116 affiliated colleges scattered over the 14 districts of the Uttar Pradesh State, the university earnestly requested for the construction of a swimming pool, a stadium, and a gymnasium. We feel the demand is genuine but could not recommend any assistance, as it is outside our purview. We would recommend that the State government, as also the UGC may make some special grant for this purpose.

The Delegacy :

84. The delegacy is the authority which looks after the residence, health, discipline, and welfare of non-resident students. The city is divided into five delegacy, each under a teacher-president. The delegacy provides facilities like newspapers, indoor games, and sports. It also provides residential facilities to 102 students in delegacy lodge. There is a study centre where the students consult the books. The university sought a grant of Rs.16,000 for starting a cafeteria for 102 students in the delegacy lodge. The university may approach the UGC separately for grant under student welfare programmes which are presently under review.

Student Representation, Discipline and Amenities :

85. No representation of students exists at present on the university bodies. There has been a number of cases of student indiscipline, violence, etc., like other parts of the country. Presently, the entire university is passing through a wave of student unrest. The committee could meet the student representatives in the hostels, and the campus of the commerce/education department. The students complained of total failure of library services, shortage of textbooks and medicines, class rooms and furniture, residential accommodation, cafeteria, canteens and sports and games facilities. They also informed that the academic session is extended very often and announcement of examination results is delayed, and, thus, students seeking admissions into professional courses lose a year. The hostels are not properly maintained. The wardens as a rule, do not visit the hostel. There are no messes run by the university. The condition of bathrooms and toilets in the hostel was deplorable. The research students pleaded for increase in the value of junior and senior fellowships to Rs.600 P.M. and Rs.800 P.M. respectively, and desired that a research supervisor should be allowed to enrol and a limited number of scholars under him.

86. The committee got the impression from the students that there is hardly any activity except strikes, protests, murders, and a constant state of war between the university authorities and students. There is a general atmosphere of complete apathy, distrust, misunderstanding, and despair amongst the students, teachers, and the university administration. The Vice-Chancellor had to function, very often under such circumstances, from his residence.

Meeting the Teachers Representatives :

87. The committee met the representatives of the Gorakhpur University Teachers Association, and discussed with them, problems relating to their welfare and maintenance of standards and research in the university. The teachers pleaded for an integrated running grade for teachers, increase in the number and proportion of senior posts in the teaching strength even by conversion of some posts to senior ones, so that the teachers could be promoted. At present, the teachers of

Gorakhpur University do not get house rent allowance, dearness allowances, medical reimbursement, etc., as in central universities, and have to pay exorbitant rents in the city due to non-availability of an adequate number of university staff quarters. They requested assistance for additional staff quarters, auditorium, and a teachers home for short stay of college teachers on the campus. They also suggested the establishment of a centre for regional development and research in the university and interdisciplinary coordination with social and applied sciences.

Acknowledgement :

88. The committee records its thanks and appreciation of the cooperation offered to it by the State Education Department, and the members of the university. The free and frank discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, the teaching faculty, students and other authorities, enabled the committee to make its observations in the short time at its disposal. The committee is also grateful to the U.P. State Chief Minister and the Education Minister (Higher Education) who exchanged views with the committee at Lucknow. The committee hopes that its recommendations would serve effectively for the development of this university along desirable lines.

Gorakhpur University

List of Affiliated Colleges : 1974-75.

.....

A. POSTGRADUATE COLLEGES :

(a) Colleges providing instruction for M.A./M.Sc.

1. D.A.V. College, Azamgarh.
2. Kisan College, Basti.
3. U.N. College, padrauna, Deoria

(b) Colleges providing instruction for M.A./M.Sc. and LL.B.

4. St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur.

(c) Colleges providing instruction for M.A./M.Sc. and B.Ed.

5. M.L.K. College, Balrampur, Gonda.
6. S.M.M.T.D. College, Ballia.
7. S.C. College, Ballia.
8. B.D. College, Kushinagar, Deoria.
9. Degree College, Ghazipur.
10. K.B. Degree College, Mirzapur.
11. Uday Pratap College, Varanasi.
12. Degree College, Pratapgarh.
13. Kisan College, Bahraich.
14. R.R.D. College, Amethi, Sultanpur.

(d) Colleges providing instruction for M.A./M.Sc. with LL.B. & B.Ed.

15. S.N. College, Azamgarh.
16. T.D. College, Jaunpur.
17. K.S. Saket Mahavidyalaya, Faizabad.
18. H.C. Degree College, Varanasi.

B. UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES:

(a) Colleges teaching B.A./B.Sc./B.Com.

19. Hindu Degree College, Zamania, Ghazipur.
20. K.B. Degree College, Dubhar, Ballia.
21. National Degree College, Barhalganj, Gorakhpur.
22. Triloknath Degree College, Tanda, Faizabad.
23. Pratap Bahadur Degree College, Pratapgarh.
24. S.D. Degree College, Mathlar, Deoria.
25. Govind Ballabh Pant Degree College, Pratapganj, Jaunpur.
26. Baldeo Degree College, Baragaon, Varanasi.

..... Contd./

27. Janta Degree College, Ranipur, Azamgarh.
28. Shiva Degree College, Captainganj, Terhi, Azamgarh.
29. Budhha Vidyapeeth (Degree College), Nowgarh, Basti.
30. D.C.S.K. Degree College, Maunath Bhanjan, Azamgarh.
31. Agrasen Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Azamgarh.
32. H.R. Degree College, Khalilabad, Basti.
33. Ganpat Sahai Degree College, Baba Ramlal Nagar, Sultaannpur
34. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Basti.
35. Sri Tulsi Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Ayodhya, Faizabad.
36. Gandhi Degree College, Azamgarh Maltari.
37. Ratan Sen Degree College, Bansi, Basti.
38. Mariahu Degree College, Mariahu, Jaunpur.
39. Culab Devi Girls Degree College, Ballia.
40. B.N.K.B. Degree College, Akbarpur, Faizabad.
41. Mahatma Gandhi Degree College, Gorakhpur.
42. Goverdhan Das Binani Mahavidyalaya, Dundhi Katra, Mirzapur
43. Gandhi Smarak Degree College, Bardah, Azamgarh.
44. Sahakari Degree College, Mithrawan, Jaunpur.
45. Baba Raghavadas Bhagwan Das Degree College, Barhaj, Deoria
46. Dayanand Degree College, Gorakhpur.
47. Bajrang Mahavidyalaya, Kunda, Pratapgarh.
48. Bajrang Mahavidyalaya, Ashram, P.O. Charwan Barwan, Ballia
49. Jagatpur Degree College, Jagatpur, Varanasi.
50. Rana Pratap Degree College, Sultanpur.
51. Degree College, Patti, Pratapgarh.
52. Baba Barua Das Degree College, Paruya Ashram, Faizabad.
53. Kocba Degree College, Dariapur, Newada, Azamgarh.
54. Kutir Degree College, Chakke, Jaunpur.
55. Bapu Degree College, Peepiganj, Gorakhpur.
56. Dr. Ram Mohan Lohia Degree College, Bhairav Talab, Varan
57. Gandhi Shatabdi Smarak Mahavidyalaya, Koyalra, Azamgarh.
58. Sarvodaya Degree College, Ghosi, Azamgarh.
59. Rastriya Degree College, Jamuhai, Jaunpur.
60. Swami Sahjanand Saraswati Vidyapeeth (Degree College),  
Peer Nagar, Ghazipur.
61. Gayatri Vidyapeeth (Degree College) P.O. Risia, Bahraich.
62. Mahatma Gandhi Sati Smark Mahavidyalaya, Garua  
Makshudpur, Ghazipur.
63. Mathura Degree College, Rastra, Ballia.
64. Bayalsi Degree College, Jolalpur, Jaunpur.
65. Mahajan Degree College, Chauri Chaura, Gorakhpur.
66. Mahant Rameshrey Das Degree College, Bhurkura, Ghazipur.
67. Maryada Purusottam Degree College, Ratanpura, Ballia.
68. Sudristha Baba Mahavidyalaya, Sudristhapuri, Ballia.
69. Raja Mohan Girl's Degree College, Faizabad.
70. Shyameshwar Mahavidyalaya, Shikariganj, Gorakhpur.
71. Ramji Sahai Degree College, Rudrapur, Deoria.
72. Rajkiya Mahavidyalaya, Jakhini, Varanasi.
73. Kashi Naresh Rajkiya Sanatkotar Mahavidyalaya,  
Gyanpur, Varanasi.
74. Sant Tulsidas Mahavidyalaya, Kadipur, Sultanpur.

.....Contd.

75. Acharya Narendra Deo Kisan Degree College, Babhanan, Basti.
76. Indra Gandhi Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bahraich.
77. Degree College, Lalganj, Pratapgarh.
78. Kalikadnan Mahavidyalaya, Sewapuri, Varanasi.
79. Degree College, Dube Chapra, Ballia.
80. Govt. Degree College, Dudhi, Mirzapur.
81. Govt. Degree College, Chandauli, Varanasi.
82. Rashtriya Degree College, Jaunpur.
83. L.B. Shastri Degree College, Mandnagar, Gorakhpur.
84. Syed Jawad Ali Shah Imambara Girls Degree College, Gorakhpur.
85. Degree College, Malikpura, Ghazipur.
86. Pavitra Degree College, Maniram, Gorakhpur.
87. Krishak Mahavidyalaya, Gaur, Basti.
88. Kunwar Singh Mahavidyalaya, Ballia.
89. Khardiha Degree College, Khardiha, Ghazipur.
90. Sultanat Bahadur Degree College, Badlapur, Jaunpur.
91. Agrasen Balika Mahavidyalaya, Varanasi.
92. Bhatwari Bazar Degree College, Gorakhpur.
93. Krishan Gita Rashtriya Degree College, Lalganj, Azamgarh.
94. Bhagwan Mahavir Mahavidyalaya, Pawanagar, Fazilnagar, Deoria.

(b) Colleges teaching B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. and B.Ed.

95. B.R.D. College, Deoria.
96. S.D.J. College, Chandeesar, Azamgarh.
97. R.G.K.D. Degree College, Jaunpur.
98. G.S. Degree College, Simodhpur, Jaunpur.
99. M.M.M. Degree College, Bhatpar Rani, Deoria.
100. Sheopati Degree College, Sheharatgarh, Basti.
101. Sri Ganes Rai Degree College, Dobhi, Jaunpur.
102. Sakaidiha Degree College, Sakaidiha, Varanasi.
103. Raja Harpal Singh Degree College, Singrauli, Jaunpur.
104. Lal Bahadur Shastri Degree College, Gonda.
105. Jawaharlal Nehru Smarak Degree College, Maharajganj, Gorakhpur.
106. M.M.M. Upadhi Mahavidyalaya, Kalakanker, Pratapgarh.
107. Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Mirzapur.
108. Digvijai Nath Degree College, Gorakhpur.
109. Lal Bahadur Shastri Degree College, Moghalsari, Varanasi.
110. Nagrik Degree College, Janghai, Jaunpur.
111. Sawanram Degree College, Dhidhui, Pratapgarh.

(c) Colleges teaching B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. and LL.B.

112. Sant Vinoba Degree College, Deoria.
113. Ambika Pratap Narain Degree College, Basti.
114. Maharaja Balwant Singh Degree College, Gangapur, Varanasi.

(d) Colleges teaching B.A./B.Sc. with B.Ed. and LL.B.

115. Kamla Nehru Institute of Science & Technology, Sultanpur.

(e) Engineering College (B.E.).

116. Manan Mohan Malviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur.



Gorakhpur University

Enrolment for and Teaching Staff in  
University Teaching Department 1974-75.

.....

Department	Enrolment for				Total	Teachers			
	Under graduate	Post graduate	Research	Diploma Certificate		Professor	Reader	Lecturer	Other
English	300	86	1	40	427	1	2	14	-
Hindi	1500	250	23	-	1773	1	2	13	-
Sanskrit	720	176	16	38	950	1	2	11	-
Urdu	55	25	15	-	95	1	-	2	-
Ancient History	300	235	12	-	547	1	3	8	-
History	214	228	54	-	496	1	1	6	2
Sociology	887	252	5	-	1144	1	1	10	-
Psychology	380	86	41	-	507	1	1	7	-
Philosophy	142	24	14	-	180	-	1	5	-
Education	384	BA 30 B. Ed.	18	-	602	1	1	12	2
Fine Arts	176	Art - 38 Music	-	-	214	-	-	4	3
Political Science	959	169	32	116	1276	1	2	7	-
Commerce	486	133	8	39	666	1	2	13	-
Economics	350	240	10	-	600	1	2	7	-
Physics	211	75	37	30	353	1	5	15	1
Botany	218	76	9	-	303	1	5	11	-
Mathematics	226	200	16	10	452	1	3	15	1
Military Science	300	38	-	-	338	-	-	3	-
Geography	790	83	5	-	878	1	1	10	-
Chemistry	368	117	81	-	566	1	8	19	-
Zoology	240	81	13	-	334	1	4	11	1
Law	1083	25	8	17	1133	1	-	20	-
	5128	2629	418	290	8465	19	46	223	102

Total will not tally as one undergraduate student has been shown against more than one subject and total do not give a correct picture.

Gorakhpur University

Examination Results : 1973.

No.	Examination	Number appeared	Number passed	Pass %	Passed in Division		
					I	II	III
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
1.	B. A.	20,730	11,178	66.7	29	1,316	9,833
2.	B. Com.	397	267	67.2	8	92	167
3.	B. Sc.	4,867	2,799	57.5	144	1,102	1,553
4.	M. A. (Ancient History)	205	156	75.5	6	72	78
5.	M. A. (Economics)	350	291	83.1	1	53	237
6.	M. A. (English)	60	29	48.3	-	4	25
7.	M. A. (Geography)	99	90	90.9	2	69	19
8.	M. A. (Hindi)	780	485	62.1	2	173	310
9.	M. A. (History)	249	186	74.6	1	59	126
10.	M. A. (Philosophy)	32	22	68.7	3	6	13
11.	M. A. (Psychology)	71	45	63.3	2	20	23
12.	M. A. (Sanskrit)	191	162	84.8	25	73	64
13.	M. A. (Pol. Sc.)	461	334	72.4	2	45	287
14.	M. A. (Sociology)	544	341	62.6	2	67	272
15.	M. A. (Urdu)	30	23	76.6	5	13	5
16.	M. Sc. (Forestry)	67	65	97.0	5	50	10
17.	M. Sc. (Chemistry)	111	106	95.4	23	75	8
18.	M. Sc. (Physics)	42	41	97.6	12	26	3
19.	M. Sc. (Zoology)	67	66	97.0	2	55	9
20.	M. Sc. (Mathematics)	152	133	82.0	28	68	37
21.	M. Com.	87	82	94.2	3	24	55
22.	M. Ed.	21	10	47.6	3	7	-
23.	B. Ed.	5,373	3,713	69.1	2	670	3,041
24.	B. Sc. (Agrl.)	167	117	70.0	24	89	4
25.	LL. B.	681	675	99.1	5	658	12
26.	LL. M.	7	4	57.1	-	4	-
27.	B. E. (Mech)	40	37	92.5	26	11	-
28.	B. E. (Elect.)	40	37	92.5	27	10	-
29.	B. E. (Civil)	18	17	94.4	11	6	-
30.	Public Administration	37	23	62.1	-	-	-
31.	Labour Law	6	1	17.0	-	-	-
32.	Business Management	11	10	91.0	-	-	-
<u>Certificate/Diploma</u>							
33.	Tibetan	4	4	100.0	-	-	-
34.	Chinese	5	5	100.0	-	-	-
35.	English	70	50	66.7	-	-	-
36.	Photography	35	35	100.0	-	-	-
37.	French	31	26	83.8	-	-	-

\*\*\*\*\*

GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITYSTATEMENT OF SPILL-OVER FROM PREVIOUS PLANS  
AND AS A FIRST CHARGE ON FIFTH PLAN ALLOCATION

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Item/Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Spill-over</u>
1.	F.121-15/60(S)	Zoology Building & Animal House	12,583/-	3rd Plan Spill-over
2.	F.121-16/60(S)	Physics & Math Building	4,500/-	"
3.	F.121-14/60(S)	(Chemistry Building and	32,015/-	"
4.	F.121-14/60(S)	(Central Workshop)	4,655/-	
5.	F.31-11/62(S)	Adm. Block (Rs.3,000/- Building and Rs.26,000/- for renovation of rooms).	29,000/-	
6.	F.1-11/61(H)	Furniture Arts Faculty	2,333/-	
7.	F.1-33/61(H)	Psychology	40,057/-	"
8.	F.8-1/59(H)	Library furniture	7,521/-	
9.	F.2-4/72(H)	Law Building	70,000/-	
10.	F.59-5/70(CU)	Class IV Staff Quarter	3,879/-	
11.	F.58-95/70(CU)	8 Professor Staff Quarters	82,872/-	
12.	F.58-15/68(CD)	16 Readers Staff Quarters	20,000/-	
13.	F.10-6/61(CU)	1 Reader " "		
14.	F.16-4/70(CD)	Guest House	20,000/-	
15.	F.57-4/70(CU)	Teachers Hostel II	5,000/-	
16.	F.34-9/72(CU)	50 Women's Hostel	3,04,000/-	
17.	F.25-18/71(CU)	100 Men's Hostel	4,34,000/-	
18.	F.40-2/57(H)	150 Men's Hostel	75,780/-	
19.	F.52-8/66(CU)	50 Women's Hostel	22,878/-	
20.	F.52-8/66(CU)	Furniture	1,334/-	
21.	F.57-8/59(CD)	Health Centre	29,732/-	
22.	F.25-36/69(H. II)	Education Department (R) (NR)	1,53,000/- 3,40,000/-	
23.	F.123-13/60(S)	Green & Glass House Botany	17,333/-	
24.	F.1-8/67(H)	Staff (H)	75,000/-	
25.	F.24-12/69(S)	Staff (S)		
			<u>17,87,492/-</u>	

GORAKH P. UNIVERSITYStatement of Income from various  
sources 1966-67 to 1974-75.

S. No.	Item	(Rupees in Lakhs)									
		1966-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	
1.	Tuition Fee	4.17	4.64	6.07	6.14	6.60	7.87	6.45	8.66	6.96	
2.	Examination fee	8.66	9.02	13.14	15.83	20.31	24.60	24.27	31.64	33.63	
3.	Enrolment Fee	0.08	0.13	0.72	0.81	0.97	0.95	1.14	1.35	1.49	
4.	Other Fees	1.42	2.21	3.05	3.67	4.41	4.95	5.25	6.99	7.58	
5.	Hostel Fee	0.38	0.32	0.43	0.47	0.51	0.43	0.61	0.61	0.53	
6.	Miscellaneous Fee	0.96	1.04	1.54	1.74	2.13	2.52	2.43	3.70	4.51	
7.	Recurring grants from State Govt.	14.44	25.72	25.26	26.17	29.56	27.90	28.25	26.47	53.69	
8.	Development Schemes										
	a) U.G.C.	7.25	9.67	9.91	7.21	8.07	13.18	9.37	17.57	8.02	
	b) State Govt.	-	6.44	1.53	-	2.22	9.35	1.48	9.00	-	
9.	State Govt. Non-Recurring grant for cooperative Lending Library	0.50	0.25	0.35	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.30	
Total:		37.86	59.44	62.00	62.54	75.13	85.10	79.60	99.34	116.71	

GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITYFINANCIAL SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY  
FIFTH PLAN VISITING COMMITTEE

.....

(UGC Share only)

Item	First Priority Rs	Second Priority Rs	Third Priority Rs	Total Rs
Spill over	18,00,000	- -	- -	18,00,000
Basic Grants:				
Books	3,00,000	- -	- -	3,00,000
Equipment	5,00,000	- -	- -	5,00,000
<u>W Allocations:</u>				
Additional Staff:	16,66,000	8,63,000	- -	25,29,000
Books and Journals:	5,00,000	6,00,000	4,00,000	15,00,000
Equipment:	6,00,000	10,00,000	6,00,000	22,00,000
Miscellaneous:	1,25,000	- -	- -	1,25,000
Buildings:	5,00,000	5,00,000	4,00,000	14,00,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>59,91,000</b>	<b>29,63,000</b>	<b>14,00,000</b>	<b>103,54,000</b>

GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITYAdditional Staff Recommended by the Fifth Plan  
Visiting Committee

.....

Department	First Priority	Second Priority
1.	2.	3.
<b>A. Teaching Staff:</b>		
1. Physics	1 P	1 R (Laser Solid State/Nuclear)
2. Chemistry	1 P (Quantum/Statistical Mech.)	1 R (X-Ray Studies in Liquids/Polymers/Chemical Physics)
3. Botany	1 P	--
4. Zoology	1 P	--
5. Mathematics & Statistics	1 P (Math.)	1 R (Stats.)
6. Military Science	1 R	--
7. English	1 P	1 R
8. Hindi	1 P	1 R
9. Sanskrit, Pali & Prakrit	1 R	--
10. Urdu	1 R	--
11. Sociology	1 R	1 R
12. Modern & Medieval History	1 R	--
13. Geography	1 R	1 R
14. Political Science	1 P	1 R
15. Philosophy	1 P	--
16. Psychology	1 R	1 R
17. Fine Arts & Music	1 R	--
18. Education	1 R	--
19. Commerce	1 P	1 R
20. Economics	1 P	1 R
21. Law	1 R	1 R
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>11 P &amp; 10 R</b>	<b>12 R</b>

**(B) Non-Teaching Staff:**

1. Botany	1 Photoartist	--
	1 Curator	--
	1 Tech. Asstt.	--
2. Zoology	1 Curator	--
	1 Tech. Asstt.	--

Department	First Priority	Second Priority
<b>3. Central Instrumentation Complex:</b>		
(a) Electronics Shop	1 Foreman 1 Technician	1 Foreman
(b) Machine Shop	1 Foreman	1 Precision Mechanic
(c) Glass Blowing Shop	-	1 Technician 1 Glass Blower
(d) Technical Optics Shop	-	1 Technician
<b>4. Central Library</b>		
	1 Professional Senior (Grade-II) 2 Professional Junior. 4 Professional Assistants.	1 Professional . Jun 2 Professional . Asst
<b>Total (B)</b>		<b>8 Others</b>
<b>Grand Total (A + B): 11 P, 10 R &amp; 15 Others</b>		<b>12 R &amp; 8 others</b>

N.B. P = Professor, R = Reader, L = Lecturer & O for others.

GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITYRecommendations of Fifth Plan Visiting Committee  
Books & Equipment

.....

Rupees in lakhs

Department	Books & Journals 100%			Equipment 100%		
	Ist (Priority)	2nd	3rd	Ist	2nd (Priority)	3rd
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Physics	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.90	1.00	0.50
2. Chemistry	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.90	1.60	0.50
3. Botany	0.25	0.40	0.40	0.60	1.20	0.50
4. Zoology	0.25	0.40	0.40	0.60	1.20	0.50
5. Mathematics & Statistics.	0.50	0.90	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.10
6. Military Science	0.10	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.25	0.10
7. English	0.10	0.05	0.05	- -	- -	- -
8. Hindi	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.02*	- -	- -
9. Sanskrit, Pali & Prakrit	0.05	0.05	0.05	- -	- -	- -
10. Urdu	0.05	0.05	0.05	- -	- -	- -
11. Ancient History, Culture & Arch.	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.70+	0.30+	0.20+
12. Modern & Medieval History	0.20	0.15	0.10	- -	- -	- -
13. Sociology	0.20	0.15	0.10	- -	0.08@	- -
14. Geography	0.20	0.15	0.10	- -	- -	- -
15. Political Science	0.20	0.15	0.10	- -	- -	- -
16. Philosophy	0.10	0.10	0.05	- -	- -	- -
17. Psychology	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.10
18. Fine Arts & Music	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.05	- -
19. Education	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.10	- -	- -
20. Commerce	0.20	0.15	0.10	- -	0.08@	- -
21. Economics	0.20	0.15	0.10	- -	0.08@	- -
22. Law	0.50	0.40	0.20	- -	- -	- -
23. Central Library	0.80	1.10	0.55	0.63	0.77	0.50
24. Central Instru- mentation Complex						
(a) Electronics Shop.	- -	- -	- -	0.52	0.50	- -
(b) Machine Shops.	- -	- -	- -	0.48	0.40	- -



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
(c) Glass Blowing Shop.	--	--	--	--	0.50	--
(d) Technical Optics Shops.	--	--	--	--	0.40	--
(e) Laboratory Wing.	--	--	--	--	1.24	3,600 V
Total:	5.00	6.00	4.00	6.00	10.00	6,600

\* Tapes & Tape Recorder.

+ Excavation/Exploration & Museum & Photography Equipment.

@ Calculating Machine.

£ Oscilloscope Test Equipment.

∅ Lathes etc.

V X-Ray and accessories or Liquid Nitrogen Plant.

GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY

Allocation Recommended for Additional Building  
Accommodation by Fifth Plan Visiting Committee

.....

Department	First Priority			Second Priority			Third Priority		
	UGC	State	Total	UGC	State	Total	UGC	State	Total
	Share	Share		Share	Share		Share	Share	
	50%	50%		50%	50%		50%	50%	
1. Ancient History Culture & Archaeology.	1.70	1.70	3.40	1.50	1.50	3.00	1.50	1.50	3.00
2. Geography	1.80	1.80	3.60	1.50	1.50	3.00	1.50	1.50	3.00
3. Fine Arts & Music.	1.50	1.50	3.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>8.00</b>

GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITYRecommendations of the Fifth Plan Visiting Committee  
Miscellaneous Schemes

.....

Rupees in Lakhs

Department	Ist Priority	2nd Priority	3rd Priority
1. Botany (Plant House Development) 100%)	0.50	--	--
2. Zoology (Animal House Improvement) 100%	0.50	--	--
Museum 100%	0.25	--	--
Total	1.25	--	--

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Draft Report of the Visiting Committee to assess the Fifth Plan Development Proposals of the University of Lucknow.

The University Grants Commission appointed a visiting committee to assess the fifth plan development proposals of the University of Lucknow. The committee consisted of the following members:

1. Professor B.M. Johri, Convener  
Retd. Professor of Botany,,  
University of Delhi, Delhi
2. Professor P. Venkateswarulu,  
Department of Physics,  
I.I.T., Kanpur.
3. Professor R. V. Gopala Rao,  
Department of Chemistry,  
Jadavpur University, Calcutta-32.
4. Professor B.N. Srivastava,  
School of Life Sciences,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
5. Professor R.S. Misra,  
Department of Mathematics,  
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
6. Professor D.S. Nag,\*  
Department of Economics,  
Jabalpur University.
7. Professor S.R. Mehrotra,  
Fellow,  
Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla.
8. Professor S.K. Mukherjee,  
Department of Political Science,  
Calcutta University.
9. Professor R. Bath,  
Department of Psychology,  
Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.
10. Professor Dool Singh,  
Department of Commerce & Management  
Kurukshetra University.
11. Professor V.R. Taneja,  
Department of Education,  
Panjab University, Chandigarh.

---

\*Prof. D.S. Nag could not join the committee at Lucknow.

12. Professor S.P. Kishore,  
Department of Hindi,  
Bihar University, Muzaffarpur

13. Professor Prabhat Chandra,  
Department of Sociology,  
Jabalpur University.

14. Dr. S. Vardarajan,  
Department of Geology,  
University of Delhi

15. Dr. A.P. Mehrotra,  
Director of Higher Education,  
Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad  
(U.P. Govt. Nominee)

16. Shri. Y.D. Sharma,  
Deputy Secretary,  
U.G.C., New Delhi.

Secretary

2. The committee visited the Lucknow University from April 30 to May 2, 1975 and held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, deans of faculties, heads of departments, teachers in various departments, and other authorities of the university. The committee also discussed with the student representatives and teacher representatives matters concerning their welfare and development of corporate life within the campus. The committee also visited various departments, and the library, hostels, health centres, recreational and other facilities.

### II - BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES

3. The University of Lucknow was established in 1921 under the Lucknow University Act V of 1920. The Court, the Academic Council, and the Executive Council were constituted in 1921. The nucleus of the university was provided by (1) the King George Medical College, Lucknow, (2) The Carning College, Lucknow, and (3) The Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow. The Lucknow University is a unitary, teaching and residential university extending its jurisdiction within a radius of 16 km from the convocation hall. The university has at present seven faculties and 32 departments providing facilities for undergraduate and postgraduate teaching and research as under:

#### Faculty

Arts

#### Departments

(1) English & Modern European languages, (2) Philosophy, (3) Psychology, (4) Education, (5) Ancient Indian History & Archaeology, (6) Medieval & Modern Indian History (7) Western History, (8) Political Science, (9) Public Administration, (10) Economics (11) Sociology, (12) Social Work, (13) Anthropology, (14) Arabic, (15) Persian, (16) Urdu, (17) Sanskrit & Prakrit Languages (18) Hindi & Modern Indian Languages, (19) Library Science, (20) Military Science.

Science	(21) Physics, (22) Chemistry, (23) Bio-Chemistry, (24) Botany, (25) Zoology, (26) Geology, (27) Mathematics & Astronomy, (28) Statistics
Commerce	(29) Commerce, (30) Applied Economics (31), Business Administration,
Law	(32) Law
Medicine	
Ayurveda	
Fine Arts.	

4. The faculties of medicine, ayurveda and fine arts function in three constituent colleges, viz. the King George Medical College Lucknow, the State College of Ayurveda, Lucknow, and the Government College of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow, respectively. The enrolment in these three constituent colleges was 1401, 169, and 117, respectively.

5. The visiting committee assessed the requirements of the faculties of arts, science, law and commerce (excluding the department of business administration).

6. Associated colleges: There are 19 colleges, all managed by non-government private bodies, associated to the Lucknow University. The colleges provide teaching facilities up to first degree course in the faculties of arts, science, commerce, and law. These colleges have an enrolment of 14,175 students, distributed in various courses as: B.A. 7138, B.Sc. 2924, B.Com. 1067, B.Ed. 587, LL.B. 2384, B.Lib.Sc. 17, and D.P.Ed. 58. The total number of teachers in these colleges was 579 (including 12 part-time teachers). According to number of students the distribution of associated colleges was:

Below 60 students	3 colleges
Between 60 and 325 students	5 colleges
Between 500-1000 students	6 colleges
Between 1200-1600 students	3 colleges
Over 3700 students	1 college
Information about students not available	1 college

The names of colleges, courses offered, enrolment in each course, and teaching staff therein is given in annexure 1. Of the 19 associated colleges, 3 colleges are over 80 years old. Ten colleges are exclusively for women students.

7. Enrolment and Academic Staff in University Teaching Departments.

The break-up of enrolment and teaching strength by faculties in the university teaching departments at Lucknow during 1974-75 was as under:

Lucknow University  
Enrolment and Academic Staff Faculty-wise 1974-75

Faculty	Enrolment					Teaching Staff					Total Staff student ratio.
	Under-graduate	Post-graduate	Research	Diplo- ma/ certi- ficate	Total	Pro- fess- ors.	Rea- ders	Lectu- rers	Othe- rs	Total	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Arts	2098	2591	69	698	5656	21	48	133	13	215	1:26
Science	865	993	346	-	2204	13	42	102	1	158	1:14
Commerce	692	371	87	-	1150	1	4	18	1	24	1:46
Law	4652	290	3	87	5032	2	5	36	-	43	1:117
	8307	4245	705	785	14042	37	99	289	15	440	1:32

8. About 35.9% of students pursued legal education, 8.2% students enrolled for courses in commerce, 15.9% students in science, and the remaining 40% in arts. According to stages of instruction, 59.2% of the students were enrolled for bachelors degree, 30.3% for postgraduate degree, 4.9% for research work, and 5.6% for diploma and certificate courses. The total teaching strength of 440 teachers was distributed as: professors 37, readers 99, lecturers 289, and others 15. The staff: student ratio varied between 1:14 in science faculty, and 1:117 in law faculty as compared to an over-all similar ratio of 1:32 in all the faculties. The break-up of enrolment, teaching strength, and staff-student ratio in various departments under each faculty and at various stages of instruction may be seen in Annexure-II.

9. Examination Results: The results of the various examinations conducted by the University of Lucknow in 1971 and 1974 are shown in annexure III.

10. The University Campus: The University has on its campus the old Registrar's office building, the arts block in erstwhile Canning College Building, the postgraduate block housing the departments of economics, English and education, the Psychology block accommodating the departments of psychology and philosophy, the science block having the departments of physics and chemistry, the Institute of Public Administration, and the buildings each for the departments of mathematics and astronomy, statistics,

botany, zoology, geology, sociology and social work, and biochemistry. The university library is housed in a separate building named after Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. Besides, the university has a university employment information and vocational bureau, a student home and a small gymnasium one playground used for hockey, athletics, football and kabadi in turns, one tennis court, two volleyball court, and one floodlit basket ball court. The university delegacy provides recreational and extra-curricular facilities to non-resident scholars.

### III- IMPLEMENTATION OF FOURTH PLAN PROPOSALS

11. Financial Outlay and Spill over: During the fourth plan 1966-74, the UGC, on the recommendation of the visiting committee, agreed to assist the development schemes of Lucknow University to the extent of Rs. 85,27,000 which included a spillover of 12,70,000 from the schemes approved during the previous plan periods, Rs. 8,63,000 towards the schemes approved before the visit of the committee, and Rs. 64,52,000 for the schemes recommended by the visiting committee. In addition, the Commission provided special assistance of Rs. 5,70,000 for the development of teacher-education outside the fourth plan allocation of the university. The total developmental grants released to the Lucknow University during the fourth plan period amounted to Rs. 48,78,400/-. There is, however, a spillover of Rs. 27,79,737 (annexure IV). This includes a spillover of Rs. 4,70,000/- on teacher-education extended up to fifth plan, and will be a first charge on the funds to be made available during the current plan. Construction of buildings, furniture, and fixtures constitute almost 90% of the spill over allocation.

12. The Commission also agreed to provide outside the plan provision, a development grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for the construction of an academic block covering 18,800 sq.ft. comprising six class rooms, 18 teachers rooms, and necessary furniture, during the fourth plan, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the University. The university has yet to undertake the construction of this project.

13. It is understood that the State government also agreed to provide funds for the construction of administrative block of the university. This project has yet to be undertaken.

14. The UGC approved the establishment of the departments of geography, and journalism during the fourth plan period. These departments have not yet been established by the university.



15. The university filled in the posts of one professor, seven readers, and three lecturers, against the posts of four professors, 24 readers, 12 lecturers, and 35 other non-teaching staff sanctioned by the Commission during the fourth plan period. These posts were filled in in the last year of the fourth plan, as we were informed that the state government's sanction for these posts was received towards the end of the plan period, and the remaining posts of three professors, 17 readers, 19 lecturers, and 38 other non-teaching staff could not be filled in for the same reason. Similarly, posts sanctioned for the university library could not be filled in.

16. During the fourth plan period, the university completed the construction of the buildings for the departments of physics, statistics, geology, and biochemistry, law faculty building, extension of arts faculty building, women's hostel for 102 students, staff quarters, delegacy centre, and verandah of the chemistry department; these constructions were undertaken in the second and third plan period. Further, of the projects approved in the fourth plan viz. the construction of the extension to the Institute of Public Administration, men's hostel, women's hostel, students home, extension to Tagore Library, and one block of the teachers hostel was completed; extensions to the departments of chemistry, geology, zoology, and mathematics & astronomy are still under construction.

17. Research: During the last five years, the teaching faculty of the university has to their credit the award of 399 research degrees, 382 Ph.D., and 17 D.S./D.Litt. Their break-up according to faculties was: arts 157, science 197, and commerce 45. In addition, the faculty of the university published about 1900 research papers/articles and 120 books (during this period).

18. University Finances: The position of the university finances during the years 1966-67 to 1973-74 was as under:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u> Rs.	<u>Expenditure</u> Rs.
1966-67	51,84,408	52,87,458
1967-68	49,52,318	58,08,823
1968-69	77,13,966	68,54,742
1969-70	71,37,717	79,62,439
1970-71	1,00,19,025	95,38,866
1971-72	1,15,80,016	72,01,454
1972-73	1,23,39,442	90,79,767
1973-74	1,71,01,750	1,89,91,395

The details of income of the University from various sources, and expenditure on various items are shown in annexures V & VI.

19. By the end of 1973-74, the deficits had accumulated to Rs.63.778 lakhs. The state government made a deficit grant of Rs. 27.89 lakhs, and at the beginning of 1974-75, the deficit was Rs. 35.89 lakhs.

20. The annual grant received from the state government for expenditure on the purchase of books and journals during 1972-1973 and 1973-74 is shown below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Grant received</u> Rs.	<u>Expenditure</u> Rs.
1972-73	1,70,000	2,49,266
1973-74	1,06,458	2,23,000

IV- FIFTH PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

21. Grants already committed: Besides the spill-over of Rs. 28,79,737 mentioned above, the Commission has already committed the following assistance to the Lucknow University prior to the visit of the committ:

(a)	<u>Basic grant for purchase of:</u>	
	(1) Books and Journals	Rs. 5,00,000
	(2) Equipment	Rs. 7,50,000
(b)	One Professor in Applied Economics	Rs. 69,000
	Total:	<u>Rs. 13,19,000</u>

22. The Proposals: For the fifth plan period, the Lucknow University was requested to send proposals within a ceiling of Rs. 200 lakhs as UGC share, divided into three categories as: First priority programmes Rs. 100 lakhs (including spillover schemes and projects already approved), second and third priority programmes Rs. 50 lakhs each. The Commission also suggested the general norms of allocation was building construction 25%, additional staff 27% books 20% equipment 20%, and miscellaneous 8%.

23. The Lucknow university sent proposals involving a total expenditure of Rs. 229.33 lakhs - Rs. 203.85 lakhs for first priority, Rs. 16.94 lakhs for second priority and Rs. 8.54 lakhs for third priority as under:

<u>Item</u>	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Faculty of Arts.	45.83	6.79	2.45	55.07
2. Faculty of Science	59.36	9.15	6.09	74.60
3. Faculty of Commerce	8.30	-	-	8.30
4. Faculty of Law	1.66	1.00	-	2.66
5. General Schemes	88.70	-	-	88.70
	<u>203.85</u>	<u>16.94</u>	<u>8.54</u>	<u>229.33</u>

24. Students Discipline: During the last few years there has been an increase in the number of cases of indiscipline - collective as well as individual. This may, to a great extent, be attributed to the large increase in the influx of students in the university. Besides, there has been a phenomenal rise in the incidents involving mob-violence or mass-agitations. In many instances student agitations could be attributed to some genuine grievances of the students, like lack of adequate facilities for residential accommodation, food, recreation, etc.. Very often agitations by students become serious as a result of instigation by various political parties, which have their youth wings in the university. As the government is generally reluctant to help the university authorities in maintaining law and order, they have no option but to close down the university. This hampers the studies of the students resulting in numerous problems like demands for 'general promotion without examination', demand for award of 'grace marks', etc. A distressing feature of the last few years has been attempts to use unfair means during the examinations, on a mass scale. Students even resort to intimidation of the invigilators. If there is no check, the situation may deteriorate very fast.

25. Student Representation: Under Section 22(1), one student from each of the faculties, who having secured the highest marks in that faculty at the preceding degree examination of any university, is pursuing a course of study for a postgraduate degree or a law or a medical college in the university including the affiliated or associated college, shall be the members of the court of the university. For the present, as the students informed us, there was hardly any representation of students on the university bodies.

Meeting with Students and Student Amenities and Welfare:

26. The committee met the representatives of students from the student union, hostels, cultural organisations, departments and research scholars, and had discussed with them about the maintenance of standards of teaching, students welfare, corporate life in the campus, etc. The students apprised the committee of the acute shortage of residential accommodation for students, and desired that five additional hostels for men students and one for women be constructed. In the hostels the messes are either ill-organised or in most of the hostels, are not organised at all, by the university. The basic amenities and necessities in the hostels are not properly maintained. The students promised full cooperation with the university authorities in organising cooperative messes of their own, but the warders/superintendents were indifferent. The present system of provosts in the hostels is unsatisfactory, and there are practically no contacts between the teachers and students. There is urgent need to reorganise the administrative machinery of the university. They pleaded for power points, ceiling fans, almirah in rooms, common rooms, indoor and outdoor games, canteen/cafeteria, cooperative messes in the hostels; cooperative consumer store, a properly equipped gymnasium, an auditorium, a stadium,

a swimming pool, a sub-post office on the campus, a health centre with 20 beds for indoor patients; additional scholarships and fee concessions to meritorious and needy students; introduction of courses like journalism, geography, music and fine arts, and home science; provision of part-time jobs to needy students by the university administration in the university and outside, and additional funds for reading room and sports, and facilities for games in the delegacy centres. The students complained about the shortage of text books and other reading material in the library, and impressed upon the committee that the central library, and text-book section in particular, should be kept open daily from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M., and necessary provision be made for this.

For the examination reform and restructuring and rationalising the courses of study, the students suggested that a committee consisting of educationists, sociologists, students, teachers, and administration be constituted immediately.

Research students complained that topics for research are not finalised even after 1½ to 2 years of their starting the project due to faulty procedures and indifference of faculty members. They emphasised that the value of junior and senior research fellowships should be increased to Rs. 600 and Rs. 800 per month, respectively.

29. The students informed that the university has been lending a deaf ear to their genuine demand for representation on its various academic and administrative bodies, as recommended by the Gajendragadkar Committee. They demanded that on every committee investigating a case of corruption, there should be representation of students, as the university has not been bringing the culprits to book. The Vice-Chancellor should not close the university for more than three days without consultation with the authorised student representatives. Student Welfare Committee should be constituted for looking after the welfare of students. Joint consultative committee representing all constituents of the university community should be constituted. Students pointed out that while making financial allocations, the Central Government as also the University Grants Commission has always been partial to central universities, viz Delhi, Banaras, Aligarh, Jawaharlal Nehru, etc, and discriminated against state universities like Lucknow, Allahabad, etc., and impressed that such a discrimination was not conducive to the socialistic pattern of society as ours

Meeting with Representatives of Teachers

30. The committee met the representatives of the Lucknow University Teachers Association, as also other teachers representing various departments, and discussed with them the problems relating to their welfare, maintenance of standards of research and teaching, and corporate life in the university. The teachers requested for adequate funds for expansion and development of staff club-cum-retiring rooms. In view of the fact that no house rent allowance is given to state university teachers, and they have to live in the city by paying high rents, the University Grants Commission should provide funds to build atleast 100 teachers' quarters immediately. Regarding the revised pay scales recently introduced, the teachers pointed out that state dearness allowance was less than that permissible to teachers in central universities, and pleaded that additional increments may be given to teachers by way of compensation, while fixing their pay in the new grade and that, like central university teachers, teachers of state universities should also be allowed examination remuneration up to 1976. Allowances like OCA and HRA, medical facilities/reimbursement, and retirement benefits like triple benefit scheme, as permissible to teachers of central universities, should be made applicable to state university teachers also. Teachers reiterated their demand for a single running grade. Avenues for promotion of teachers may be created by increasing the proportion of senior teachers to 25% of the total strength. The University Grants Commission may make adequate grants for more space for lecturer, seminar, and laboratory rooms. The teachers desired that a separate canteen for teachers may be started. It was, however, pointed out that such a step may not be conducive to healthy development of corporate life in the university.

It was brought to the notice of the committee that as late as in March, admission of students were made to various courses of study in the university.

Representatives of Ministerial Staff:

31. The President of the Lucknow University Karamchari Sangh, submitted a memorandum to the committee, through the Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University. The memorandum pointed out that the non-teaching employees are also as important a constituent of the university as the students and the teaching staff, and if they are neglected and their genuine demands are not considered sympathetically, the total development of the university cannot be considered complete. In order to increase the efficiency of the non-teaching staff, it was emphasised that the University Grants Commission may bring non-teaching employees of the universities into one integrated all-India set up, and introduce unified pay scales for these employees. They may also be brought within the purview of development schemes. The Commission may also work out a national formula and link D.A. with the cost of living index for such employees. Adequate funds should be provided for the construction of residential accommodation for non-teaching staff in the universities. The committee appreciates their

demands, but expresses its inability to consider them being outside its purview. The committee, however, strongly recommends that the university and the U.P. State government should give appropriate and sympathetic consideration to these proposals.

32. State Policy on Higher Education: The representatives of the U.P. State Education Department assured the committee that the matching share will be made available from the State for all such proposals/projects which are approved by the University Grants Commission, and that no project will suffer for want of matching share from the state government. The Chief Minister, Shri H.N. Bahuguna, also assured the committee that the State Government will try to do much more than is expected of it in the form of matching share, and that the necessary sanction, wherever required would not be delayed resulting in non-implementation of approved projects. He also informed that the Uttar Pradesh is the first state in the country which accepted and implemented the revised pay scale for university and college teachers.

## V MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

33. After a detailed assessment of the various proposals and discussions with university authorities, the committee makes the following observations and recommendations.

### A - General Observations and Recommendations :

34. The Lucknow University was originally conceived as a unitary, teaching and residential university. In practice, it has developed into the existing pattern of the teaching-cum-affiliating university, having as many as 19 local undergraduate colleges associated to it. The student enrolment in associated colleges is 14175 as against 14042 in the university teaching departments. In the circumstances, the colleges are likely to swamp the ~~university~~ body and pull the standards down and create difficult problems about representation in the university bodies, parity with university teachers, examinerships, etc. - all of which have serious repercussions on standards which a unitary university like Lucknow can expect to maintain, and has in the past maintained.

35. The committee noted that :

(i) the student enrolment in the university teaching departments and associated colleges rose during the fourth plan period from 8344 to 14042, and from 6472 to 14175, respectively showing thereby an increase of 68% and 1119%, respectively;

(ii) about 80% of the total student enrolment in university teaching departments as well in the associated colleges, pursue undergraduate education;

(iii) for every single B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com. student in the university teaching departments the corresponding figures are 3.7, 3.4 and 1.5 respectively; and

(iv) about 40% of the total enrolment in the faculties of arts, science and commerce in the university teaching departments, pursue undergraduate education.

All these underline the facts that :

(a) the standards of education which the Lucknow University endeavour to achieve or maintain depend mainly upon the output at the undergraduate stage, by and large imparted at the associated colleges;

(b) a very large chunk (about 40%) of the limited resources of the university is claimed by the undergraduate education in the university teaching departments; and

(c) there is not only no optimum utilisation of scarce resources at the university but also does it lead to dilution of standards of university education.

36. The committee further notes with regret that, of late, unmanageably large admissions in the undergraduate as well as postgraduate courses, have not only resulted in serious decline in quality of education and research in the university but have also given rise to tensions, agitations, indiscipline and even violence. Submitting to various pressures, the university has been admitting students to various classes even in the months of March and April, that is just before the examinations. This is neither justifiable on academic considerations, nor is it conducive to the proper conduct of examinations and healthy development of the university. Due to unrestricted admissions, in some subjects, like LL.B. (2800), and postgraduate courses in Hindi (130), Ancient history (190), economics (140), sociology (250), mathematics and statistics (170) etc., "tutorial and lecture classes have already become a force due to overcrowding" and as reported in Shri Ranjan Committee report the campus has the appearance of a market place. The proper ratio between residents of hostels and the delegacy students is 75:25 but, in fact, it is 14:86, and an imbalance has resulted, seriously jeopardising the unitary teaching character of the university. The only remedy is to reduce the number of admissions to a reasonable limit.

37. The university standards are ultimately set by the quality of postgraduate education and research. The university should take effective and immediate steps to dispense with undergraduate classes and transfer these to colleges. In the words of Shri Ranjan report, "the B.A. degree in particular has no doubt been devalued by the abolition of general English and also by the admission of all and sundry to this course". Only by concentrating on imparting instructions for honours degree and postgraduate courses and research and admitting students of high calibre to these courses, is it possible for the university to maintain or restore the standards for which it has been known not in the too distant a past.

38. Regarding unrestricted admissions, the heads of the departments informed the committee that they were compelled to admit large numbers of students, even as late as in March, due to pressure from above. In their conversation with the visiting team, the Chief Minister of U.P. State and the Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University categorically denied that any pressure was put and maintained that certain heads of departments had a vested interest in increasing the student enrolment in their department. The committee found some confirmation of this statement in, for example, the law department, which has more than doubled the admissions to the 1st year LL.B. course from 1300 to 2800 in 1974-75, and on the basis of this rise in enrolment, the department demanded about a dozen professors, and a large number of readers and lecturers. The committee urges that such a drift should be stopped forthwith and the university may lay down a set policy regarding admission to various courses. The attempt to divide the faculty of law into several departments in the hope of getting more senior posts and funds should be resisted.



39. Postgraduate teaching should not be started in the associated colleges. Undergraduate admissions may be made in colleges only. This will be both economical as also make many of the colleges viable, as of the 19 colleges in the city of Lucknow 3 colleges have less than even 60 students on rolls, 5 colleges have student enrolment less between 60 and 325 and 6 colleges have between 500 and 1000 students, i.e. 14 colleges have less than 1000 students on rolls. The colleges may be affiliated to an affiliating university. Or the Lucknow University may have a teaching wing (internal wing) for honours and postgraduate teaching, and an affiliating wing (external wing under the charge of a pro-vice-chancellor) for looking after the work and conduct of examination of associated colleges. The university may also consider the desirability of instituting correspondence courses for undergraduate studies.

40. The standard of postgraduate education also depends on the undergraduates who are education in the associated colleges. There is need for strengthening the academic and other facilities in these colleges. Each college should have a small development panel representing management, teachers, students and, if possible, local bodies or state government for its future development suiting the local as well as academic needs.

41. The slow and tardy implementation of various development projects, including construction work undertaken as long back as . . . second plan, speaks for lack of efficient machinery for carrying out its various programmes. The committee feels that the development of the Lucknow University during the last quarter century has neither been properly planned, nor did it contribute to the improvement of academic standard. Planning is a all-involving, continuous process. It requires proper implementation, coordination, assessment, re-evaluation and review so that the programmes continue to have a direct relevance to the needs of the university, the community, and the country. This is possible only if all the constituent units of a university viz., teachers, students and administration as also the state government are genuinely interested and involved in the entire process. The University of Lucknow may set up such a development planning board, consisting of representatives of teachers, students, administration and the state government for the future planning and the development of the university on most sound lines within the limited resources made available to it.

42. The active collaboration and academic liaison between the various departments is most important for the optimum utilisation of existing resources, (avoiding unnecessary duplication), and interdisciplinary approach for providing job-orientation to courses suited to local requirements. There ought to be greater inter-action between various departments viz., between history and political science, history and economics, economics and applied economics, political science and economics, between modern history and Ancient history culture and archaeology between Ancient history and Sanskrit, between botany, zoology and biochemistry etc. etc.

43. The University should actively undertake innovation and experimentation in such matters as internal assessment, tutorials, seminars, examination reform, formation of schools of study of related disciplines rather than maintenance of rigid departmental compartments. The number of lecture periods could be cut down to provide for tutorials, seminars, internal assessments etc.

44. In almost all the departments the committee observed that there was lot of inbreeding. Almost all the teachers are the products of the same university or at the most, in a few cases, from the universities in the same state. At present not many persons from outside Lucknow care even to apply for posts advertised by Lucknow University for reasons obvious. This leads to fall in academic standards and the courses in various subjects have not been modernised and rationalised. Highly qualified outside elements bring in new outlook and freshness to the department and the university. Within the prescribed procedures academic excellence should not be sacrificed in preference to narrow localism which leads to isolationism in turn. The committee strongly urges that the university should attract students of very high calibre and outstanding teachers from all over the country and from abroad, so that it rises to an international stature and that it does not merely remain a 'Awadhi University'.

45. A large number of posts approved during the fourth plan period were not filled up. Besides, some of the senior posts have been lying vacant for the last 15-18 years. Further there are cases of prolonged litigation for filling of posts in various departments, for example, economics, education, law etc. As a result of this situation the students are not getting adequate attention in their classes and frustration and discontent is increasing in the teaching staff. The university machinery should be geared up so that no post remains unfilled for more than six months and the inbreeding is avoided.

46. The practice of giving officiating allowance to the posts of readers and professors must be stopped immediately. This is not conducive to raising of standards.

47. If a post with a particular expertise has been sanctioned in fifth plan, efforts should be made to fill it with requisite expertise. Unfilled posts of one department should not be transferred/allocated to other departments without proper justification.

48. There are 440 teachers in the university, only 50% of the teachers hold a research degree. The Vice-Chancellor could give the information about the class/division obtained by the teachers at high school, intermediate, degree and postgraduate degrees in respect of 170 teachers only. It showed that of the 170 teachers, only 21 teachers obtained first class in all the four examinations, 27 teachers got first classes each in three examinations and two examinations and 48 teachers had only one first class, 27 teachers had three second classes, 6 teachers had two second classes and two teachers had second class only in one examination.

The University may assume academic leadership and encourage its staff to make maximum use of faculty improvement programmes such as summer institutes, seminars, national associateships, visiting professorships, study leave, faculty exchange, teacher fellowship etc. It should also organise summer institutes, seminars, orientation courses etc. for the teachers of the region. The Commission has made provision for faculty improvement programmes outside the plan funds.

49. A small committee may be appointed to suggest steps for improvement of library sciences. The staff now approved for the library may be appointed immediately, so that the library service could be improved. Library should be kept open from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. daily. Back volumes of scientific and research journals may be purchased for the last five years only. For older references microfilms may be procured.

50. The tone and tenor of discipline and sense of duty and responsibility in the various authorities and officials in the university was at the lowest ebb. The campus is not properly maintained. Living conditions in the hostels are not satisfactory, mainly due to the apathy and indifference on the part of the administration and particularly wardens and superintendents who seldom visit the hostels. Mess arrangements are conspicuous by their absence. There seems to be any law or order in the hostels. Wardens and superintendents should visit the hostels daily, take greater active interest in the welfare of residents and attend to their genuine needs. The hostel administration should do its very best to ensure corporate life in the university hostels. The state government should increase the annual maintenance/repair grants to the hostels to a reasonable limit.

51. The students were critical of teachers and other university authorities. The teachers were critical and disrespectful of their heads of departments who, were very critical of the Vice-Chancellor, in turn, was very critical of heads of departments, teachers, students alike. Each of these parties were criticising without any restraint or reservation and most of the criticism seemed to originate from an atmosphere of distrust, misunderstanding and lack of devotion to the noble cause of education. This is a sorry state of affairs.

52. The committee would urge the university to attach highest importance to the enforcement of discipline and sense of responsibility in its various departments. It envisages the maximum restraint and exemplary display of dedicated work, and discipline on the part of teachers. Only then normalcy could be restored in a university. Unless the university faces new challenges and reacts to them in a imaginative and creative manner, it cannot move to new horizons of integrated growth, development, and excellence. Its functioning would be more meaningful and its contribution to the life of the nation more valuable, if its format, and organization are more vitally related to the needs and heritage of the area it is meant to serve. The university may constitute a committee representing various constituents of the university community and the state government to consider taking necessary steps in this direction.

53. Students are the most important constituent of a university. For the students, who are largely drawn from an area which is socially and economically backward, it is necessary that there should be developed, within the university, a comprehensive and large-scale student welfare programme. Students should be involved in the development of the corporate academic life, they should feel the sense of belonging in this process of growth. The state government should make available maximum resources, for the maintenance and repair of hostels and providing more cafeterias.

54. The state government grant for departmental contingencies for day-to-day functioning are extremely meagre keeping in view the present rise in prices. The state government should substantially increase the annual grants for the purchase of books and journals to at least rupees three lakhs per annum. Maintenance grant of science departments fixed decade ago should also be increased appreciably. The state government should rationalise the grant-giving procedure to the universities, and make it more realistic. The genuine financial needs of the university necessitated by academic considerations should be sympathetically considered by state government.

55. The state government should take immediate and positive steps in order to implement the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee regarding the reorganisation of student unions and the representation of students on the various bodies of the university, both academic and non-academic. The university should take the lead in this matter and appoint a small committee of students and teachers to formulate their own proposals in this connection. The university should also complete the follow-up action on the recommendation of the S.R. Singh Committee report on corruption.

56. The students' activities such as games, and sports declaration contests, and debates, athletics, drama, dance and other cultural activities seem to be neglected in the university. The university through its teachers and specialised agencies such as sports committee, youth welfare committee NSS committee and the like, should intensify the student activities so as to divert and gainfully utilize the energy of young students for their self-expression and self improvement, leading to development of an integrated dynamic personality. The State government should help the university to strengthen the dean of students welfare by providing assistance for some tutors who could appreciate the problem of students.

57. The U.G.C. should make available maximum assistance to the ~~University~~ University for the development of student activities and student welfare programmes (including improvement of hostels). We understand that these programmes are under review and assistance under these programmes will be made available outside fifth plan development allocation to the university.

A - THE FACULTIES

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

Department of Physics

58. The department of physics was established in 1921. It has two professors, six readers, and 22 lecturers. Twentyone teachers possess research qualifications. The faculty has awarded 11 Ph.D. degrees during the fourth plan. The student enrolment is 466 in B.Sc., 137 in M.Sc., and 66 in research. The department provides specialised training and research facilities in the areas of general physics, microwave dielectric, NMR, X-ray spectroscopy, optics, nuclear physics and electronics, physics of macromolecules, and radio communication theory. Papers on solid state physics and nuclear electronics have been introduced at the postgraduate stage. The committee feels that advanced research work could be started in theoretical physics, low temperature physics, laser physics, and plasma physics. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III priority</u>
Staff	Professor - 2 (experimental laser theoretical physics.)	Professor - 1 (Low temperature physics)	-
	Reader - 2 (Laser/Solid state theory)	Reader - 1 (Nuclear/semiconductor/Plasma physics)	-
Equipment	Rs.2.50 lakhs (incl: Rs.one lakhs for laser work.)	Rs.2.00 lakhs	Rs.2.00 lakhs
Books & Journals	Rs.1.00 lakh	Rs.60,000	Rs.1.00 lakh

Department of Chemistry

59. The department of chemistry, established in 1921, has on its staff two professors, ten readers, and 33 lecturers. The number of teachers possessing research degrees is 34, and over a dozen teachers guide research work. Student enrolment is 718 in B.Sc., 184 in M.Sc. and 89 in Ph.D. The department provides facilities in all the three major branches of chemistry, viz. physical, organic and inorganic. The faculty has to its credit 315 research papers, and award of 41 Ph.D. and 2 D.Sc. degrees,

..... Cont d.....

during the fourth plan period. The special fields of research are synthetic organic chemistry, chemotherapy and chemistry of plant products, coordination compounds, chemical kinetics, thermodynamics, colloids, chemistry of organometallic compounds, etc. About a dozen research projects sponsored by CSIR, SCSIR, etc., are in progress. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Professor -1 (Quantum Chemistry/statistical mechanics)  Reader -2 (Polymer Chemistry and Chemical Physics, X-ray diffraction studies in Liquids)  Lecturer -1 (Microanalyst)  Tech. Assistant -1	Professor -1  Reader -1 (Low Temp. studies or solid state chemistry)	-
Equipment	Rs.2.50 lakhs	Rs.1.80 lakhs	Rs.2.00 lakhs
Books & Journals	Rs.1.00 lakh	Rs.55,000	Rs.1.00 lakh

#### Department of Biochemistry

60. Biochemistry was introduced as one of the four compulsory subjects in the M.Sc. (previous) (Chemistry) course in 1953. From 1956-57 biochemistry formed one of the subjects of specialisation for M.Sc. chemistry course. With the establishment of a separate department of biochemistry, M.Sc. (Biochemistry) degree was introduced in 1963. The department shifted to its new building in 1966. The department is engaged in postgraduate teaching and research. Its student enrolment is 58 in M.Sc., and 36 in Ph.D. The faculty consists of one professor, two readers, and three lecturers (one post is vacant). Four members of the staff possess research degrees. The faculty has to their credit 124 research papers, and the award of 35 Ph.D. degrees. The departmental library has over 1000 books and subscribes to six journals. The major areas of research are plant biochemistry, enzymes regulation, metabolic reactions in animal tissues, and animal nutrition. A number of research projects sponsored by C.S.I.R., etc., are under investigation. The department

.....Contd.....

collaborates with the research programmes of the Central Drug Research Institute, and the Birbal Sahani Institute, Lucknow. The department is being financed by the University Grants Commission under the Special Assistance Programme with two senior research associates, and two junior research associates. The department is short of accommodation and equipment. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II priority</u>	<u>III priority</u>
staff	Reader -2	-	-
	Animal- caretaker -1 (veterinarian)		
	Tech. Asstt. (cold room) -1	-	-
Equipment	Rs.1.00 lakh	Rs.7.00 lakh	Rs.1.50 lakh
Books & Journals	Rs.50,000	Rs.40,000	Rs.80,000
Air conditioning for animal House	Rs.50,000	-	-
Building	-	Rs.1,00,000	Rs.1,00,000

#### Department of Botany

61. The department of botany was established in 1924. The present academic staff comprises two professors, seven readers, and 12 lecturers all except two teachers possess a research degree. The faculty has to its credit the award of 36 Ph.D. degrees, and the publication of 269 research papers/articles and 9 books during the last five years. During the last five years, the number of B.Sc. students has increased from 33 to 449, in M.Sc. the number has remained between 104 and 105, and the number of Ph.D. students has varied from 41 to 46. At present there are 45 research students working in various disciplines of plant sciences. An attempt has been made to modernise the M.Sc. Courses, and a paper on 'molecular biology' has been introduced. The best developed areas of research include (a) micronutrient requirement of crop plants, and (b) mycology and plant pathology. The valuable information on micronutrient studies would be published in the form of a book 'Nutritional Disorders in Plants' which will have coloured illustrations of deficiency symptoms. The department is terribly short of space, especially for undergraduate and postgraduate classes. With the traditions established by the late Professor B. Sahni, the research school is very active.

.... Contd....

The committee makes the following recommendations:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Professor -2		
	Reader -1	-	-
	Director -1		
	Photocartist-1		
	Sr. Tech. Asstt.-1		
Equipment	Rs.1.50 lakhs	Rs.1.50 lakhs	Rs.1.50 lakhs
Books & Journals	Rs.50,000	Rs.40,000	Rs.70,000
Cold Room(2) 1.00%	Rs.1,00,000	-	-
Building(50%)	Rs. 60,000	Rs.60,000	-

Department of Zoology

62. The department of zoology, established in 1921, has on its rolls 444 students in B.Sc., 75 students in M.Sc., and 21 research scholars enrolled for Ph.D. The teaching faculty consists of 2 professors, 6 readers, 14 lecturers and 1 research assistant. Of these, 18 teachers possess research qualifications. The faculty has published 212 research papers/articles and seven books, and has awarded 19 Ph.D. and two D.Sc. degrees during the last five years. The specialisation of the department is in the fields of morphology, physiology, helminthology, entomology, and fisheries, and new branches like experimental zoology with special emphasis on physiological, biochemical and functional approach to parasitology, endocrinology, cytogenetics, and cell biology are being developed. A number of research projects financed by the CSIR, SCSIR, etc., are under investigation. Due to shortage of funds the subscription to research journals has been reduced, lately. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Professor-1		
	Reader -2	-	-
	Minimal Caretaker-1 (Veterinarian)		

.... Contd....



	<u>I priority</u>	<u>II priority</u>	<u>III priority</u>
	Tech-Asstt. -1 (biochemist.)		
	Tech. Asstt. -1 (Electronics)		
Equipment	Rs. 1.50 lakhs	Rs. 1.50 lakhs	Rs. 1.50 lak
Books & Journals	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 70,000
Animal House	Rs. 1.50 lakhs	-	-
Museum	Rs. 25,000	-	-

Department of Geology

63. The department of geology was established in 1943. It has one professor, three readers, and nine lecturers. Four teacher guide research. The faculty has awarded 17 Ph.D. degrees during the fourth plan. The students enrolment is B.Sc. 151, B.Sc. (condenses) 7, B.Sc.(Hons) 2, M.Sc. 39, M.Sc.(Special) 6, Ph.D. 40, and D.Sc. 3. The presence of B.Sc.(condensed), B.Sc.(Hons), and M.Sc. (special) in addition to regular courses has multiplied the requirement of staff, accommodation, equipment, etc. These special courses will have to be done away with.

64. The department has specialised in palaeontology, sedimentology and Himalayan geology. The department is short of equipment, and accommodation. The committee makes the following recommendations:

	<u>I priority</u>	<u>II priority</u>	<u>III priority</u>
Staff	professor-1	photoartist-1	-
	Reader-1 (Stratigraphy/ metamorphism/ structures/ eco.geol.)	Lab. Asstt.-1	
		Lab. Bearer-1	
	Store-keeper-1		
	Artist-1		

.... Contd....

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Equipment	Rs.70,000 (field equipment Rs.15,000 Survey equipment 20,000 Microscopes Rs.30,000 Cameras Rs.5,000	Rs.86,000 (Rock cutting etc.Rs.50,000 Ad.polarising microscope with unistage Rs.5,000 Or e/sterco Microscope Rs.15,000 Phase contrast Rs.10,000 Others Rs.6,000)	Rs.74,000 (including one Jeep with necessary fittings)
Books & Journals	Rs.25,000	Rs.30,000	Rs.45,000
Building (400 sq.ft.)	Rs.40,000	Rs.20,000	Rs.20,000

Department of Mathematics and Astronomy:

65. The department of mathematics and astronomy established in 1921, offers courses in mathematics up to postgraduate classes, and in astronomy upto undergraduate classes. It admits about 150 students each year to M.A., M.Sc. Mathematics courses. The students enrolment is 461 in undergraduate classes, 333 in postgraduate classes, and 26 in research. It is suggested that it starts courses in astronomy and some other branches like operations research, biomathematics, etc., and some of the students may be diverted to these courses maintaining the present strength of students. It has two professors, one in applied mathematics and one in pure mathematics, six readers, and 13 lecturers. Twenty teachers have research degrees, and over a dozen teachers guide research work. The department has awarded 24 Ph.D. and two D.Sc. degrees during fourth plan. Research is being conducted in special functions including Zeta functions, differential geometry, complex variable, fluid mechanics, relativity, etc. A good deal of research is being conducted in Hindu Mathematics, and needs encouragement. The Vice-Chancellor is doing important research work in Zeta functions and, we understand, he is taking classes in mathematics and physics departments.

66. The department has a well-equipped library combined for mathematics and statistics. It is well managed by teachers. It is suggested that an assistant librarian be appointed by the university from its own resources. The office of Bharat Ganit parishad is

Contd....

located in the department. It gets about 100 mathematics and statistics journals in exchange. It is suggested that the library contributes only these journals which are not obtained in exchange. The department may consider starting interdisciplinary courses like space dynamics, computer science, biomathematics, etc. in collaboration with other departments, pooling the resources from different departments. It is understood that the statistics department will shift to its own building shortly. With this the mathematics department will have sufficient space for itself. It is strongly felt that in order to maintain interaction between mathematics and statistics, the library should not be separated, to avoid duplication and wastage.

67. The committee makes the following recommendations:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Professor -1 (Differential geometry/ relativity Cosmology)	Professor -1	-
	Reader -2		
Equipment	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 3,000	
Books & Journals	Rs. 1.00 lakhs	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 1.50 lakhs

#### Department of Statistics

68. Statistics was started as a separate department in 1968. Prior to this date it was a part of mathematics department. A building was constructed in the fourth plan period but the department has not shifted so far because it has not been furnished. We suggest that the university should provide furniture, and the department shifts to its own building so that the congestion is removed in both mathematics and statistics department.

69. The department has one professor, two readers, and six lecturers and is well-managed. Three teachers possess a research degree. The faculty has produced 18 research papers and 8 Ph.D.s during the fourth plan. The student enrolment is 181 in undergraduate classes, 56 in M.Sc., and 11 in research. The statistical laboratory is fairly well-equipped.

Contd....

70. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I priority</u>	<u>II priority</u>	<u>III priority</u>
Staff	Professor-1 Reader-1	- -	- -
Equipment	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 70,000	Rs. 20,000
Books & Journals	Rs. 45,000	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 1.00 lakhs

Central Instrumentation Complex

71. The committee recommends the starting and development of a central instrumentation complex which will be used by all the science departments. This will have two parts: (a) central instrumentation shop (fabrication wing), and (b) central laboratories (laboratory wing). The fabrication wing will consist of four workshops, viz. (i) machine shop, (ii) electronics instrumentation shop, (iii) glass-blowing shop, and (iv) technical optics shop. It is noted that with the UGC assistance some workshop equipment was purchased by the university. This equipment is lying with the physics department, but it has not been put into operation due to lack of personnel. This equipment will form a part of the proposed machine shop of the central instrumentation complex.

72. The committee recommends the following allocations:

Central Instrumentation Shop.

	<u>I priority</u>	<u>II priority</u>	<u>III priority</u>
<u>(i) Electronics Instrumentation Shop</u>			
Staff	Engineer (Electronics)-1 (Rs. 700-1300) Tech. Asstts.-2	Sr. Tech. Asstt.-1	-
Equipment	Rs. 94,000	Rs. 2.06 lakhs	-
<u>(ii) Machine Shop</u>			
Staff	Foreman-1 (Ps. 500-1000) Sr. Tech. Asstt.-2	Sr. Tech. Asstt.-1	-
Equipment	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 1.00 lakhs	-

	<u>I priority</u>	<u>II priority</u>	<u>III priority</u>
<u>(iii) Glass Blowing Shop</u>			
staff	Foreman-1 Senior Tech.Asstt.-1	Sr.Tech.Asstt.-1	-
Equipment	Rs. 50,000	Rs.1.00 lakhs	-
<u>(iv) Technical Optics Shop</u>			
staff	Foreman-1 Senior Tech.Asstt.-1	-	-
Equipment	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 50,000	-
<u>(b) Central Laboratories</u>			
staff	-	-	Sr.Tech. Asstt.-4
Equipment	-	-	Rs.18.60 lakhs
Building of Central Instrumentation Complex	Rs.2.25 lakhs	-	-

73. The committee could not recommend allocation for scanning electron microscope as the Department of Science and Technology (DST) Government of India, has decided to establish one of their Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centre (RSIC) at the Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) Lucknow, and to provide Cambridge Stereoscan 180, in addition to a transmission microscope which is already in operation at CDRI.

74. It is suggested that for the proper utilisation of facilities of the Central Instrumentation Complex, a committee of the representatives of all the science departments may be constituted.

---

\*Infrared spectrophotometer (Rs.3 lakhs), Ultra centrifuge (Rs.1.25 lakhs), Magnetic balance (Rs.60,000), Spectrophotometer with automatics recording system for visible and ultraviolet regions (Rs.3 lakhs), microanalyser (Rs.75,000), and Low Temperature facilities (liquid helium plant and accessories (Rs.10 lakhs).

FACULTY OF ARTS

Department of English and Modern European Languages

75. The department of English and modern European Languages was established in 1921. The department provides facilities for the study of English at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels and research, and for proficiency and diploma courses in French, German, Russian and Chinese. The teaching strength consists of one professor, six readers, and 15 lecturers. Of these, 11 teachers hold research degrees. In addition, there are four lecturers, one each for Russian, German, French, and Chinese. The student enrolment is 497 in B.A., 157 in M.A., and 95 in proficiency and diploma courses in foreign languages stated above. The faculty of the department has to its credit the publication of 44 research papers/articles and two books, and award of 6 Ph.D. degrees during the fourth plan period. The areas of research specialisation are: English literature and applied linguistics. It has a Language Laboratory, and departmental library. The following recommendations are made:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Professor -1 Reader - 1	Reader -1	-
Book and Journals	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 20,000

Department of Philosophy

76. The department of philosophy was established in 1921. It has the distinction of being headed in the past by very eminent philosophers of international repute. The department had modernised the teaching of philosophy and coordinated the Indian and Western approaches to philosophy. The areas of specialisation are: mathematical logic, and analytical philosophy. The topics of research have varied from philosophical logic to existentialism, from problems of classical Indian philosophy to contemporary Indian thought. The department provides facilities for B.A., B.A.(Hons), M.A., M.A. (Special), M.A. (Math. Logic), Ph.D. and D.Litt. The teaching faculty consists of one professor, one reader, and four lecturers for the student enrolment of 189 in undergraduate courses, and 38 in postgraduate courses, and 15 in research. Four teachers have research qualifications. The department faculty has published 34 research papers, and 4 Ph.D. and 1 D.Litt degrees have been awarded during the fourth plan period. There is acute shortage of accommodation, and the department is sharing a small portion of the building with psychology.

.... Contd....

There is hardly any departmental library. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I priority</u>	<u>II priority</u>	<u>III priority</u>
staff	Reader - 1 Lecturer - 1	Lecturer - 1	-
Books and Journals	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 20,000
Building	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 20,000	-

Department of Psychology

77. The department of psychology was established in 1939. Its teaching strength is one professor, two readers, five lecturers, one research assistant, and one research fellow. The post of the professor is lying vacant. Four teachers possess a research degree. The student enrolment is 228 in B.A., 75 in M.A. and 8 in research. The teaching faculty has published 122 research papers and six books, and awarded five Ph.D. degree during fourth plan period. The department has not been compensated after the 1973 loss by fire in which a lot of equipment was destroyed. The annual contingency grant is Rs. 1,600. It should be raised to Rs. 5,000 p.a. The department is in a poor shape due to lack of accommodation, equipment, books etc., as also effective leadership without a professor. The committee urges that the vacant post of professor should be filled in immediately. It further recommends as under:

	<u>I priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
staff	Reader - 1 Lecturer - 1	Lecturer - 1	-
Equipment	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 20,000
Books & Journals	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 20,000

Department of Education

78. Starting as an adjunct to the department of philosophy in 1944, the department of education became as a fullfledged department in 1953. It imparts instructions for B.A.(Education) B.Ed., M.Ed., M.A. (Education), the last one started w.e.f. 1974-1975. The student enrolment is B.A.(Edu.) 230, B.Ed. 102, M.Ed. 31, M.A. 19, and Ph.D. 12. As against the sanctioned staff strength of two professors, five readers, ten lecturers and two

....Contd ....

two research assistants, the department presently has seven readers and eight lecturers. One post of professor, it is understood, is lying vacant since 1961. Four readers, and four lecturers are working on an adhoc basis. Two Ph.D. degrees were awarded during fourth plan. During the last plan, on the recommendation of an expert committee, the U.C sanctioned one post of professor, two posts of readers, and one lecturer, Rs.40,000 for books and journals, Rs.60,000 for equipment, and Rs.150,000 for additional building accommodation. This can be implemented till March 1979. The committee strongly urges the university to fill in all the sanctioned posts immediately, and make regular appointments against adhoc appointments. The department has plans to undertake research on educational technology. The committee recommends that additional building accommodation should be constructed immediately and the amount already sanctioned by U.C utilised, and further recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Reader - 1	-	-
Books & Journals	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.5,000/-	Rs.5,000/-

Department of Ancient Indian History & Archaeology

79. As part of the department of history, the section of Indian history was established in 1922. In 1956 it separated into a full-fledged department of ancient Indian history and archaeology. The department has one professor, five readers, and six lecturers. One of the readers is on leave. All the teachers possess a Ph.D. degree. The student enrolment is 725 in B.A., 364 in M.A., and 10 in Ph.D. As many as 16 Ph.D degrees were awarded during the fourth plan period. The department faculty published about a dozen research papers. It has a small departmental library having about 400 books. Research facilities are provided in the fields of political history of India, hindu polity and iconography, fine arts, ancient Indian monuments, numismatics, vedic and puranic studies, epigraphy, archaeology, etc. A paper on the history of South India was introduced at the under-graduate level. The department does not have a properly-equipped and well-kept museum, or a photographic laboratory. Courses in history of Nepal and Tibet and Central Asia, economic history of ancient India, and socio-religious movement of ancient India were introduced. In order to strengthen the department the committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Reader - 1 (Expert in Archaeology)	-	-
	Field Supervisor-1		
Equipment	Rs.40,000/-	Rs.30,000/-	Rs.30,000/-
Books & Journals	Rs.25,000/-	Rs.15,000/-	Rs.10,000/-

Department of Medieval and Modern History:

80. The department was established in 1922. It has one professor, two readers, and three lecturers for students enrolment of 634 in B.A., 137 in M.A., and 15 in Ph.D. Five teachers possess a research degree.



The publication of 54 research articles and six books, and award of 7 Ph.D. and one D.Litt degrees during fourth plan period are to the credit of the faculty of the department. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Reader - 1	-	-
	Res. Asstt. - 1		
Books and Journals.	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.10,000/-

Department of Western History

81. The department of western history (including composite history) was established in 1921. It has one professor, one reader, and four lecturers. Student enrolment is 634 in B.A., 62 in M.A., and 13 in Ph.D. Six scholars were awarded Ph.D. degrees during fourth plan. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Reader - 1	Reader - 1	-
Books & Journals	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.10,000/-

82. All the three department of history experience acute shortage of accommodation. The committee recommends an allocation of Rs.2,00,000 - Rs. one lakh each in second and third priority.

School of Historical Studies

83. The Lucknow University began long back, the process of dividing the discipline of history into three departments of western history, medieval and modern history, and ancient Indian history and archeology. This division is artificial and irrational, and has stunted the growth of all the three departments. The teaching of medieval and modern Indian history has appreciably declined. Remedial action should be taken immediately. If the university can once again unite the three existing departments, it would render a great service to the discipline and the cause of education. At the undergraduate level efforts should be made to teach the students the entire area of Indian history as well as the histories of other countries. Specialisation in any period of Indian history must begin only at the honours or the postgraduate stage. For the development of the study of the discipline on most desirable lines, the university may consider the setting up of a school of historical studies incorporating these three departments. The courses of study and the methods of teaching history should be modernised and rationalised.

Department of Political Science

84. The department of political science was established in 1921, perhaps the oldest in India. It has one professor, two readers, and nine lecturers. Eight teachers hold Ph.D. degree. There are 700 students in B.A., 170 students in M.A., 30 scholars in Ph.D., and 53 students are pursuing a postgraduate diploma course in foreign affairs. During the

fourth plan, the faculty of the department has to its credit the publication of 70 research papers and 50 books, and the award of 10 Ph.D. degree. The M.A. Syllabus has been thoroughly modernised. Papers like research methodology, political sociology, theory and practice of modern political system, government and politics of West Asia, Africa, etc., have been introduced. More options to the M.A. students covering new areas cannot be offered due to dearth of staff. The department has rich potentialities, and for the consolidation and strengthening of the department the committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Professor - 1	Reader - 1	-
Books and Journals	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.10,000/-

The Institute of Public Administration

85. In 1945, the Lucknow University started a postgraduate diploma course in public administration under the department of political science. In 1955, the Institute of Public Administration was established. Courses leading to the award of master's degree were started in 1959 and, finally, the department of public administration was established in 1963. In the Institute was also established a regional centre for research and training in municipal administration in 1968, to undertake research on problems of urban administration and to conduct inservice training courses. The department, at present, runs the following courses - (1) M.A. in Public Administration - covering two academic sessions, (2) M.A. (special in Public Administration) - for those who have already passed their M.A. Examination in Public Administration. This course is intended to give to the candidates an opportunity to improve their division. (3) Diploma in Public Administration - covering one academic session. (4) Diploma in Urban Government, and Administration - covering one academic session.

86. There are two professors (one vacant), one reader, and five lecturers. Three teachers have research degree. The students in M.A. Public Administration course, at present, are 130 in Diploma in Public Administration (DPA) course 118; in Diploma in Urban Government and Administration (DUGA) 19. The M.A. course in Public Administration is by far the most important. The two Diploma courses (DPA and DUGA) are intended mainly, if not exclusively, for those who are in service. There are eight scholars registered for Ph.D. Eight candidates have been awarded Ph.D. degree during fourth plan.

87. The syllabi for the courses have been modernised. Stress has also been laid on blending of theory and practice of administration. The faculty has published 93 research papers, and 9 books during fourth plan. The departmental library has 2000 books, and subscribes to 85 journals. The library has 30 reading seats.

88. There is also a provision for practical training and field work for M.A. students in Public Administration. Here sample survey methods, preparing schedules, and interviewing candidates - all the empirical techniques of study and research - are followed. The department conducted 19 seminars and conferences and seven studies during the last plan. In

In addition six surveys were conducted on behalf of UNICEF. Work on administrative history of class I towns of U.P. is in progress; and two more projects are being undertaken shortly.

The committee suggests that the vacant post of professor be filled in immediately, and recommends further as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Reader - 1	Reader - 1	-
Equipment	-	-	Rs. 10,000/-
Books and journals	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-

Department of Economics

89. The department of economics was established in 1921. It has a staff of two professors, six readers, and ten lecturers, besides one retired professor under U.C. scheme of utilization of services of retired teachers, one CoIR pool officer, and two research assistants. A dozen teachers possess research qualifications, and are guiding research. There are an assistant chief, two research officers, five research/field investigators, and two other supporting staff in the demographic research centre attached to the department. The labour research centre attached to the department was wound up in 1969. The student enrolment is 846 in B.A., 263 in M.A., and 10 in Ph.D. During the fourth plan, the faculty of the department published over 150 research papers and 12 books, and awarded 18 Ph.D. and 2 D.Litt degrees. The departmental library stocks about 4000 books and journals, and is managed by the teaching staff. The department introduced seven additional/optional papers in the M.A. course in the fourth plan; these papers are (i) Income and Employment Theory, (ii) Price and Distribution Theory, (iii) Industrial Relations and Personnel Administration, (iv) Theory and Problems of Commercial Policy and International Economic Institutions, (v) Development Problems and Policies, (vi) Cooperation, and (vii) Elementary Mathematics. Field work has been made compulsory for postgraduate students offering papers on labour economics/agricultural economics, and cooperation/industrial relations. The department has introduced two compulsory papers for Ph.D. students in the first year viz. (i) Advanced Economic theory, and (ii) Research Methodology. The committee recommends as under:-

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff:	Professor - 1	Reader - 1	-
Equipment:	-	-	Rs.10,000/-
Books & Journals	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.10,000/-

Department of Sociology

The department of sociology and social work as constituted in 1956 by taking away sociology from the erstwhile department of economics and sociology, and social work from JK Institute of Sociology and Human Relations. Sociology was established as a separate entity in 1971. The teaching faculty of the department consists of one professor, three readers, and eight lecturers. Eight teachers hold Ph.D. degree. There is no one in the department to provide leadership to it when the present professor-head of the department retires in summer 1975. The student enrolment is 800 in B.A., 475 in M.A. and 121 in Ph.D. The faculty has published 118 research papers and eight books, and has awarded 18 Ph.D. degrees during the fourth plan. The papers on (i) Indian Society and Culture, (ii) Political Sociology, and (iii) Educational Sociology were introduced in fourth plan for postgraduate degree. It has common courses with social work, anthropology and psychology. There is acute shortage of accommodation. There is no departmental library. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Professor - 1	Reader - 1	-
Equipment	-	-	Rs.10,000/-
Book & Journals	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.10,000/-

Department of Social Work:

90. The department of sociology and social work was established in 1956, though the postgraduate course in social work had been started in 1952. In 1971, the department of sociology was established as a separate entity. The social work department has one professor (on leave), one reader (vacant), and seven lecturers. There are three field supervisors. Student enrolment is 116 in B.A., and 132 in M.A. Fourteen Ph.D. degrees have been awarded during fourth plan. The faculty of the department published 19 books, 8 reports, and 225 research papers. The Ford Foundation gave a gift of 1100 books which constitute the departmental library. The department has modernised the courses of study, and introduced a number of new papers during fourth plan. The committee urges that the vacant posts should be filled in immediately, and makes the following additional recommendations:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Reader - 1	Reader - 1	-
Equipment	-	-	Rs.10,000/-
Books and Journals	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.10,000/-

Department of Anthropology:

91. The department of anthropology was established in 1952. It has a strength of one professor (vacant), one reader, and five lecturers for a student enrolment of 62 in B.A., 82 in M.A., and 24 in Ph.D. Three teachers possess research qualifications. The faculty has published 10 research papers and five books, and awarded 9 Ph.D. degrees during the fourth plan. The departmental library has 1200 books. The department has plans to study human chromosomes, and their anomalies. The committee recommends that this department may form part of the faculty of science. The following allocations are recommended:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Professor - 1 Field supervisor - 1	Reader - 1	-
Equipment	Rs.40,000/-	Rs.1,20,000 (Chromosome Lab.)	-
Books & Journals	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.10,000/-

Department of Arabic

92. The department of Arabic was established in 1921. It has one professor, one reader, and two lecturers; all the teachers possess research qualifications. The student enrolment is 102 in B.A., 37 in M.A. (Arabic and Arab culture), and 16 in Ph.D. The faculty of the department has published 22 research articles and four books, and awarded 17 Ph.D. degrees during the IV Plan. The recommendations of the committee are as under:-

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Reader -1	Lecturer-1	-
Books & Journals	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.5,000/-	Rs.5,000/-

Department of Persian

93. The department of Persian was established in 1921. It has one reader and three lecturers for a student enrolment of 47 in B.A., 9 in M.A., and 25 research scholars. All the four teachers have Ph.D. degree. The faculty has published several articles and ten books, and awarded 6 Ph.D. degree during fourth plan. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Professor -1	-	-
Books & Journals	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.5,000/-	Rs.5,000/-

Department of Urdu:

94. The department of Urdu was established in 1936. It has one professor, one reader, and three lecturers. Student enrolment is 85 in B.A., 29 in M.A., and 12 in Ph.D. All the teachers are Ph.D.s. The department has published 227 articles and 32 books, and awarded 14 Ph.D. degree during fourth plan. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Reader - 1	Lecturer - 1	-
Books & Journals	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.5,000/-	Rs.5,000/-

Department of Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages:

95. The department of Sanskrit was established in 1921. It has a student enrolment of 304 in B.A., 136 in M.A., 22 in Ph.D., and 20 in diploma course in Prakrit, with a staff of one professor, two readers, eight lecturers, and one part-time lecturer. The department has awarded 10 Ph.D. degree during fourth plan. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Lecturer - 1	Lecturer -1	-
Books & Journals	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.5,000/-	Rs.5,000/-

Section on Oriental Studies in Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian:

96. The section in Oriental Studies in Sanskrit has three lecturers for 55 students in the diploma course. Similarly, the section in oriental studies in Arabic and Persian has 3 lecturers for a student strength of 328 - distributed as 96 students in undergraduate diplomas (i) Dabir-i-Mahir (Persian), and Alim (Arabic), and 242 in postgraduate diploma (i) Dabir-i-Amil (Persian), (ii) Fazil-i-Adab (Arabic), (iii) Fazil-i-Tafseer (Sunni Theology), Fazil-i-Tafseer (Shia Theology). The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Reader - 1 (Arabic & Persian)	Lecturer - 1	-
Books & Journals	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.5,000/-	Rs.5,000/-

Department of Hindi:

97. The department of Hindi was established in 1921. It has two professors (one in literature, and the other in linguistics), six readers, and 14 lecturers, assisted by two part-time lecturers. Nineteen teachers possess research degrees. The department is highly research-oriented, has published a large number of research papers and 43 books, and has produced a number of Ph.D.s during the fourth plan. The department has done creditable work in Awadhi, and has specialised in Tulsidas. With financial assistance from the U.P. State Government, the department has undertaken a research project on Tulsidas. The student enrolment is 1198 in B.A., 254 in M.A., and 40 in Ph.D. The department teaches Tamil, Bengali, and Marathi languages also. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Professor - 1 (Specialist on Tulsidas)	Reader - 1	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 10,000
Others (Preparation of Dictionary)	Rs. 15,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-	-
Equipment	Rs. 5,000/-	-	-

Department of Library Science:

98. The department of library science was established in 1972, to provide training for B.Lib.Sc., and to produce qualified librarians for manning several posts in the state libraries. A retired person is the reader head of the department, and there is one more lecturer. It appears to be a half-hearted attempt, and the department is being run in one of the residential quarters. There are 24 students undergoing training for B.Lib.Sc. degree. The students, of course, do not seem to have any intimate and close liaison with the central library of the university. It is suggested that the department is immediately shifted to the recently constructed extension to the central library, and permanent and regular staff appointed for the purpose. The committee makes the following recommendations:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Reader - 1	Lecturer - 1	-

Department of Military Science

99. The department of military science was established in 1969, to impart teaching of the subject to undergraduate arts students. The department has one regular lecturer and two part-time lecturers for 110 students taking this course. The part-time lecturers are NCC officers. No proposals were put forward for this department.

Department of Journalism and Geography:

100. The departments of journalism and geography were approved by the J.C. during the fourth plan. The university did not, however, establish these departments. The committee could not recommend the establishment of the departments of journalism and geography as proposed by the university, at this stage, as the fifth plan is meant for consolidation and strengthening of existing courses/departments.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE

Department of Commerce:

101. The department of commerce was established in 1921. Till 1941, it imparted teaching to undergraduate students only. Since 1943, the department has been providing instructions and facilities for M.Com. course and research. From 1964 onward M.Com degree was awarded in departments of commerce, applied economics, and business administration. In 1974, a separate M.B.A. (Business Administration) degree has been instituted in place of M.Com. Besides the university, undergraduate teaching in commerce is also imparted in four colleges, three more colleges will open B.Com. classes from 1976-76.

102. The department has one professor, two readers, nine lecturers, and one research assistant working as a lecturer for the current year. Four teachers possess research degree. The teaching staff has to their credit the publication of 84 research papers and three books, and the award of 20 Ph.D. and 1 D.Litt. degrees during fourth plan period. The student enrolment is 692 in B.Com, 214 in M.Com., and 54 in Ph.D. Dr. Dant faculty of commerce library has 6000 books, and subscribes to 45 journals. The present professor and head of the department is a chartered accountant, also practising as a regular chartered accountant. It was felt that this was not in the best interest of raising the standard of teaching and research in the discipline, and should be stopped at once. The M.Com. programme seems to be heavily oriented towards accounting. The committee feels this overemphasis should be reduced. The department proposes to introduce four new papers in M.Com. and to institute B.Com. (Hons.) courses for first class students. It will be in the larger interest of the cause of education to pass on the responsibility for teaching B.Com. courses to affiliated/associated colleges. The committee recommends as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Professor -1	Reader - 2	-
Equipment	-	-	Rs.10,000/-
Books & Journals	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.10,000/-

Department of Applied Economics:

103. The department of applied economics, as a part of the faculty of commerce, was established in 1921, to provide facilities for undergraduate teaching. Since 1943, it has been imparting teaching for postgraduate courses and research facilities. Separate M.Com. (Applied Economics) degree was instituted in 1963-64. The department has two readers, and nine lecturers on its staff. Five teachers have Ph.D. degree. The departmental faculty has to their credit 30 research papers and three books, and the award of 22 Ph.D. and two D.Litt. degrees. The student strength is 692 in undergraduate course, 157 in postgraduate course, and 33 research scholars. The present division of department of economics in the faculty of arts and the department of applied economics in the faculty of economics appears to be unimaginative and needs to be rectified as soon as possible.



104. Before the visit of the committee, we understand the JCC has approved one post of professor for this department. Additional recommendations are as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Reader - 1	Reader - 1	-
Equipment	-	-	Rs. 10,000/-
Books & Journals	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-

Department of Business Administration:

105. The committee is not making any recommendations in respect of the requirements of the department of business administration, as its proposals will be assessed by another AICTE committee through the U.C.

FACULTY OF LAW

Department of Law

106. The department of law, the only department in the faculty of law, was established in 1921. Its sanctioned staff strength is 2 Professors, 5 readers, and 36 lecturers. Of these, both the posts of professors and two posts of readers are lying vacant. Only three teachers possess a research degree. The student strength is 4652 in LL.B., 290 in LL.M., 3 scholars registered for LL.D. degree, and 87 students in postgraduate diploma courses in criminology and penology. It is understood that admission to LL.B. course was doubled during 1974-75, without any reference to resources available in the university. This unimaginative increase in admissions has caused overcrowding in the department which is housed in the old Canning College building, and the shortage of accommodation is causing serious hardships to different sections of the academic community. The faculty of the department has to their credit a number of research papers, and 20 books on various fields of law. Four theses have been admitted for LL.D. degree, and the result of three more theses is awaited. The departmental library, named Dr. RU Singh Law Library, has a collection of about 25000 books, reports, etc. The committee urges that the vacant posts of professors and readers should be filled in immediately, and recommends further as under:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Professor - 1	Reader - 2	-
Books & Journals	Rs. 40,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-

The State Government should provide one professional junior (assistant librarian) for the departmental library from its own resources.

OTHER FACILITIES

University Library:

107. The central library of the University of Lucknow, known as Tagore Library, is under the administrative charge of an honorary librarian who is elected by the executive council from amongst the seni

professors for a period of three years. It is also the convener of the library committee, with all the heads of departments as its members. The present honorary librarian, Dr. R.P. Agarwal, is a senior professor in this mathematics department and has no professional qualification/training in library science. The deputy librarian is a full-time trained librarian. The staff strength is 54 persons consisting of 7 professionals (1 deputy librarian, 1 assistant librarian acquisition, 4 cataloguers, 1 reference assistant), 11 semi-professionals, 8 clerical, four technical, 24 other staff like daftri, binder, peon, chowkidar, etc. The library has a processing and binding section, an acquisition section, a serials section, a circulation desk, a reading room, microfilming and photocopying section, text book section, Ph.D. theses section, and reference section. The library follows the Dewey system of classification and has a closed-shelf system. The construction of extension of the library building approved by the Commission in fourth plan is almost complete. This is proposed to be specially allocated for postgraduate, and research students.

108. The total number of books and journals in the central library is 2,91,215, including 10000 text books, 20000 reference books, and 2186 rare manuscripts. It subscribes to 1185 periodicals. The number of volumes added during the fourth plan is 63,072. It has acquired the collection, of Professor Kashinath, Professor VS Ram, and Professor Banerjee, and has an art gallery displaying valuable paintings donated by Professor Radha Kumud Mukerjee. The total stacking area, spread over three floors, is about 14000 sq. ft. The area reserved for reading-seats is 6000 sq.ft. There are about 500 reading-seats (including 200 for postgraduate, and research students.) The library functions from 9.30AM to 6.00 PM on week days, and between 7.00 AM and 6.00 PM during examination period. On Sundays and holidays the reading room is kept open for 10.00 AM to 5.00 PM. The average daily issues, and average daily attendance during 1973-74 were 1478 volumes, and 1000 students and teachers, respectively. The posts of one librarian, two professional juniors, and one microfilming and photocopying technician, sanctioned during fourth plan, were not filled in as the State Government sanction was not received during the period. Nor was the expert committee suggested for the reorganisation of the library appointed during the last plan. The annual grants from the State Government for each of the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 was Rs.2,00,000 recurring, and Rs.43,750 non-recurring.

The committee makes the following recommendation:

- a) The university may appoint an expert committee to assess the present resources of the library and make suggestions for the proper maintenance and efficient organisation of library service to the students, research scholars, and teachers.
- b) A full-time qualified/trained librarian may be appointed, and the institution of honorary librarian abolished. The present library committee may function as an advisory committee.
- c) The central library, and more particularly the text-book/reference sections, should remain open on all days including Sundays from 8 AM to 8 PM. There should be not more than 6 full holidays in a year.

d) In order to meet the increasing needs of books and journals for teaching and research in a university of the status of Lucknow, and with rapid growth of knowledge, an annual recurring grant of Rs.3.00 lakhs from the State Government is the minimum that we would recommend.

c) Following recommendations are made:

	<u>I Priority</u>	<u>II Priority</u>	<u>III Priority</u>
Staff	Professional Senior (Grade I) Librarian - 1 Professional Junior - 2 Semi-professional - 4 Photocopying/ microfilming Techni- cian. - 1	Semi-Professionals -2	-
Books and Journals.	Rs.2,00,000	Rs.5,00,000	Rs.3,00,000
Equipment	Rs. 20,000	20,000	20,000

109. Cooperative Lending Library:

There is a cooperative lending library for text books. This library lends books to students for the full term period.

University Press:

110. The University does not have a press of its own, and the printing work has got to be done through private presses which leads to delays and is also uneconomical. During the fourth plan, the Commission approved, in principle, the establishment of a printing press for the university. The construction work could not be started during the last plan. The committee feels that it is absolutely essential that the university has its own press, and recommends an allocation of Rs. two lakhs, maximum available from the U.G.C., under the scheme, for the purchase of equipment, machinery and construction on building under first priority (all on 50:50 basis). The total estimated cost for setting up the press is Rs.10,00 lakhs. The committee recommends that the State Government should under-take this on priority basis and make the balance grant available, for the construction of building and the appointment of staff, etc.

Health Centre.

111. During the fourth plan period, the Commission approved the establishment of a health centre in the university. This could not, however, be taken up in the plan period. There is a small dispensary with two full-time medical officers, compounder/dresser, and other staff. With its limited resources, it caters to the medical needs of the student. In the K.G. Medical College, a constituent of the university, some beds have been reserved for the university students. There is an urgent need for the establishment of a health centre in the university. We understand that the U.C. is reviewing the provision of assistance, etc., for the

establishment of a health centre scheme in the universities and colleges. The Lucknow university may approach the Commission separately when the scheme has been reviewed, and the Commission invites proposals in this regard. The assistance for the health centre may be outside the fifth plan allocation to the University.

Correspondence Courses:

112. The University has not introduced the programme of imparting instruction/courses through correspondence. However, certain categories of persons have been permitted to appear as private candidates, without pursuing a regular course of study in an affiliated college in undergraduate and postgraduate examinations in the faculties of arts and commerce in certain subjects, and M.Sc. (Math).

University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau:

113. The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau has been functioning in the university for the last 14 years. The bureau helps the students in (a) finding principle employment, (b) vocational guidance and assistance in matters of choice of courses, (c) supplying information for specialised and professional courses, training facilities both in India and abroad, (d) carrying out investigations for the purposes of testing the alumni in relation to employment market, and (e) helping students to secure part-time employment. There is a joint consultative committee of the teachers and students to consider problems of the students, from time to time.

Coaching Scheme: There is a coaching scheme in the university under the guidance of a senior professor. Under this scheme, lectures are delivered to the students preparing for various competitions, viz. IAS, IPS, PCS, etc.

Non-Resident student Centre and student home.

114. For non-resident students, the university maintains five delegacy centres in the town. The delegacy provides facilities for general informative reading material, indoor and outdoor games, social and cultural activities, library books for science students etc. The construction of the building of student home, with UGC assistance, has been completed and is likely to be put to use early. Some funds would be needed for providing certain amenities, viz. material for reading rooms, recreation room, etc. Grants for student amenities programmes will be made by the UGC outside the plan allocation.

Guest House:

115. The university has no guest house of its own. A scheme for the construction of guest-house-cum-staff-club was approved by the UGC during the fourth plan period. The university could not undertake the project for want of assurance for matching share from the State Government. The committee feels that guest house-cum-staff club with proper amenities is a genuine need of the university, and recommends an allocation of 0.15 lakhs, the maximum available for the scheme. The balance amount should be met from State Government resources.

Sports and Games

116. For the athletic activities, sports and games, the university has a small gymnasium, on the sports field (160x120 mts) which is used for hockey, football, athletics, and kabaddi in turns, one tennis court (100x80 mts), two volley ball courts, and one floodlit basketball court. These facilities for games, sports and athletics, are totally inadequate for a residential university with a student enrolment of about 14000. At least three more playing fields, one each for hockey, football, and athletics, a bigger gymnasium with three sets of apparatus and a spacious capacity for spectators are immediately required. The State Government should pay urgent attention to these requirements, for the proper development of games, sports, and athletics and personality of students.

Students Residences:

117. There are ten hostels for men students and one hostel for women students - all maintained by the university. As against the capacity of 991 in hostels for men, there reside 1775 students in these hostels distributed as: (i) Narendra Deva Hall-324 arts students, (ii) Tilak Hall-183 Science students, (iii) Habibullah Hall- 223 art students, (iv) Lal Bahadur Shastri Hall - 153 arts and science students, (v) Subhash Hall-193 science students, (vi) Mahmudabad Hall-245 commerce students, (vii) Alampur Hall 67 arts and law students, (viii) Chandra Shekhar Azad Hall -223 Law students, (ix) Birbal Sahni Hall-96 research and post-graduate students, and (x) Golden Jubilee Hall-68 postgraduate students. There are 205 women students in the Keilash Hall - the women students hostel. Different hostels have been allotted to different faculties and there is more or less complete segregation between arts, science, commerce, and law students. Of these, two hostels for men students and the extension of women students hostel have been added, the old hostels were renovated in 1974. With 1980 resident students, the Lucknow university with a residential character has only 14% of the total enrolment in the university. Except women students hostel and two men's hostels where post-graduate and research students are residing, the committee feels that the living conditions of students in the hostels can not be called satisfactory. This is due to apathy on the part of the administration. The wardens and superintendents should run cooperative messes for the students in these hostels. The messes are run privately by the students, i.e. a groups of 20 to 25 students employ a cook or two who prepare and serve meals to the group. At the Women's hostel, however, the mess is efficiently run by the university.

118. The wardens and superintendents seldom visit the hostel and have adopted an attitude of complete indifference, with the result that there is no discipline, law and order in the hostels. The hostels have become insecure for students and, infact, one resident was murdered in the Habibullah hostel by outside goonda elements, when the UGC Visiting committee was in Lucknow. The murderer are still at large.

119. There are no library-cum-reading rooms, common rooms, visitors room, and admirans in many of the hostels. Furniture in the dining room is missing. The students pleaded for ceiling fans, and power points in the rooms. In the newly-constructed Birbal Sahni Hall for research and postgraduate students, there was shortage of water at first floor as there was no overhead tank to store water. New furniture worth tens of thousand

of rupees is lying in the open exposed to vagaries of nature for the last one year, and has been made unserviceable due to sheer neglect of the authorities.

120. The maintenance of hostels requires much attention. The committee would impress upon the State Government to increase the annual maintenance/repair grant to a realistically reasonable limit per hostel.

121. The Commission approved a 50 room extension, three storeys, of the Women's hostel, during fourth plan. This was completed, it is understood, four years ago. Only the ground floor is occupied, and 32 rooms on the first and second floor are lying vacant for want of water. It is not understood as to why the university has not so far taken adequate and effective measure to provide this facility. Further, another extension of the women's hostel is lying incomplete; this was under construction with assistance from Uttar Pradesh, Department of Harijan and Social Welfare. The university informed that the U.P. Government was not giving additional sum required for the completion of the hostel. If the building under construction is completed and 32 rooms on first and second floor are made worth living, this would provide additional accommodation for about 100 girls. The committee feels that this hostel should be completed and utilised for all women students, and not specifically for Harijan student's and recommends an amount of Rs.2.25 lakhs (UGC share) for completing the women's students on usual sharing basis.

#### Cafeteria:

122. The committee recommends an allocation of Rs.1.00 lakh each in first and second priority, on usual sharing basis, for the construction of Cafeteria for students.

#### Teachers' Residences

123. Of the total teaching strength of 440 teachers, only 63 teachers, viz. 24 professors, 7 readers, and 32 lecturers have been provided with staff quarters by the university. The university has proposed Rs.6.25 lakhs for the construction of additional accommodation for teachers. The committee recommends an allocation of Rs.three lakhs, on usual sharing basis, for teachers hostel.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

124. The Committee would like to record its thanks and appreciation of the cooperation given to it by the State Education Department, and the members of the University. The free and frank discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, the academic faculty, students and other authorities enabled the committee to make its observations in the short time at its disposal. The committee is also grateful to the Chief Minister and Education Minister Uttar Pradesh who exchanged views with the committee at Lucknow. The committee hopes that its recommendations will serve effectively for the development of this seat of higher learning with a great tradition and potential, along desirable lines.

Lucknow University

Statistics of Associated colleges 1974-75

S.No.	Name of the college with year of Establishment.	Courses provided (with enrolment)	Teachers
1	2	3	4
1.	Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow (1886)	BA (229) B.Sc. (192) B.Ed. (62) B.Lib.Sc. (17) Total - 500	47
2.	Mahila Vidyalaya College, Lucknow (1895)	BA (899) B.Sc. (164) B.Ed. (321) Total (1384)	51+1*
3.	Karamat Hussain Muslim Girls' College, Lucknow (1946).	B.A. (311)	13+3*
4.	Jubilee Girls College, Lucknow. (1955)	B.A. (309)	11
5.	Loreto Convent Degree College, Lucknow (1958).	B.A. (164)	11
6.	Jhansi Bhushan Balika Vidyalaya College, Lucknow.	B.A. (325)	NA
7.	An Khanji Girls' Degree College, Lucknow (1959).	B.A. (222), B.Ed. (57) Total 279	9+1*
8.	Nari Shiksha Niketan, Lucknow (1963).	B.A. (639) B.Sc. (116) Total 755	27
9.	Navayaga Kanya Vidyalaya, Lucknow (1963)	B.A. (756) B.Sc. (117) B.Ed. (78) Total 951	40
10.	Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow (1888)	B.A. (244) B.Sc. (400) DPEA (58) Total 702	28+1
11.	Sri Jai Narain Degree College, Lucknow (1946)	B.A. (848) B.Sc. (757) B.Com (741), B.Ed. (69), LL.B. (1302) Total 3717	15
12.	Shia Degree College, Lucknow. (1919)	B.A. (252) B.Sc. (325) B.Com. (193) LL.B. (785) Total 1555	62+5*
13.	Bappa Sri Narain Vocational Degree College, Lucknow. (1954).	B.A. (597) B.Sc. (655) Total 1252	60

1	3	3	4
14. DAV Degree College, Lucknow (1948)	B.A. (492) B.Sc. (198) LL.B. (297) Total 1967		40
15. Vidyant Hindu Degree College, Lucknow (1954)	B.A. (727) B.Com (133) Total 860		29
16. Krishna Dair Girls Degree College, Lucknow (1974)	B.A. (50)		6+1
17. Kalicharan Degree College, Lucknow (1973)	B.A. (55)		8
18. National College, Lucknow (1974)	B.Com.		4
19. Mumtaz College, Lucknow (1974)	B.A. (19)		6
<hr/> B.A. (7138) B.Sc. (2524) B.Ed. (587) B.Com. (1067) LL.B. (2384) B.Sc. (17) D.P.E. (58)			567+12*
<hr/> <u>14177</u>			



LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

Enrolment and Teaching Staff in University  
Teaching Departments - 1974-75

Faculty Department	Enrolment					Teachers				Staff	
	Under grad-uate	Post grad-uate	Rese-arch Ph.D. D.Sc.	Dip-loma Certi-ficate	Total	Prof.	Rea-der	Lect-urer	Oth-ers	To tal	Stu- dent Ratio
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
<u>Faculty of Arts</u>											
English & Modern European Langs.	497	157	NA	95	749	1	6	19	1	27	1:28
Philosophy	139	38	15	--	242	1	1	4	--	6	1:40
Psychology	228	75	8	--	311	1	2	5	2	10	1:31
Education	332	50	12	--	394	2	5	10	2	19	1:21
Ancient Indian History & Arch.	725	354	10	--	1089	1	5	6	--	12	1:91
Medieval and Modern History	--	137	5	--	142	1	2	3	--	6	1:24
Western history (including composite History)	634	62	13	--	709	1	1	4	--	6	1:118
Political Sc.	700	171	30	53	954	1	2	9	--	12	1:80
Public Adminis- tration	--	130	8	137	275	2	1	5	--	8	1:34
Economics	848	263	18	--	1127	2	6	10	--	18	1:63
Sociology	800	475	121	--	1396	1	3	8	--	12	1:116
Social Work	116	132	--	--	248	1	1	7	3	12	1:21
Anthropology	62	82	24	--	168	1	1	5	--	7	1:24
Arabic (inclu- ding Arabic Culture)	102	37	10	--	155	1	1	2	--	4	1:39
Persian	47	9	25	--	81	--	1	3	--	4	1:20
Urdu	85	89	12	--	126	1	1	3	--	5	1:25
Sanskrit & Pra- krit languages	304	136	22	20	482	1	2	8	1	12	1:40
Hindi & Modern Indian Langs.	1198	254	40	--	1592	2	6	14	2	24	1:66
Library Sc.	24	--	--	--	24	--	1	1	--	2	1:12
Military Sc.	110	--	--	--	110	--	--	1	2	3	1:37
<u>ORIENTAL SECTION</u>											
Arabic & Persian Section	--	--	--	338	338	--	--	3	--	3	1:113
Sanskrit Section	--	--	--	55	55	--	--	3	--	3	1:18
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>2098</b>	<b>2591</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>5656</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>1:26</b>

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
<b>(B) Faculty of Science</b>												
21. Physics	466	137	66	—	669	2	6	22	—	30	1:22	
22. Chemistry	718	184	89	—	991	2	10	23	—	35	1:28	
23. Bio-Chemistry	—	58	36	—	94	1	2	3	—	6	1:16	
24. Botany	449	105	45	—	599	2	7	12	—	21	1:29	
25. Zoology	444	75	21	—	540	2	6	14	1	23	1:23	
26. Geology	180	45	52	—	257	1	3	9	—	13	1:20	
27. Mathematics & Astronomy	461	333	26	—	820	2	6	13	—	21	1:39	
28. Statistics	181	56	11	—	248	1	2	6	—	9	1:23	
<b>Total (B)*</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2204</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1:14</b>	
<b>(C) Faculty of Commerce</b>												
29. Applied Economics	692	157	33	—	882	—	2	9	—	11	1:80	
30. Commerce	692	214	54	—	960	1	2	9	1	13	1:74	
<b>Total (C)*</b>	<b>1384</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1150</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1:48</b>	
<b>(D) Faculty of Law:</b>												
31. Law	4652	290	3	87	5032	2	5	36	—	43	1:117	
<b>Total (D)*</b>	<b>4652</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>5032</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1:117</b>	
<b>Grand Total: (A+B+C+D)</b>	<b>8307</b>	<b>4245</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>14042</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1:32</b>	

\* Totals will not tally as one student might have been counted against more than one subject at undergraduate stage.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

Examination Results 1971- & 1974

Examination	1971						1974					
	App- eared	I	II	Passed III	Total	%	App- eared	I	II	Passed III	Total	%
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
B.A. English	71	2	26	40	68	95.7	53	1	16	36	53	100.0
Philosophy	11	-	3	6	9	81.8	8	3	4	1	8	100.0
Psychology	30	2	16	9	27	90.0	24	5	14	5	24	100.0
B.A. I.H(B)	108	4	33	57	94	87.0	157	-	51	97	148	94.2
" (A)	60	5	47	20	72	-	76	21	46	22	72	94.7
West. History	25	5	15	4	24	96.0	30	7	19	3	29	96.6
M. I. History	56	1	19	31	51	91.0	70	-	40	26	66	94.2
Comp. History	8	3	3	2	8	100.0	13	4	7	1	12	92.3
Pol. Science	99	1	21	65	87	87.8	82	18	54	8	80	97.5
Pub. Admn.	44	2	21	16	39	88.6	43	2	27	12	41	95.3
Economics	71	1	19	42	62	87.3	89	6	32	46	84	94.3
Sociology	180	4	95	61	160	88.8	215	-	55	148	203	94.4
Soc. work	37	1	20	13	34	91.8	15	11	4	-	15	100.0
Anthropology	13	4	8	1	13	100.0	26	2	14	8	24	92.3
Arabic	6	5	1	-	6	100.0	7	5	2	-	7	100.0
Arab Culture	6	2	4	-	6	100.0	7	5	2	-	7	100.0
Persian	4	2	2	-	4	100.0	21	3	1	-	4	19.0
Urdu	12	1	8	1	10	83.3	11	3	6	2	11	100.0
Sanskrit	81	16	38	12	66	81.4	82	16	58	6	80	97.5
Hindi	270	8	124	95	227	84.0	162	13	111	38	162	100.0
Maths.	3	2	-	1	3	100.0	4	2	2	-	4	100.0
Ed.	28	10	9	7	26	92.8	22	-	7	7	14	63.6
Sc. Physics	55	16	32	3	51	92.7	48	23	23	2	48	100.0
Phys. Chemistry	16	4	10	1	15	93.7	21	8	13	-	21	100.0
Inorg. Chemistry	37	13	21	-	34	91.8	21	10	10	1	21	100.0
Org. Chemistry	40	26	14	1	41	-	48	24	22	1	47	97.9
Bio-Chemistry	23	14	6	-	20	86.9	18	9	9	-	18	100.0
Botany	59	4	33	16	53	89.8	59	9	34	3	46	77.9
Zoology	46	1	34	4	39	84.7	34	5	28	1	34	100.0
Maths.	152	28	77	32	137	90.1	113	15	38	37	90	79.6
Geology	34	16	8	-	34	100.0	213	13	10	-	23	10.7
*Stat.	21	7	9	2	18	85.7	13	12	1	-	13	100.0
<b>B.Sc. (Hons)</b>												
Physics	6	7	1	-	8	100.0	7	7	-	-	7	100.0
Chemistry	7	5	2	-	7	100.0	8	7	1	-	8	100.0
Maths.	5	3	-	2	5	100.0	14	13	1	-	14	100.0
Geology	3	3	-	3	3	100.0	5	5	-	-	5	100.0
B.Sc.	1308	146	603	497	1246	88.1	1514	127	480	771	1318	87.0
<b>B.A. (Hons)</b>												
Hindi	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	100.0
M.I.H.	4	2	2	-	4	100.0	8	1	6	1	8	100
Sociology	1	-	1	-	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100
Sanskrit	1	-	1	-	1	100.0	4	1	3	-	4	100
Persian	1	-	1	-	1	100.0	3	-	3	-	3	100
Arabic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	100

p.t.o.

West History	3	1	2	-	3	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
English	1	-	1	-	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychology	1	-	1	-	1	100.0	2	1	1	-	2	100
Pol. Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	100
B.A.	3375	44	774	2135	2953	87.4	4480	46	1477	2220	3843	85.7
B. Lib. Sc.	45	6	23	4	33	73.3	37	9	14	2	25	67.5
B.Com.LL.M.	10	-	5	-	5	50.0	11	-	10	-	10	90.9
LL.B. Final	1908	121	730	-	859	45.0	1666	537	1117	-	1654	99.2
LL.B. (Old Group)	18	4	13	-	17	94.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
LL.B. (New Prac.)	96	12	84	-	96	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.Ed. (Practice)	-	-	-	-	-	-	423	16	334	66	416	98.3
B.Ed. (Theory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	423	-	125	291	416	98.3
M.Com.	156	9	52	80	141	90.3	180	15	69	90	174	96.8
B.Com.	330	3	75	223	301	91.2	615	17	221	270	508	82.6
Diploma Shastri	5	-	3	1	4	80.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acharya	9	2	5	-	7	77.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

Lucknow University

Statement showing Spill-over Schemes to be accommodated within the overall Fifth Plan allocation

Schemes		Amount (U.G.C. Share)
1	2	3
<b>A. <u>Spill-over from Previous Plans</u> (other than IV Plan)</b>		Rs.
1.	Arts Block	14,552
2.	Law Building	1,316
3.	Science Departments	1,38,401
	Physics           102200	
	Statistics        7334	
	Geology           15200	
	Chemistry        13667	
	Verandah	
4.	Botany Extension	2,500
5.	Research Cubicles (Library Building)	2,620
6.	Library Air Conditioner	6,000
7.	Men's Hostel	1,355
8.	Non-Resident Student Centre	6,000
9.	Women's Hostel	13,550
10.	Biochemistry	90,176
11.	Staff (II & III Plans)	8,127
	Total :	<u>2,84,597</u>
<b>B. <u>Spill-over from Fourth Plan</u></b>		
1.	Public Administration	50,000
2.	Zoology Extension	75,000
3.	Chemistry Extension	50,000
4.	Geology Extension	50,000
5.	Library	2,14,480
6.	Women's Hostel	1,00,188
7.	Men's Hostel	1,46,725
8.	Teachers' Hostel (1st Block)	77,000
9.	Tubewell and Tank etc.	6,78,600
10.	Staff (IV Plan) (Science, Humanities & Abhinavagupta Institute)	1,37,699
	Total :	<u>15,79,692</u>
<b>C. <u>Spill-over of Schemes</u> <u>sanctioned outside Plan</u></b>		
1.	Postgraduate Men's Hostel	1,51,500
2.	Postgraduate Women's Hostel	2,77,182
3.	Students' Home	15,600
4.	Education	4,70,000
	Total :	<u>10,13,682</u>
	Grand Total :	27,79,737



ANNEXURE - VI

IUCM UNIVERSITY

Statement showing particulars of expenditure  
for the years 1966-67 to 1973-74.

...

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head	1966-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	Remarks
<u>Salary:-</u>									
) Teaching Staff	24.25	25.48	30.88	32.70			39.31	38.59	
) Non-Teaching Staff	7.45	7.45	8.89	9.96	44.72	47.25	10.91	21.91	
) Administrative Staff.	0.79	0.86	0.82	1.04			1.39	2.35	
<u>Library:</u>									
i) Purchase of Books.	0.40	<del>0.57</del>	0.60	0.25	0.84	1.67	2.24	1.94	
ii) Staff	0.59	<del>0.62</del>	0.71	0.97					
Equipment furniture fixtures for Laboratory	1.94	2.14	2.65	3.09	7.78	x	3.83	4.67	
Building Construction and repairs.	0.63	1.48	1.45	1.33	xx	xx	5.34	7.26	
Scholarship & Bursaries fellowships etc.	1.27	1.55	1.70	1.63	1.82	1.25	1.77	1.20	
Other items	15.55	17.92	20.85	22.64	40.23*	21.83*	25.01	111.99	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>52.87</b>	<b>58.08</b>	<b>68.55</b>	<b>73.61</b>	<b>95.39</b>	<b>72.01</b>	<b>90.30</b>	<b>189.91</b>	

\*Includes expenditure on Building and other N.A. items also which could not be separated for want of records which have burnt in 1973 fire.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

Fifth Plan Visiting Committee

Summary of Financial Recommendations

Item	Priority	Priority	Priority	Total
	I	II	III	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1. Spill over	27,79,737	-	-	27,79,737
2. Basic Grants				
(a) Books	5,00,000	-	-	5,00,000
(b) Equipment	7,50,000	-	-	7,50,000
3. Projects already approved.	69,000	-	-	69,000
<u>New Allocations</u>				
4. Additional Staff	37,35,000	15,29,000	1,00,000	53,64,000
5. Equipment	13,79,000	15,85,000	29,34,000	58,98,000
6. Books & Journals	12,10,000	12,25,000	12,55,000	36,90,000
7. Buildings	14,20,000	4,00,000	2,20,000	20,40,000
8. Miscellaneous	3,25,000	-	-	3,25,000
Grand Total:	1,21,67,737	47,39,000	45,09,000	2,14,15,737



LUCANOW UNIVERSITY

Additional Staff Recommended by Fifth  
Plan Visiting Committee

Department	I Priority				II Priority			
	F	R	L	Others	P	R	L	Others
<b>(A) Faculty of Science</b>								
1. Physics	2	2	-		1	1	-	
2. Chemistry	1	2	1	1 Tech. Asstt.	1	1	-	
3. Biochemistry	-	2	-	1 Tech. Asstt. 1 Animal Caretaker	-	-	-	
4. Botany	2	1	-	1 Curator, 1 photo Artist, 1 Sr. Tech. Asstt.	-	-	-	
5. Zoology	1	2	-	1 Animal Caretaker 2 Tech. Asstt.	-	-	-	
6. Geology	1	1	-	1 Storekeeper, 1 Artist	-	-	-	1 Photo Artist, 1 Lab. Asstt. 1 Lab. bearer.
7. Mathematics & Astronomy	1	2	-		1	-	-	
8. Statistics	1	1	-		-	-	-	
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10 Others</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 Others</b>
<b>(B) Faculty of Arts</b>								
9. English	1	1	-		-	1	-	
10. Philosophy	-	1	1		-	-	1	
11. Psychology	-	1	1		-	-	1	
12. Education	-	1	-		-	-	-	
13. Ancient Indian History & Arch.	-	1	-	1 Field Super- visor.	-	-	-	
14. Medieval & Modern History	-	1	-	1 Res. Asstt	-	-	-	
15. Western History	-	1	-		-	1	-	
16. Political Science	1	-	-		-	1	-	
17. Public Administration	-	1	-		-	1	-	
18. Economics	1	-	-		-	1	-	
19. Sociology	1	-	-		-	1	-	
20. Social Work	-	1	-		-	1	-	
21. Anthropology	1	-	-	1 Field Supervisor	-	1	-	
22. Arabic	-	1	-		-	-	1	
23. Persian	1	-	-		-	-	-	
24. Sections on Oriental Studies	-	1	-		-	-	1	
25. Urdu	-	1	-		-	-	1	
26. Sanskrit	-	-	1		-	-	1	
27. Hindi	1	-	-		-	1	-	
28. Library Science	-	1	-		-	-	1	
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3 Others</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	

Department	I Priority				II Priority			
	P	R	L	Others	P	R	L	Others
<b>(C) Faculty of Commerce</b>								
29. Commerce	1	-	-		-	2	-	
30. Applied Economics	-	1	-		-	1	-	
<b>Total (C)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>(D) Faculty of Law</b>								
31. Law	1	2	-		-	2	-	
<b>Total (D)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	
32. Electronics Shop	-	-	-	1 Engr. (Elect) 2 Sr. Tech. Asstt.	-	-	-	1 Sr. Tech. Asstt.
33. Machine Shop	-	-	-	1 Foreman 2 Sr. Tech. Asstt.	-	-	-	1 Sr. Tech. Asstt.
34. Glass-Blowing Shop	-	-	-	1 Foreman 1 Sr. Tech. Asstt.	-	-	-	1 Sr. Tech. Asstt.
35. Technical Optics Shops	-	-	-	1 Foreman 1 Sr. Tech. Asstt.	-	-	-	-
36. Central Library	-	-	-	1 Prof'l Sr. (Lib) 2 Prof'l Jrs; 4 Prof'l Asstt Microfilming Technician	-	-	-	2 Semi-Professional
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>31 Others</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8 Others</b>

III Priority

1. Central Laboratories 4 Sr. Tech. Asstt.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

Fifth Plan Visiting Committee Recommendations

(Rs. in lakhs)

Department	Equipment 100% Priority				Total	Books 100% Priority			Total
	I	II	III	I		II	III		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
1. Physics	2.50	2.00	2.00	6.50	1.00	0.60	1.00	2.60	
2. Chemistry	2.50	1.80	2.00	6.30	1.00	0.55	1.00	2.55	
3. Bio-Chemistry	1.00	1.00	1.50	3.50	0.50	0.40	0.80	1.70	
4. Botany	1.50	1.50	1.50	4.50	0.50	0.40	0.70	1.60	
5. Zoology	1.50	1.50	1.50	4.50	0.50	0.40	0.70	1.60	
6. Geology	0.70	0.86	0.74	2.30	0.25	0.30	0.45	1.00	
7. Mathematics & Astronomy	0.20	0.03	-	0.23	1.00	0.80	1.50	3.30	
8. Statistics	0.30	0.70	0.20	1.20	0.45	0.25	1.00	1.70	
9. English & Modern European Langs.	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.80	
10. Philosophy	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.80	
11. Psychology	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.80	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.80	
12. Education	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.20	
13. Ancient Indian History & Arch.	0.40	0.30	0.30	1.00	0.25	0.15	0.10	0.50	
14. Medieval & Modern History	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.50	
15. Western History	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.50	
16. Political Science	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.50	
17. Public Admn.	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.50	
18. Economics	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.50	
19. Sociology	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.50	
20. Social Work	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.50	
21. Anthropology	0.40	1.20	-	1.60	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.50	
22. Arabic	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.20	
23. Persian	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.20	
24. Sections on Oriental Studies	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.20	
25. Urdu	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.20	
26. Sanskrit & Prakrit Languages	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.20	
27. Hindi	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.45	0.20	0.10	0.75*	
28. Library Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29. Commerce	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.50	
30. Applied Economics	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.50	
31. Law	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.30	0.30	1.00	
32. Electronic Shop	0.94	2.06	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	
33. Machine Shop	0.40	1.00	-	1.40	-	-	-	-	
34. Glass-Blowing Shop	0.50	1.00	-	1.50	-	-	-	-	

Includes for preparation of dictionary - Rs.15,000/- (First Priority)  
- Rs.10,000/- (Second Priority)

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
35. Technical Optics Shop	0.30	0.50	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	-
36. Central Laboratories	-	-	-	18.60	18.60	-	-	-	-
37. Central Library	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.60	0.60	2.00	5.00	3.00	10.00
Total:	13.79	15.85	29.34	58.98	58.98	12.10	12.25	12.55	36.90

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

Fifth Plan Visiting Committee Recommendations

Building Construction (UGC Share 50%)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Department	I Priority	II Priority	III Priority	Total
Biochemistry (50%)	- -	1.00	1.00	2.00
Botany (Lab) (50%)	0.60	0.60	- -	1.20
Geology (50%)	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.80
Philosophy (50%)	1.20	0.20	- -	1.40
History (50%)	- -	1.00	1.00	2.00
Central Instrumentation Complex (50%)	2.25	- -	- -	2.25
Press (50%)	2.00	- -	- -	2.00
Guest House (50%)	1.50	- -	- -	1.50
Teachers' Hostel (50%)	3.00	- -	- -	3.00
Hostel for women Students (75%)	2.25	- -	- -	2.25
Canteen/Cafeteria (66-2/3%)	1.00	1.00	- -	2.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>14.20</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>20.40</b>

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

Fifth Plan Visiting Committee Recommendations

Miscellaneous Schemes

Department	Priority			Total	Remarks
	I	II	III		
1. Biochemistry (100%)	0.50	- -	- -	0.50	Airconditioning of Animal House.
2. Botany (100%)	1.00	- -	- -	1.00	Cold Room Equipment for two rooms.
3. Zoology (100%)	1.50	- -	- -	1.50	Animal House
	0.25	- -	- -	0.25	Museum
Total	3.25	- -	- -	3.25	

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

28

Meeting :

Date : 24-25th November, 1975

Item No.10: To receive a note containing the recommendations made the Vice-Chancellors' Conference held during September 30 - October 1, 1975.

A Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities was held on 30th September and 1st October, 1975 under the joint auspices of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the University Grants Commission. The general recommendations and recommendations in respect of the various agenda items made by the Conference are given in Annexure. The main recommendations/observations of the Conference are as below:

- (1) The Government of India may place at the disposal of the University Grants Commission sufficient funds to enable the Commission to pay maintenance grants for specified activities to the State Universities as envisaged under Section 12(c) of the UGC Act. More funds should be placed at the disposal of the Commission for its plan development programmes also.
- (2) Hostels for students should not be treated as non-functional buildings for purposes of temporary ban imposed by the Government of India on construction of buildings.
- (3) In order that the collection of books in Book Banks could be augmented from time to time, the UGC may assist colleges with additional grants during the Plan period. The scope of Book Banks may be extended to postgraduate and professional courses.
- (4) The State Governments may be persuaded to implement the revised scales of pay in universities and colleges in all faculties including Faculties of Agriculture, Engineering and Medicine.
- (5) The State Government may set a Co-ordination Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Universities with a representative of the UGC associated with it for purposes of better coordination.
- (6) The UGC may finance on 100% basis some teaching posts for providing compensatory teaching in colleges and universities for the benefit of backward students.
- (7) The main emphasis on restructuring of courses

should be on updating and modernising of all courses and on developing a teaching-learning process which has a measure of congruence with individual and social needs of students not in one subject but in all teaching. The proposals to be undertaken by some universities for restructuring of courses with the support from Commission should be watched and assessed with care, and more universities be encouraged and supported to undertake other experiments to restructure undergraduate education.

- (8) It will be necessary to provide financial assistance to the universities for switching over to 10+2+3 pattern especially those universities which have at present a two-year degree course. In the course of the next two years, the UGC may bring together the universities for bringing about enrichment on content in the first degree course and for ensuring a measure of comparability and equivalence of standards. The attention of the UGC is drawn to the non-acceptance of the theory and proposals concerning all universities adopting a two-year pass and a three-year honours course. Rather each university should use its development grants for developing the content and employing and training the needed staff for the new first degree programme. For areas in the country which face difficult financial situation in switching over to the three-year degree course, special financial provisions should be made.
- (9) The UGC may set up Joint Consultative Committees with the All India Medical Council, ICAR, NCERT and the Bar Council to study the implication of 10+2+3 pattern on professional courses.
- (10) The Conference while expressing general agreement with the concept of autonomous colleges suggested the following guidelines for identifying colleges for autonomous status:
- i) A long record of excellent performance including evidence of educational experimentation and innovation;
  - ii) Adequate facilities, libraries, laboratories and staff;
  - iii) Having a high academic standard and administratively viable; and
  - iv) Good teacher-pupil ratio.
- (11) The Conference noted that the UGC is pursuing projects like Regional Instrumentation Centres, Science Education Centres and Regional Library



Centres and hoped that by the end of Fifth Plan such Centres would become fully functional.

- (12) Greater importance should be given to sports and games activities in university life and UGC should earmark funds for sports and games for universities and special grants be made available for employing coaches and sports facilities be organised in such a way that they are made available to a major section of student community. Each university should set up Students Centres where students can participate in a variety of cultural and recreational activities and funds for this purpose may be provided by the U.G.C. Youth festivals may be organised on university and inter-university basis.

The matter is placed before the Commission for its consideration.

EC(CP)/Addl. Secy.

VICE-CHANCELLORS' CONFERENCE

September 30 - October 1, 1975

General Resolutions

1. The Conference expressed its gratitude to the Prime Minister for addressing the Conference. It assured the Prime Minister that effective steps will be taken by the Vice-Chancellors to ensure that the valuable suggestions made by her are implemented.

The Conference emphasised in particular that steps should be taken to foster, maintain and promote good relationships amongst students, teachers and educational administrators. This was important if the energy and idealism of the students were to be channelised into nation building programmes.

The Conference was further of the opinion that efforts should be made by the universities to inculcate amongst the students a spirit of cooperation and helping others of combating social evils and of developing a spirit of pride in the country and its achievements.

2. The Conference recommended that the Government of India may place at the disposal of the University Grants Commission sufficient funds to enable the Commission to pay maintenance grants for specified activities to the State Universities as enabled under Section 12(c) of the UGC Act. More funds should be placed at the disposal of the Commission for its plan development programmes also.

3. The Conference recommended that the Government of India may be requested to treat the student residences as an essential component for development of higher education facilities and as such hostels should not be treated as non-functional buildings for purposes of the temporary ban imposed by the Government of India on construction of buildings.

4. The Conference while welcoming the steps taken by the U.G.C. for providing assistance to the Colleges for setting up book banks recommended that in order that the collection of books in such banks could be augmented from time to time, the U.G.C. may assist the Colleges with additional grants during the plan period.

5. The Conference expressed its concern that in several States, the revised scales of pay as recommended by the U.G.C. have not been accepted by the State Governments for implementation. The Conference recommended to the Central Government that the State Governments be persuaded to implement the revised scales of pay in the universities and colleges in all faculties including all the faculties of agriculture, engineering and medicine.

6. The Conference welcomed the suggestion of the U.G.C. that for purposes of better coordination amongst the universities within a State, the State Government may set up a Co-ordination Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Universities and further desired that a representative of the U.G.C. should be associated with the working of such Committees.

7. The Conference felt that, besides the Vice-Chancellors' Conference organised by the U.G.C. and the Ministry of Education from time to time, it would be appropriate to organise, as a follow-up measure, separate conferences both on a regional basis as well as to bring together universities of a particular character such as teaching-cum-affiliating, unitary universities and purely affiliating universities.

8. The Conference welcomed the suggestions made with regard to steps to be taken for providing remedial courses etc. for students coming from under-privileged sections of the society and to create for them all opportunities for equal educational attainment. The Conference also felt that the universities be assisted, at the same time, to devise suitable programmes for identification and nurturing of gifted students also.

...

GROUP 'A'

Planning for Higher Education

Item No.1:      Strategy for Higher Education

(a)      Regulation of expansion

Regulation of expansion broadly signifies (i) regulation of creation of further institutional facilities and (ii) regulation of numbers.

There are two aspects to regulation of institutional facilities and both are equally important. One is the optimal use of existing institutions which may be brought about by imaginative programming and by small but critical inputs which will increase the use and productivity of existing resources. The other is the rational distribution of existing facilities and potential so that areas and communities not already covered are properly and adequately serviced. It may also involve creation of some facilities to serve the needs of educationally backward areas or sections of the population.

The assumption that the present declining growth rate in enrolment in university courses has achieved some measure of stability should not form the basis of enrolment policy for the future. Given the growth rate of our population and assuming that our economy will do better in the next two decades than it did in the previous two, enrolment and its rate of increase are bound to rise. Acceptance of this premise, however, does not and should not mean unplanned growth without development.

Here the university system has an opportunity of facing imaginatively the question of numbers. It was noted that strict application of existing rules and regulations, particularly in regard to the conduct of examinations had exercised a beneficial influence on the tone and tenor of the universities and especially on the quality and number of students seeking admission to universities and colleges. Students with little ability and insufficient motivation would be discouraged to enter the university system if examinations are and are known to be fair, and that university degree demands intelligent and hard work from the student.

P.T.O.

It has been estimated that the present enrolment of 3.5 million including PUC and intermediate classes in the universities and colleges could rise to about 8 million by the end of the eighth plan. The CABE has suggested that 50 per cent of the additional enrolment should be in full time courses, 20 per cent in evening courses, 20 percent in correspondence courses and 10 percent in private study. This strategy is necessary as well as feasible.

In this connection the attention of universities and colleges is invited also to wide potentialities opened up in programmes of adult and continuing education as a means of increasing their relevance which include:

- (a) expansion of opportunities for higher education degrees
- (b) development of programmes for continuous upgrading and updating the academic and professional competence of youth and adults;
- (c) to open gradually in a flexible manner with multiple entry the doors of institutions for higher learning to different categories of adults.

The following recommendations are made to implement this programme:

- (a) Evening classes may be opened and/or strengthened in university departments and in at least 50 percent of the colleges for both undergraduate and postgraduate education;
- (b) Institutes of Correspondence Education may be opened in every University or jointly by a group of Universities;
- (c) Considerable liberalising should be effected in the regulations permitting private study;
- (d) The possibility of introducing para-degree courses for continuing education, particularly of professional people should be explored; and
- (e) Introduction of non-formal and non-full-time courses should provide an opportunity for restructuring not only these courses but also the formal and full-time courses in the universities. This process of restructuring should also be used for development of more basic reforms on structure, curricula and evaluation systems aimed at correcting the cultural and spiritual alienation of the student which is one of the problems of the present system.

(B) Evening Classes:

The action on the part of UGC and the State Governments needed with regard to evening classes will be:-

- (a) To finance evening classes staff of the same basis as the staff of the day classes (except the U.G.C. matching formula may be relaxed for the Fifth and Sixth Plan) so that the present problem of charging evening class students heavy fees to pay for the entire cost of the classes, the small honorarium paid to day time teachers to act as teachers in the evening classes which therefore does not attract the best talent, are done away with, and
- (b) To provide freeships and/or scholarship facilities for evening class students, both undergraduate and postgraduate, similar to that provided for day-time students.

1.4 The action on the part of the university and the college called for is:-

- (a) to give the evening classes, its staff and students, the same status as the day classes and its staff and students;
- (b) to adjust the evening class hours of work so that the rules can be changed which now require a longer number of years of study for evening class students relative to day class students;
- (c) to remove the age restrictions for evening class and correspondence course students;
- (d) to organise for evening class students appropriate sports and other extra-curricular activities.

(C) Correspondence Courses:

1-5 The action on the part of the UGC and the State Governments with regard to correspondence courses and private study students will be:

- (a) to finance more adequately the University Institutes of Correspondence Courses including the development of instructional material for T.V. & Radio classes so that the teaching and instruction in this programme are at a level of excellence;
- (b) to finance and provision for private study students more guidance and library and laboratory facilities.

P.T.O.

(c) UGC to take up the question of lower postal rates for correspondence courses with the concerned authorities:

1.6 The University action in this regard will be to change the clauses in the University Act, if any, and the ordinance, so that correspondence and private study students are given the same status as those in full time attendance.

(D) Equalising Educational Opportunities:

The universities and colleges should set up a system of compensatory coaching for backward students, so that not only access to educational institutions but also attainments in learning may be equalised between students of scheduled castes and tribes and backward communities - the first generation learners - and traditional college and university learners. This would require the UGC financing on a cent per cent basis some teaching posts for providing compensatory teaching in the colleges and universities, on the certification of the University.

(E) Financing:

One way of U.G.C. financing both non-formal higher education and compensatory coaching as set forth above, is to give priority to these two elements in the Rs.5 lakhs development grant being made to the colleges for the Fifth Plan and relaxing the matching formula for these two purposes.



Item No.2: Restructuring of Courses — their relevance  
to development - rural orientation.

There is perhaps insufficient articulation of the purpose underlying the UGC programme of restructuring of courses. If the purpose is to give "instruction of skills suitable to play a part in the general division of labour", this is unlikely to be achieved by replacing one of the three traditional subjects by a subject of "practical" utility. If the purpose is to introduce the student through the third subject to merely an "orientation" of the application of some theoretical aspects of the other two traditional subjects, the result might well be a first degree course which, while . . . . . emasculating the broad scope and depth of "liberal education", will not generate any worthwhile compensatory skills of a practical nature. The danger in this attempt is that the existing orthodoxy might be replaced by another orthodoxy, namely, two theory subjects and one "practical" subject, resulting in the teaching of each, as at present, with the sole purpose of passing the examination. "Relevance", it should be emphasized, cannot be achieved by substituting the study of an existing subject by a more practical one; relevance has to permeate teaching in every subject and at every level; it is more a question of examination and development of principles in every subject, development of skills in problem solving and transformation of principles and abstractions into practical application in the environment, whether rural and urban areas and their implications for teaching technologies and learning methodology. From this point of view, the distinction between rural and urban orientation is a

relative one and should not be pushed to the point of an absolute distinction. It should be emphasized that all experiments of "restructuring" will be meaningful only when there is sufficient clarification both of the general purpose of undergraduate education and of "restructuring" of courses at this level.

Recommendations:

1. The main emphasis should be on updating and modernising of all courses and on developing a teaching-learning process which has a measure of congruence with individual and social needs of students - not in one subject but in all teaching.

2. In the meanwhile the steps taken by the University Grants Commission towards "restructuring" undergraduate education are welcomed. The experiment proposed to be undertaken by some universities with the support of the Commission should be watched and assessed with care.

3. Some more universities may be encouraged and supported to undertake other experiments to "restructure" undergraduate education.

Item No.3: Preparation for introducing 10+2+3 pattern

The present situation in the States with regard to the structure of education leading to the first degree course and the decision taken or likely to be taken by the States in switching over to the new pattern recommended by the CAIE and UGC were discussed and reviewed. It was revealed that there may arise three broad patterns of structure in the country, namely:

10+2+3 as in the South ~~and~~ States and Gujarat

10+2+2 as in the U.P.

10+2+2 and 10+2+3 as being considered in West Bengal and Maharashtra.

It was agreed that:

1. The universities should have a three-year degree course, which some universities would call honours courses, and this opportunity should be taken to strengthen the level of courses and update and modernise their content in view of the opportunity made possible by the 2-year post 10-year school including some part of the 1st year programme of the present 1st degree course.
2. Some universities plan 2-year pass 1st degree course after 10+2. They should make a provision for pre postgraduate course of one-year or a bridge course to prepare their students for entry to postgraduate courses.
3. It will be necessary to provide financial assistance to the universities for switching over to 10+2+3 pattern, especially those universities which have at present a two-year degree course.
4. In the course of the next 2 years, it would be useful if the UGC could bring together the universities for bringing about enrichment of content in the first degree course and for ensuring a measure of comparability and equivalence of standards.

P.T.O.

5. In view of the agreement that 10+2 should be the pre University level, the new enriched 3-year first degree course should be launched with effect from or about the academic year 1979-80 and all the State Governments should be advised to plan their secondary education accordingly.

6. The attention of the UGC is drawn to the non-acceptance of the theory and proposals concerning all universities adopting a 2-year pass and a 3-year honours course as set forth in the first four questions of the paper on this question. Rather each university should use its development grant received for developing the content and employing and training the needed staff for the new first degree programme, that it develops on the basis of points 1 and 2 above. For areas of the country which face difficult financial situation in switching over to the 3-year degree course, special financial provision should be made.

7. The UGC may set up joint consultative committees with the All India Medical Council, ICAR, NCERT (Teacher Education) and the Bar Council to study the implication of 10+2+3 pattern on professional courses particularly with regard to entrance qualification, duration and curricula. (A similar committee has been constituted jointly by AICTE and UGC for Engineering Courses).

8. The question whether English is introduced as a compulsory language in the curriculum of the three year degree course is not important. What is important is that communication skills in the regional language as well as in English should be developed at a high level and remedial teaching and enrichment courses in English may be organised for maintaining a reasonably high standard of learning

and teaching. In this connection, the use of modern techniques of language teaching and programmes for training and re-training of language teachers are emphasized.

GROUP - B  
QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMMES

Item No. 4: EXAMINATION REFORM - INTRODUCTION OF SEMESTER SYSTEM.

The Group broadly endorsed the philosophy of examination reforms and the mechanics of introducing various measures of reform in order to bring about an improvement of teaching, learning and evaluation and modernisation of courses of study and syllabi, as outlined in the UGC Brochure on Examination Reform - A Plan of Action and the recommendations of the zonal workshops on examination reforms. There was a broad consensus on the need for having continuous sessional evaluation and for developing Question Banks. It was also noted that the question of introducing a system of grading in place of the present marking system will be discussed in detail at zonal meetings to be organised by some selected Universities so that the grading system can be introduced on a uniform basis within the regions. The Group also underlined the following points pertaining to examination reforms and semester systems.

A. The Group agreed that the present reliance on external examination is not compatible with the philosophy of educational reforms, escalation of standards of teaching and research, modernization of courses and syllabi, integration of teaching, learning and evaluation and other academic purposes and experimentation in reforms has become an imperative and urgent necessity.

B. While it is generally accepted that semester is an effective system to encourage students to have intimate interaction with teachers, it does not merely mean a mechanical division of time into a semester or trimester, but should lead to the introduction of course units including improved courses so that there is a greater flexibility

with respect to the choice of various courses and promotion of studies of an inter-disciplinary nature. It has, however, to be noted that the semester system cannot be introduced in an effective manner without adequate preparation and in the absence of essential physical and academic facilities.

C. In so far as continuous sessional evaluation is concerned, while it is recognised that in some situations it might be necessary to build the necessary safeguards in order that this may not lead to unfair assessment or be vitiated by extraneous considerations, the various measures suggested by the zonal workshops like declaration of results, provision of a machinery for review and indication of performance in internal assessment and external examination separately would be adequate to make continuous sessional evaluation not only reliable but also an instrument of good teaching and learning through continuous feedback.

D. It should be recognised that the ultimate objective is that all assessment should be internal. While this is the ultimate objective, keeping in view the realities of the situation, it can come about only in a phased manner and through different paths in different universities. It is not necessary to lay down any rigid formula regarding the level at which this is to be introduced or the forms that internal assessment should take. In fact, some universities have already permitted different streams and different alternative methods for achieving the objectives of continuous sessional evaluation.

E. As regards the equivalence of degrees in respect of students coming through different streams, the group thought, that the problem though important should not be used as an argument against introducing measures of reform because even under the present system, it cannot be said that there is absolute uniformity either among different examiners or among

different universities or colleges.

F. Regarding the suggestion of the UGC that remuneration for examination work should be abolished, it was clarified that this was not meant to be a device for effecting economies but that the suggestion was essentially based on academic considerations and with a view to eliminating some of the vested interests that have entrenched into the present system of examinations. The various issues connected with this, like the problem of external students, students enrolled in correspondence courses, etc. would be examined in depth by all concerned including the UGC.



Item No. 5: FACULTY IMPROVEMENT ~~19-01-1978~~

The Committee welcomed the programmes initiated by the U.G.C. for faculty improvement, particularly for the teachers in the affiliated colleges. The committee felt happy that the Commission has designed a number of programmes which could be implemented simultaneously to produce a multiplier effect. The programmes as envisaged by the U.G.C. cover university leadership projects, refresher course for six weeks or refresher course through correspondence, all India advanced level institutes, teacher fellowship, national associateship, seminars, symposia, conferences etc. The committee broadly agreed with the guidelines formulated under various programmes. The committee felt that for a university to undertake the university leadership project, the stipulation of a minimum of 25 colleges may be relaxed in backward regions or for other special considerations. It would be proper for the universities to formulate and implement the different programmes in a planned manner and evaluate the progress of the work through properly constituted bodies for the purpose and the success of these programmes will largely depend on decentralisation so that each university/State Government and the teachers implement the programmes as their own. For the organisation of short-term courses or courses through correspondence, it would be desirable for universities to formulate programmes not in a piecemeal manner but in a planned way covering all the major disciplines so that a large number of teachers from its affiliated colleges could be brought under the purview of the schemes as a whole.

The teacher fellowship programmes should be pursued with care and determination so that increasing numbers of teachers in

--/-

the appropriate age groups are covered to make them professionally better-equipped. For this purpose, the teacher fellowship programme shall have to be extended and expanded substantially every year for which larger allocation of funds would be needed to undertake this gigantic task. The teacher fellows could work profitably in certain recognised university departments. It would be appropriate for the UGC after consulting the universities concerned, to identify some of their departments which could undertake programmes of teacher fellowship in relation to the requirements of the affiliated colleges. The selection of the teachers from the affiliated colleges for fellowship should be entrusted to the University departments so identified, on the basis of physical facilities and expertise available. The idea is to enable both the teacher-fellows and the supervisors to be acceptable to one another. There was one view which wanted the U.G.C. to undertake the task of selection of teacher-fellows in consultation with the Universities. The Group noted that the Commission had circulated the programmes of faculty improvement to the universities quite some time back, but the response from the universities for the organisation of these programmes for the benefit of the teachers of their affiliated colleges has not been at all encouraging. The Committee would suggest that the universities adopt special measures including provision of liberalised study rules for speedy implementation of the programmes.

Item No. 6: COLLEGE SCIENCE/HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMMES (COSIP/COHSIP)

---

The Group was in agreement with the objectives of COSIP and COHSIP as important instruments in raising standards and ensuring qualitative improvement in instruction and learning processes in undergraduate colleges, particularly in updating knowledge in the subject matter and improving the methodology of teaching and in these ways to raise the competence of college teachers. Exploration and discovery of knowledge through enquiry and investigation, project work, field work, student seminars and application of knowledge to solving of problems are the main features of COSIP and also COHSIP.

The programmes are taken up at two levels -

- (1) in selected colleges to include the entire faculty; and
- (2) University leadership projects in any one subject for all these colleges affiliated to a university.

Under the University Leadership Project, the University Department will provide necessary guidance, advice and assistance to its college departments regarding improvement of instruction including course content, syllabi, library, teaching materials and other facilities, all aimed at modernisation of courses of study and approach at the undergraduate level.

The Group is of the view that these programmes should be strengthened and expanded considerably in order to bring within their scope non-urban colleges and colleges in the districts, so that the benefits of modernisation and high standards are made available on a wider scale to students in rural areas also.

The Group is also of the view that selective encouragement of such growth points will be useful and necessary in identifying more colleges

--/--

in the districts for conferment of autonomy. The universities should actively help in the implementation of these programmes on much larger scale, through the identification of more colleges including those in non-metropolitan and rural areas.

Item No.7: AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES

The Group was in general agreement with the concept of autonomous colleges and suggested the following guidelines for identifying colleges for autonomous status:

- (1) A long record of excellent performance including evidence of educational experimentation and innovation;
- (2) Adequate facilities, libraries, laboratories and staff;
- (3) Having a high academic standard and administratively viable; and
- (4) Good teacher-pupil ratio.

The idea of autonomous colleges is not to create elitism or only to favour colleges in urban centres. The idea is that the facilities for higher education should be widely spread all over the country, at the district level. It is necessary to have such autonomous colleges at the district level even though they may not be comparable to some of the urban elite colleges, so that quality education is made accessible to a vast number of non-urban population also. Equalisation of educational opportunities must also lead to equalisation of educational attainment by all sections of the society. It is also important to emphasise this aspect and give wide publicity to dispel any doubt among the public that disparities will be accentuated through implementation of the scheme. On the other hand, it would enable colleges to develop on the basis of their own strength and motivations and achieve good standards. This is particularly vital at this stage in the context of restructuring and diversification of courses ~~and~~ emphasis on relevance and attention to local needs.

The academic autonomy is to be utilised for raising standards and creating opportunities for innovative ideas and educational experimentation. Autonomy has to be earned continuously by the institution. The autonomy could be conferred on the colleges as a whole or in the case of postgraduate

with

colleges on an individual department or selected departments, depending upon the academic standards of the college or its departments. The autonomy that could be granted to a college or to a department should be continuously monitored by the university concerned. Boards of Studies could be constituted by such autonomous colleges with representations from the universities for proper guidance and supervision. The concept of autonomy should not be conceived of as a device for obtaining more funds from the U.G.C. or from the central agencies. The objective is not to provide large funds to each autonomous college. Only marginal assistance will be provided to these colleges for specific objects, viz., experimentation and innovation in curricular reform, examination reform, introduction of innovative programmes and so on. These colleges will, however, be eligible to the general Rs.5 lakh assistance from the Commission for normal development. The university concerned will be instrumental in granting autonomy to a college concerned by making suitable provision in its Statutes and Regulations and the college concerned will be entitled to receive admissible marginal grant from the Commission only when the Commission is satisfied with the criteria prescribed for giving autonomous status to a college.

The Committee was of the view that since the universities are already autonomous, it implies that the departments are also autonomous but to give particular departments some special facilities for innovation and experimentation, in curricular reform, examination reform and other related matters for improvement of standards, the university could certainly bestow on such departments freedom to carry out innovation and experimentation and such departments could have special Boards of Studies for giving the necessary guidance and supervision.

Item No. 8: SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH.

The Group whole-heartedly welcomed the policy and guidelines formulated by the University Grants Commission for support of research in the sciences, humanities, social sciences, engineering and technology during the Fifth Plan period. It noted that besides providing for project-based support to individual research workers, groups of research workers and departments, the Commission would also provide during the Fifth Plan period, a core support for research to every university. The Group suggested that the following considerations should be borne in mind in determining the priorities :

- (a) Individual and departments that propose to undertake research in areas of fundamental importance as well as in areas related to national needs should be given all encouragement and support.
  - (b) A substantial part of the funds for research should be allocated for support of projects involving inter-departmental/inter-university collaboration and inter-disciplinary approach.
  - (c) Research in areas that have remained neglected so far but are of crucial importance to the social and economic development of the country should receive high priority.
  - (d) Support should be available for joint research projects that involve collaboration with other universities, the national laboratories, central organisations and R&D institutions outside the university system.
  - (e) Efforts should be made to ensure that the proposals are formulated in accordance with the guidelines giving the objectives, research design, hypotheses, and other relevant information so that ~~such~~ these may be considered in the proper perspective.
  - (f) Information regarding the programmes should be widely disseminated by the universities so that more and more teachers, departments and colleges become involved in it. The procedures for processing should be streamlined and funds for the purpose should be augmented so that the programme makes some impact, especially in relation to college teachers.
  - (g) Teaching and research go hand in hand and both wither in isolation. It is imperative that teachers continue to take active interest in the pursuit of research, investigations and enquiries relevant to national and regional needs and in the promotion of excellence.
-

Item No. 9: DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRALISED FACILITIES ON  
INTER-UNIVERSITY BASIS.

---

Adequate facilities of general and sophisticated instrumentation workshop and library services are essential components for advanced training and research programmes in universities and colleges. Many of the sophisticated instruments are not only very expensive, but they involve large amount of foreign exchange from hard currency areas which is not readily available. The Committee noted that many of the sophisticated equipment imported from abroad under various programmes have not been put to optimal use for lack of proper servicing or maintenance, or inadequate utilization and unwillingness to share facilities with other users. Many of the user departments need common sophisticated equipments. The Committee was of the view that the requirements of such sophisticated equipment by all the user departments of a university could be pooled together and used as a centralised facility for the benefit of all user departments. The centralised facility containing the sophisticated equipment could be housed in a special laboratory with provision of necessary maintenance and repair by appointing suitably qualified technicians. This will not only ensure the optimal use of the equipment by all the user departments, but also for their proper maintenance and timely repair.

In addition to the centralised facility in a university for the benefit of the user departments, it will be appropriate to develop centralised facilities on an inter-university basis. The universities of the region could draw on the facilities available at such centres. Such inter-university facilities could be created in the selected universities of the region in consultation with the different universities.



A. Development of workshop facilities.

During the Fifth Plan period, the Commission has laid special emphasis on the development of centralised facilities for development of workshops with a view to proper maintenance of sophisticated equipment and also for offering opportunities for undertaking repair and fabrication of equipment needed for the projects or other research purposes. The centralised inter-departmental, inter-faculty facilities may be provided with a requisite number of mechanics, electricians, glass blowers etc. These types of centralised workshops should develop not only in the universities but also in colleges on an inter-departmental basis.

The Committee noted that the universities could use the equipment grants sanctioned by the Commission for purposes of maintenance and servicing so that equipment purchased is properly maintained and used. Similarly, upto 20 per cent of equipment grant could be used for obtaining components, spare parts, both for existing equipment to ensure that no equipment would remain idle for lack of even one spare part or repairs and also encourage fabrication of equipment indigenously in the universities with the help of workshop facilities developed.

B. Development of Regional Instrumentation Centres

The Committee broadly agreed with the suggestion to develop a few regional centres of instrumentation for use by a number of institutions within a region. These regional instrumentation centres, adequately equipped and staffed, and properly maintained could take up the following activities :

1. Servicing and maintenance activities.
2. Service facilities.
3. Instrumentation development work.

The workshops could also develop a number of instruments, kits, demonstration tools to improve undergraduate science instruction. The regional instrumentation centres could undertake the production of such items in large numbers for use by all universities and their colleges. The regional centres would have essential inter-faces with local industries, R & D institutions and regional offices of the Central Scientific Instruments Organization of the CSIR.

### C. Development of Computer Facilities

The Commission has been assessing the needs for the development of computer facilities in the universities and the selected universities are being provided with grants for purchase of appropriate computer systems to support their training and research as well as educational administration activities. The Committee hopes that by the end of Fifth Plan every university in the country would have access to reasonably good computer facilities in relation to its research and training activities.

Besides computer facilities in individual universities, the Commission has taken up in collaboration with the Electronics Commission the programme of setting up of a few regional computer centres. The locations of such computer centres have been identified on the basis of well established criteria regarding computer capability, computer usage, level of computer activity, nature of such programs, facilities available for engineering back-up and efforts already made in the matter of development of computer hardware and software by some of the institutions. The Committee agreed with the UGC that suitable management boards should be constituted to guide the policy as well as day-to-day operation of these regional centres to ensure

efficient utilization of the system including access time for all computer users in the region.

D. Science Education Centres

The Committee noted that the Commission has proposed to set up a few science education centres in the university system during the Fifth Plan. These centres would be concerned with the developments of science education in the country and initiate appropriate activities and programs for innovation in science education at the school, college and university level and also establish meaningful interaction with the community, society as well as all others interested in creative science. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the UGC is actively pursuing proposals for the establishment of such centres during the Fifth Plan period and that this would meet a felt need to inculcate the right kind of awareness in science.

E. Regional Library Centre-

The Committee noted with satisfaction the importance the Commission has been assigning to the development of library facilities in the universities and the colleges as an important component for development of teaching and research during plan periods, by providing suitable grants for the purpose. Besides strengthening libraries in the universities and colleges, the Commission has felt the necessity developing centralised facilities for libraries on a regional basis to augment the collection of books and journals including back volumes and to make them available for use by a number of institutions in the region. The inter-university library service would provide the necessary library service facilities such as reprography, microfilming and facilities for information storage .

and retrieval by resort to computerisation etc. Such well-developed system of library service, documentation and information service should be developed in different regions.

Regional library centres would endeavour to have a broad basis for collection of books and research journals and information service and periodical banks in certain chosen specialisations.

The Committee noted with pleasure that the Commission has initiated action for development of such regional library centres and hoped that by the end of the Fifth Plan, such centres would become fully functional.

## "GROUP C"

### Student Amenities and Youth Development Programmes

This Group discussed two aspects of student life in universities and colleges: (1) participation and involvement of students in community activities and a total educational approach, and effective implementation of specific programmes to achieve this end; and (2) provision of adequate student amenities.

The Group expressed the view that both these aspects should be examined in the larger perspective of student needs and capacities on the one hand, and social, economic and developmental goals of the country on the other. This would require a full understanding of the youth, their psychology and needs and a carefully worked out strategy of integrated student services and programmes.

#### I. STUDENT PARTICIPATION & INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

##### General

1. The youth in our universities and colleges enjoy the privilege of higher learning which provides them with a rare opportunity for large and efficient involvement in various fields of community and national life. A total comprehensive approach to student youth involvement and participation is urgently called for if our educational system is not to be alienated from society. Student

....2/-

must be helped to gain a sense of purpose and direction by direct participation in a spirit of civic responsibility and human solidarity.

2. Many programmes are already in implementation towards this end. The new economic measures outlined by the Prime Minister have highlighted the urgency for bringing these programmes together to provide a total orientation to youth involvement in community programmes, by linking theory with practice, intellectual studies with manual labour and academic pursuits with community concerns. Therefore outdoor field work pertaining to the curriculum for only by so doing will the gap between theory and practice be bridged and the student become aware and involved in the needs and life of the community.

to the  
discipline  
taken by the  
student  
should  
become part  
of

3. In order to harness student energies in constructive channels and to provide meaningful outlet to their creative abilities, idealism and enthusiasm, universities should assume larger and greater social responsibilities as well as offer socially useful involvement for civic responsibility and community participation.

4. To achieve these objectives would call for action in three major directions:-

(a) The size of youth involvement should be sufficiently large to make the impact both on the student community as well as on the general community;

(b) The nature of the programme should be such as to lend strong social commitment in the academic community;

academic

- (c) The impact of the programme should be enhanced through more rigorous planning, identification of appropriate areas of community activities and thus channelising the energies and enthusiasm of the youth.

5. The following strategies would facilitate such a global approach:

- (a) It is obvious that attitudes of identification with and a concern for social change are not isolated exercises through certain programmes and schemes, but should permeate the entire curricular and co-curricular life in the university. The most far-reaching effects will flow from bringing the curriculum closer to national needs, real situations and problems, and to life of rural and urban communities. University studies have to prepare the future "intelligentsia", who will not live in isolation but understand these needs, and create the social and psychological conditions for their stronger involvement in the uplift of the under-privileged.
- (b) Substantial proportion of the student community should be involved in community work.
- (c) Orientation of the entire teaching community in universities and colleges is important so that they may play a leadership role in encouraging, stimulating and helping the students in community participation, both through the academic programmes as well as through the non-academic activities.
- (d) Organised and systematic effort should be made to identify areas and population groups where community services will make the largest impact so that a total and meaningful approach can be adopted in organising these programmes through various action groups.

6. To undertake and implement such a comprehensive programme of youth involvement, universities may consider the establishment of a suitable machinery which will help in the greater coordination of efforts and in the formulation and execution of various programmes.

## 2. NATIONAL CADET CORPS

1. There was a general feeling that the NCC was losing some of its popularity. This was due to a combination of several factors:

(a) that the officers in charge deputed by the Ministry of Defence are not always the best, and lack the necessary qualities of leadership, precept and practice; (b) the teachers assigned by the universities to the NCC are also not the best, and (c) senior teachers do not adequately participate in the programme.

The question, therefore, is how to make the NCC more attractive, and capable of galvanising young people. . . .

2. The point was also raised as to whether the NCC should be made compulsory for all students. However, it was felt such universal application would neither be appropriate in meeting the varied needs and aptitudes of students, nor in maintaining high standards.

3. The following suggestions were made for improving the quality of the NCC programme:

(a) Ministry of Defence as well as the universities may assign competent officers/teachers to be in charge of NCC units;

(b) Since some of the colleges, particularly in hill areas, do not have adequate enrolment to make a viable NCC unit, possibilities of drawing Cadets from clusters of colleges may be examined. In other words, the NCC need not necessarily be always institution-based but may be organised on inter-college basis;



- (c) The Defence Ministry already has a system of picking up the best NCC young cadets into Commission services. This may be further enlarged to provide an incentive to cadets to take greater interest in the programmes of NCC.
- (d) While it is recognised that a certain minimum of military training is necessary for cadets, other activities which will catch the imagination and interest of young people, should also be included. The Group welcomed the suggestions of the Prime Minister, that cadets should also have an opportunity for some kind of social service.
- (e) The training should be intensive to bring the cadets to a high standard of performance and discipline. The Group further emphasised that all such activities such as the NCC and NSS should be co-ordinated by a single agency at the University level.

### 3. National Service Scheme.

1. The Group expressed the view that there should be closer coordination between various youth programmes, such as, NSS, NIS and NCC, Planning Forums etc. The Group noted that for the purpose of co-ordination a Director General, Youth Services has been appointed in the Cabinet Secretariat and entrusted with the task of overall co-ordination of youth services programmes. This would ensure necessary planned action in the future.
2. The organisation of various programmes by NSS is considerably handicapped and delayed at present due to delay in the flow of funds to the universities.

Universities spend much time in getting the Central Grants released from the State Governments. Such delays handicap the universities in organising programmes like camping, tree planting and similar activities efficiently and at the appropriate time. The Ministry of Education may, therefore, examine ways of overcoming these handicaps and of ensuring that funds are released to the universities sufficiently early in the beginning of the academic year. A suggestion was also made that composite funds may be placed at the disposal of the UGC for various programmes, such as, NSS, NIS and Planning Forums, to assist the universities to plan their activities in a comprehensive manner.

3. NSS activities may be organised in the following important segments:

- i) every student should be asked to take a pledge to make at least five persons literate before he takes a degree. Suitable arrangements should be made to cross check that the adult learners have in fact acquired literacy standards;
- ii) programme of social service that could be undertaken during the term should wherever possible, involve the utilisation of knowledge and skills acquired by a student in the service of the community; inter-disciplinary teams could be appointed to undertake work in selected urban slums as well as in selected rural and tribal areas;
- iii) social service that could be done by students during vacation would also include special camping programmes;
- iv) where social service work involves application of knowledge to the solution of given problems, and

where observation and field study could provide the academic base for the learning programme of students, due credit may be provided for such work in the course at the undergraduate level;

- (v) preservation of environment of natural beauty and of cultural heritage has often been emphasized by the Prime Minister. Involvement of the student community under expert guidance could give a new orientation towards this objective. Recently, in consultation with the Archaeological Survey of India, a plan has been drawn up for organising a drive for preservation, maintenance of monuments and cleanliness of their surroundings. This programme could also be utilised to create an awareness amongst the students and the public about the national significance of these monuments and their responsibility for preserving and protecting their heritage.

4. Faculty members in the university/college incharge of NSS may be designated as Programme Coordinators at the university level and as Programme Officers at the college level. The need for a careful and proper selection of these key personnel is absolutely essential and can not be over-emphasised.

5. The Group welcomed the idea of offering a opportunities for graduate volunteers passing out of college to render community service for at least one year in rural areas and to engage themselves in developmental activities being implemented through various departments and agencies at the State level. Since the implementation of this programme is largely the responsibility of the State Government concerned through various developmental departments, the universities may be kept informed of its progress

so that they may keep the student community informed of these opportunities.

6. NSS & Community action on a continuing basis:

Professor M.S. Swaminathan explained the scheme drawn up by the ICAR which would give structure on a continuing basis to community programmes by youth, and which would involve the life in the surroundings. The emphasis on this approach is that activities are taken up not in a patronising spirit or in passing enthusiasm, but are such as are built into the university academic structure itself. This would need the identification of areas which can be solved by community involvement alone as distinct from administrative and governmental action. A further guiding factor would be to ensure that there is a continuing machinery for measurement and monitoring.

Four broad inter-related areas have been identified which have both of two vital components; educational and economic. The four elements of this integrated programme are: Rodent Control, pest management, weed control and tree plantation. The main accent in all these programmes is to introduce the students to their scientific and intellectual component so that the problems are solved by attacking them at their most vulnerable point.

University may ensure the maximum involvement of students in these programmes by: (a) appropriate

academic enlargements and (b) by flexibility in the organisation of vacation timings so as to enable the students to take up these programmes at the appropriate time. Participation in these programmes should be considered as academic presence.

In consultation with the heads of faculties, Vice-Chancellors could consider setting up a Coordinating Committee in each university with two joint coordinators, one representing the student community and one representing the faculty, to draw detailed operation schedules, and organise the programmes.

A similar coordinating machinery may be set up at the Central level to serve as a liaison between the ICAR and the universities.

Tree planting may be linked with the development of nurseries either in the university or in botanical gardens. Participation in such programmes of national and community significance would, in the long run, create similar responses in the entire community almost as a reflex action.

#### NATIONAL INTEGRATION SAMITIS

1. The Group was of the view that while the objective of the National Integration Samities was laudable, it had, by and large more a symbolic value. Nor could the scheme with its small funding, achieve much in the way of bringing about a total transformation in the academic community towards integration. To make integration a part and parcel of the national life and thought, the universities should become instruments of national integration, and play a much stronger role than at present, in creating public opinion, in moulding the minds of the youth, and in breaking down inter-state and inter-regional barriers.

2. The following steps were, therefore, recommended:

...10/-

- (a) Every university should try to become national in the sense that both faculty recruitment and student admission should be done on inter-regional and inter-state basis. This is necessary to safeguard against the disintegrating influence of the present system of inbreeding in faculty recruitment and admissions;
- (b) As a furtherance of this idea, inter-university exchange of faculty should be taken up systematically by all universities on an inter-state and inter-regional basis. This will go a considerable way in promoting national integration.

The UGC

may consider reimbursing universities for offering additional incentives to teachers coming from outside the State in the form of housing, and medical facilities, travel costs, etc.

- (c) Inter university youth festivals may be revived. Exchange cultural troupes may be promoted with a view to develop better appreciation and understanding of the cultural richness of region.
- (d) In view of the special importance of integration in border areas, the North Eastern Council may be requested to take up the major responsibility of organising and implementing NIS programmes in the universities in this region.

#### Sports & Games

1. Greater importance should be given to sports and games activities in university life.
2. In order to do so, the group recommends to the UGC. tha

- (a) funds earmarked for sports and games in the universities should be enhanced;
- (b) the infra-structure in the universities for an efficient organisation of sports and games be enlarged and strengthened;
- (c) special grants be made available for employing coaches in universities so that coaching facilities are available throughout the year for sports and games. Care should be taken that these facilities are not made ~~available~~ only to a few selected participants, but that sports facilities are made available to a major section of student community.

3. Greater degree of rationalisation is needed in the organisation of zones so as to facilitate the fuller participation of students from all the areas and in all the events.

4. There should be greater coordination between various agencies dealing with sports and games in universities and colleges.

#### Promotion of recreational and cultural activities

1) The group urged the universities to give attention to the provision of recreational and cultural facilities whereby students would find expression for their varied aptitudes, talents and creative energies, and be able to utilise their leisure time in constructive pursuits.

2) Every university should set up Student Centres where they can participate in a variety of cultural and recreational activities. Funds may be provided by the U.G.C. to enable the universities to set up such centres and to promote such activities.

3) Audio-visual facilities available in the universities may be mobilized for organisation of recreational and cultural activities. The faculties of music, dance, drama and fine arts wherever they exist are most favourably suited to assist and promote these programmes on a regular basis.

4) Youth festivals provide a favourable forum for identification of the creative talent of youth and may, therefore, be organised on university and inter-university basis.

## II. Student Amenities

### (i) Book Banks

1. Assistance given by U.G.C. for establishment of Book Banks at present covers only undergraduate colleges. Since a large number of students in postgraduate faculties are also in need of such help, the Group recommended that the scope of scheme be extended to postgraduate and professional courses.

2. Some universities are experimenting with different ways of making textbooks available to the students particularly of the under-privileged classes, for example, the University of Allahabad organises a cooperative lending library with grants from the State Government through which students get a set of four books once every six months. Such experiments could be tried out on a wider scale.



3. Various possibilities of enriching the book banks may be explored; e.g. (a) The National Book Trust may donate adequate number of copies of appropriate titles to the book banks; (b) Textbooks and reference books in departmental libraries which are no longer required in the departments may be transferred to the book banks; (c) The students who pass out of colleges may also be requested to donate their books to the book banks.

4. The Group took note of the steps already taken by the Government to make books available to students at reasonable cost through supplying paper at concessional price etc. However, recognising the fact that the profit element cannot be eliminated in private publishing enterprise, the Group was of the view that eventually the Government/U.G.C. should take over the production of textbooks so as to make them available to students at cheaper rates.

In any case the prices of textbooks should be controlled by Government. The Committee was also of the view that textbooks should not be changed too often.

#### (ii) Hostel facilities

1. Hostel facilities in universities and colleges are at present far from adequate and meet only a small fraction of student needs. In many universities the increase in enrolment has far outstripped the pace of provision of hostel facilities for over two decades. In the long run, it is the student belonging to the less privileged classes, who suffers the most

by this shortage. The Group was therefore of the view that construction of hostels should be considered as essential and 'functional' and should not attract the ban on building construction. The group therefore strongly endorsed the action already taken by the U.G.C. in approaching the Government of India to exempt construction of hostels from the purview of the temporary ban, and recommended that the ban be lifted immediately.

2. The ceiling imposed by U.G.C. limiting expenditure on construction of buildings to 25% of the total plan should be relaxed taking the special circumstances of the universities into consideration.

3. The proportion of assistance to hostels should be raised to 75% for mens' hostels and 100% for womens' hostels.

4. Although there is provision for Warden's quarters in the original blueprint provided by the U.G.C., in actual practice, assistance for the construction of hostels does not include the provision of Warden's quarters. This is not conducive to the supervision of hostels and for maintaining discipline.

5. Assistance to the construction of hostels is still being based on outdated rates, while it is well known that the cost of construction has gone up steeply. Such assistance, when resumed should be at the current level of the prices. The U.G.C. may consider allotment of funds to modernise old and inadequately constructed hostels.

6. Both because of the inadequacy of hostel facilities and because of the cost of hostel living being beyond the capacity of most students, a large number of students live in lodgings around the campus under the most appalling conditions of sanitation, ventilation, lighting and water supply, with no community life worth mentioning. The Universities/U.G.C. should initiate action to make a close study of these conditions and bring them to the notice of the State Governments and universities and initiate urgent remedial measures.

7. The ultimate solution in the provision of adequate hostel facilities for all students is not likely to materialise in the near future under the existing constraint of resources. Therefore, the following steps are recommended to be taken to alleviate the situation:

- (a) Each university may provide a cafeteria where students can get at least one wholesome and cheap meal;
- (b) Cheaper lodging may be provided around the campus where students may be ensured of a decent environment, but can make their own mess arrangements
- (c) The experiments made in the Mysore University of encouraging each district to put up cottages for students may be tried out in other areas.
- (d) The State Governments may also consider requisitioning lodgings through ordinance or otherwise for use of students.

8. Steps already taken to make available various commodities for students at controlled prices may be extended to cover not only residential students but the student community at large.

Most universities and colleges suffer from shortage of funds for running their cooperatives and for purchasing and supply of commodities. Assistance would therefore be needed to make such cooperative facilities available to the whole student community.

....

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

31

Meeting:

Date: 24th & 25th  
November, 1975.

Item No: 11 To consider a proposal of the University of Jammu for the Introduction of Correspondence Courses at the undergraduate level.

...

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 29th September 1975 considered a proposal of the University of Jammu for the Introduction of Correspondence Courses for B.A. and B.Com. and for assistance amounting to Rs. 5,00,000/- from the Commission during the present plan period for the purpose. The note placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure-I). Consideration of the item was postponed as the Vice Chairman mentioned at the meeting that the Vice Chancellor of Jammu and Kashmir university had discussed this proposal with him and that revised proposals would be submitted by them to the Commission shortly. The University of Jammu has now sent a revised proposal for the consideration of the Commission for starting correspondence courses for B.A. and B.Com. from 1976-77. A copy of the proposal is attached (Annexure-II). The main features of the scheme are summarised below:-

- (a) The University will set up an organization for administering education through correspondence to be designated as the "Institute of Correspondence Education". The Institute will have the status of a college maintained by the university.
- (b) For the first two years i.e. 1976-77 and 1977-78, the Institute will enrol candidates who are residing within the State of Jammu and Kashmir but from the third year onwards, admission will be open to candidates from all over the country.
- (c) To begin with, instruction through correspondence will be provided for the B.A./B.Com. courses as prescribed by the university. At present the duration of the course is three years after pre-university/Higher Secondary. The University conducts first examination called B.A./B.Com. (Part-I) examination at the end of first year and another examination called B.A./B.Com. Final examination at the end of the third year.

p. t. o.

32

(d) Instructions will be provided for the following subjects:-

(a) B.A. Part-I and Part(Final) courses

General English, English Literature, History, Political Science, Economics, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Sanskrit and Persian. Other subjects can be started if there is demand by a reasonable number of students.

B.Con.: - Only those subjects which are being taught in the affiliated colleges.

(e) The students seeking admission to the B.A./B.Con. courses must have passed the qualifying examination and fulfilled other conditions of eligibility as laid down by the University of Jammu.

(f) Every student accepted for enrolment for the B.A. B.Con.(Part-I) course or the B.A./B.Con(Final) course for instruction through correspondence will have to pay the following fees:-

i) Enrolment fee	Rs. 12/- per course.
ii) Tuition fee	Rs. 250/- per annum
iii) Personal contact programme fee.	Rs. 10/- per annum
iv) Magazine fee	Rs. 5/- per annum
v) University development	Rs. 15/- per course.

(g) The Institute will prepare a panel of the best available and experienced teachers on all India basis for writing of lessons. A fixed quota of lessons will be written by the core staff employed in the Institute.

(h) Every student will be expected to get a satisfactory grade in the response-sheets in order to become eligible for appearing in the university examination and to submit a prescribed number of response sheets for correction to become eligible to sit in the examination.

(i) There will be provision for personal contact programmes and a tutorial system under which each student will be assigned to a tutor from amongst the core staff of the Institute.

p. t. o.

: :

(j) The Institute will have only a core staff in the following manner:-

General English and English Literature.	Two Lecturers: One Lecturer	from 1.1.1976 1.1.1977
Political Science	One Lecturer One Lecturer	from 1.1.1976 from 1.1.1977
Economics	One Lecturer One "	" 1.1.1976 " 1.1.1977
Hindi	One Lecturer " Lecturer	" 1.1.1976 1.1.1977
Sanskrit	One Lecturer	1.1.1976
Urdu	- do -	- do -
Persian	One Lecturer	from 1.1.1977
Commerce	Two Lecturer One Lecturer	" 1.1.1976 " 1.1.1977
History	One Lecturer One Lecturer	1.1.1976 1.1.1977
Punjabi	One Lecturer	1.1.1976

(k) The Institute expects an enrolment of 600 in 1976-77, 1200 in 1977-78, 1600 in 1978-79 and 2000 in 1979-80.

(l) The university expects a grant of Rs. 2,00,000 from the State Government and of Rs. 5,00,000 from the UGC towards the salary of academic staff, preparation of instructional material, books, personal contact programmes and correction of response sheets.

It will be seen from the above that the proposal of the University of Jammu for starting correspondence courses at the undergraduate level is in line with the guidelines formulated by the Commission except in regard to the following.

i) The services of teachers for the Institute of Correspondence Courses will be obtained from the university department or from the affiliated colleges on deputation basis. In the guidelines formulated by the Commission, it is provided that teachers in correspondence courses should be assigned some

p. t. o.

lecture work in university departments and teachers in correspondence courses should be borne on the strength of the university department. The guidelines further provide that the selection committee for recruitment of teachers for correspondence courses should be the same as for university departments. It is also to be made clear that in future, teachers appointed in the departments may also be assigned work in the correspondence course unit, depending on the exigencies of work.

The Jammu University has pointed out that its difficulty in accepting the guidelines of the University Grants Commission regarding the appointment of staff is that it proposes to offer correspondence courses at the undergraduate level while the university departments offer teaching at the postgraduate level only. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Commission at its meeting held on October 27-28, 1975 while considering the report of the visiting committee to the School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education, University of Delhi resolved as under:-

"In view of the fact that the teaching department in the University of Delhi are mainly concerned with postgraduate teaching and research, the teachers appointed in the school of correspondence courses and continuing education may not be borne on the strength of the respective teaching department as in the case of other colleges, but may be considered eligible for participating in the postgraduate teaching as : in the case of teachers from other colleges"(25-2).

ii) According to the guidelines correspondence courses at the undergraduate level should ordinarily be started by only one university in a state except when a university proposes to introduce correspondence courses in a new faculty at the undergraduate level or when the university already offering correspondence courses reaches the optimum size (say an enrolment of 10,000) or for other valid reasons. In this connection, the university of Jammu has pointed out that in Jammu and Kashmir there cannot be a single Institute managed jointly by the two universities in the State as the courses of study and terms and vacations in the two universities are different. The university further proposes to have a joint machinery for coordination in regard to the preparation of instructional material, conduct of personal contact programmes and setting up of study centres and for part time counsellors



: :

from affiliated colleges. The coordination committee will consist of the following:-

- i) Vice-Chancellors of the two universities.
- ii) Registrars of the two universities.
- iii) Financial Adviser of the two universities.
- iv) Education Commissioner.
- v) Directors of Institute of Correspondence Education of the two universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

DS (ER)/AS (ER)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(36)

Meeting:

Dated: 29th September, 1975

Item No. 23: To consider a proposal of the University of Jammu for the introduction of correspondence courses at the undergraduate level.

The University of Jammu has submitted a proposal to the Commission for financial assistance towards the introduction of correspondence courses for B.A. and B Com. The University has sought assistance amounting to Rs 5 lakhs from the University Grants Commission and a total assistance of Rs.2 lakhs from the State Government during the 5th Plan period. The University expects to be self-sufficient in regard to its finances for continuation of correspondence courses from the year 1979-80 onwards. The details of the proposal are summarized below:-

(i) The year 1975-76 has been proposed to be a preparatory year and the enrolment to the first year B.A./B Com. is proposed to be made from the year 1976-77. The essential staff is required to be in position w.e.f. November 1, 1975.

(ii) The assistance of the Commission will be utilised for teaching staff, lesson writing, correction of response sheets, library books, and personal contact programmes.

(iii) The year-wise details of the estimated expenditure during the 5th Plan are as under:-

	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
	(Rs. in lakhs)			
1. Teaching staff	0.29	0.89	1.34	1.51
2. Contact Programme	-	0.10	0.15	0.15
3. Lesson writing	0.15	0.25	0.30	0.30
4. Correction of response sheets	-	0.25	0.35	0.45
5. Books	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.15
Total:	0.54	1.64	2.29	2.56

Grand Total : 7.03

(iv) The University also proposes to set up a library of the Institute at Jammu, expenses of which will be met out of the savings, if any, out of grant of Rs.5 lakhs expected from the Commission.

P T.O.

35  
(v) In regard to teaching staff, the university proposes to appoint one teacher per subject to begin with addition of one more teacher per subject after two years when the number of classes and students increases.

The following observations are made on the proposal of the Jammu University:-

(a) The budget estimates are in accordance with the guidelines except that the university will have to give an assurance that the expenditure over and above Rs.5 lakhs will be met by the University/State Government, and the expenditure on items of recurring nature will be met entirely by the University/State Government after the assistance of the UGC ceases at the end of the 5th Plan period

(b) It is difficult to accept the position taken by the university to permit it to divert savings from one head to be other as this will defeat the very purpose for which the Commission has now agreed to provide earmarked grants for quality programmes.

(c) The suggestion regarding the appointment of the teaching staff has not been accepted by the university as per the guidelines of the Commission. The Commission's view is that the teachers in correspondence courses should be assigned some lecture work in university departments and teachers in correspondence courses should be borne on the strength of the university department. The guidelines further provide that the selection committee for recruitment of teachers for correspondence courses should be the same as for university departments. It is also to be made clear that in future, teachers appointed in the departments may also be assigned work in the correspondence course unit, depending on the exigencies of work.

The Jammu University has pointed out that its difficulty in accepting the guidelines of the University Grants Commission regarding the appointment of staff is that it proposes to offer correspondence courses at the undergraduate level while the university departments offer teaching at the postgraduate level only. The university has given the following justifications.

i) Teaching in the university departments at Jammu is at the level of postgraduate studies and research. Undergraduate teaching is conducted only in the affiliated colleges of the university. The teachers of postgraduate departments of the university are not in touch with the level of teaching as well as standard of achievement of the students at the undergraduate level.

ii) The University would like to give more emphasis to the teaching experience at the undergraduate level while recruiting academic staff rather than to the research experience which generally is taken into consideration while recruitment of teachers is made in the post-graduate departments.

38

iii) The recruitment of staff specifically for the Institute of Correspondence Courses who cannot be transferred to the university departments has an advantage of their loyalty to the Institute and fuller involvement of the teachers in the Institutes work as compared to those who come for short periods and who know that they have not to stay in the Institute for long.

iv) Teachers would prefer to remain attached to the departments rather than to the Institute of Correspondence Courses where they have to do academic work at the lower level and also where they will have to do more written concentrated desk work including work during vacation if need be. Work in the departments would definitely be more attractive and the university shall not be able to get best out of the teachers who would not be very willing to remain and work in the Institute.

v) The University has proposed to appoint the minimum academic staff and a major part of the academic work including lesson writing and correction of response sheets will have to be got done on payment from experienced teachers of the university departments and affiliated colleges.

vi) Directors of Institutes of Correspondence Courses in some universities where such courses are being run have advised the university to have a permanent staff of the Institute of Correspondence Courses instead of drawing them from the university departments. According to their experience, the teachers recruited by the Institute in keeping with its requirements prove more useful.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration with particular reference to the decision taken by the university regarding the appointment of teaching staff in the correspondence course unit.

---

'CHUGH'

UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU

\*\*\*\*\*

SCHEME FOR STARTING OF CORRESPONDENCE COURSES - B.A./B.COM.

1. INTRODUCTION

1-1. Accelerating number of students seeking admission to the courses in institutions of higher learning, mounting aspirations of all sections of society for University education and constraints of resources to meet this need motivated policy framers in the field of education to ponder over alternative forms of education. Non formal education including correspondence courses, evening colleges and self study have been recommended by the educational planners to grapple with this complex problem of contemporary life. The U.G.C. has offered financial support.

1-2. The Education Commission.(1964-66) recommended that full time seats in colleges should be kept strictly limited on the basis of resources available and correspondence courses, part time courses, evening courses etc. should be instituted for those who aspire to a University degree but are not able to get admission in colleges. These forms of education are being increasingly used in developed countries including U.S.A., U.S.S.R., U.K., France, Japan, Germany, Canada, Australia etc. Many Universities in the country have also started these courses. The Commission suggested that the opportunities for part-time education through programmes like correspondence courses should be extended as widely as possible and should also include courses in Sciences and technology. This would help to regulate and restrict admissions in colleges and University and also reduce the capital cost to a substantial extent. These are the means to provide higher education to those who desire to study further but are compelled, on economic grounds to take employment at the end of the school stage. This approach has received support of the U.G.C.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objective of correspondence education is to provide alternative method of education to enable a large number of persons with necessary aptitude to acquire knowledge and improve their professional competence.

2.2. As remarked by the Vice Chairman of the University Grants Commission in his speech at the Vice Chancellors' conference held in Delhi on September 30 and October 1, 1975, correspondence courses have shown their utility and academic viability and are in no way an inferior form of education. The correspondence courses intended to be started by the University will cater for (a) students who had to discontinue their formal education due to financial or other difficulties; (b) students residing in geographically remote areas and

140

who because of this are unable to join as regular candidates for instruction in higher education; (c) students who discontinue their education because of failure or lack of interest and may later on wish to improve their qualifications; (d) students who cannot find a seat although they have the necessary qualifications to pursue higher education; and (e) individuals who may like to refresh their knowledge or to acquire knowledge in a new area.

### 3. SCOPE

Correspondence education has a wide field for its operations. It can cover all varieties of courses academic, professional, technological and vocational. A beginning is, however, proposed to be made by the University with courses in Humanities and social sciences at the under-graduate level in accordance with the guidelines framed by the University Grants Commission. Gradually, this type of education is to be extended in other fields and courses including post-graduate and vocational courses. The University has a strong base with well established departments of study to delve in this academic venture.

### 4. ORGANISATION

4.1 The University will set up an organisation for administering education through correspondence to students spread over in different parts of the country who will be enrolled for this purpose. The Organisation to be set up at the University will be designated as the "Institute of Correspondence Education". The institute will have the status of a college maintained by the University. The difference between the regular college and this Institute will be that whereas the students in a regular college are required to be physically present in the college to receive instruction, students enrolled in the Institute of Correspondence Education will continue to stay at their place of residence or work, receive instruction material at their places, study at their leisure but will appear in examinations of the University like regular students. The correspondence education is essentially based on the supply of instructional material for home study but has to be supported by personal contact programmes, students response, library facilities, study centres and use of mass media.

4.2 The Institute will function under the control of a whole-time Director who will be responsible to the Vice Chancellor and other relevant bodies of the University. The Director will be supported by a core academic staff and supporting non-academic staff.

### 5. JURISDICTION

Since physical presence of students is not required, persons residing in any part of the country will be eligible to be enrolled for courses to be started by the Institute of Correspondence Education. For the first two years, however, when the Institute will be running through its formative years and needs experience, the enrolment will

(41)

be limited to the candidates who are residing within the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This will enable the Institute to fortify its organisation, gain necessary experience, remove flaws and develop its functions and scope. The admission will be open to the candidates from all over the country from the third year. Since a number of neighbouring universities have already started correspondence courses for the under-graduate courses, it is recognised that a majority of students seeking admission to the Institute of correspondence Education will be from within the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

## 6. Courses of Study

6.1 To begin with, instruction through correspondence will be provided for the B.A./B.Com. courses as prescribed by the University. At present the duration of the course is three years after pre-University/Higher Secondary. The University conducts first examination called B.A./B.Com. (Part I) examination at the end of first year and another examination called B.A./B.Com. Final examination at the end of the third year.

6.2 The State Government has already agreed to the adoption of 10+2 pattern for school education. The existing B.A./B.Com. Part-I class is to be transferred to the schools in phases. The first examination of the 12th class under the new pattern of 10 + 2 is expected to be conducted by the Jammu & Kashmir State Board of School Education after two or three years. According to the Sahay Committee report accepted by the State Government, there will be in Colleges a pass course leading to the first degree (B.A./B.Sc./B.Com.) of two years duration and Honours Course of three years duration. This would mean that from about 1973-79 the existing 1st year of the B.A./B.Com. course will not remain a part of college curricula and the colleges will house two year pass course or three year honours course. The University will cease to hold examination of the existing B.A./B.Com. Part I course after two years. When this change takes place the University will conduct examination of the two year B.A./B.Com. Pass course and B.A./B.Com. Honours Course. The enrolment of the Institute will thus be affected.

6.3 The students enrolled with the Institute, like any other students of the University, will study the same syllabi and curricula and take the same examination and will be awarded the same degree as regular students of affiliated colleges.

6.4 Instructions will be provided for the following subjects:-

### (a) B.A. Part I and Part (Final) Courses

General English, English Literature, History, Political Science, Economics, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Sanskrit and Persian. Other subjects can be started if there is demand by a reasonable number of students.

102

(b) B.Com. Part-I and Final Courses

The correspondence courses for the Faculty of Commerce will be started in those subjects alone which are being taught in the Colleges affiliated to the University.

6.5 The medium of instruction and examination shall be English except in the Oriental Classical and Modern Indian Languages where it will be cognate Modern Indian Language or English or the Oriental Classical Language itself at the option of the candidate in the case of classical Languages and the language concerned in the case of Modern Indian Languages.

7. ELIGIBILITY

The students seeking admission to the B.A./B.Com. courses must have passed the qualifying examination and fulfil other conditions of eligibility as laid down by the University of Jammu.

8. ACADEMIC SESSION

Admission to courses in the Institute of Correspondence Education will be made on the dates as are specified by the University for admission to courses in the affiliated colleges. The rules regarding late admission will also be the same as are prescribed by the University of Jammu for regular students.

9. EXAMINATIONS

The dates for University examinations will be those as are prescribed by the University for the regular candidates admitted to these courses in the affiliated colleges or there could be a separate examination.

10. FEES

10.1 Every student accepted for enrolment for the B.A./B.Com. (Part-I) Course or the B.A./B.Com. (Final) Course for instruction through correspondence will have to pay the following fees:

- |                                     |     |                     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| i) Enrolment fee                    | :   | Rs.15/- per course; |
| ii) Tuition fee                     | :   | Rs.250/- per annum; |
| iii) Personal contact Programme fee | :   | Rs.10/- per annum;  |
| iv) Magazine fee                    | Rs. | Rs.5/- per annum;   |
| v) University Development Fund      | Rs. | Rs.15/- per course. |



43

10.2 Every candidate will also have to pay the registration, eligibility, examination and other fees as are prescribed by the University. Every student will also have to pay such other dues as may be decided to be charged from them by the Institute of Correspondence Education. Each student will also have to deposit a security as may be decided for library books, when this facility is provided.

## 11. INSTRUCTIONAL WORK

The instructional work of the Institute can broadly be divided into the following four parts:-

- i) Writing, editing, vetting, revising and translation of lessons and other material.
- ii) Correction of students response-sheets.
- iii) Organisation of personal contact programmes at different places wherever sufficient number of candidates is available.
- iv) Broad-casting lessons over radio and use of other audiovisual aids.
- v) Provision for library, study centres, counselling etc.

## 12. LESSONS

12.1 The preparation of instructional material is crucial to the success of correspondence education and for this purpose the University has to select suitably qualified and experienced teachers to prepare instructional material for supply to the students. This material has to be written in a manner as to bring out the important facts of each course, explain difficult terms in simple and understandable language, convey the ideas precisely, at the same time stimulate the students for further study of references and develop their critical faculty to grasp concepts at higher level. Each paper of the B.A./B.Com. Courses will have to be divided into suitable number of lessons, say about 20. The Institute will have to prepare a panel of the best, available and experienced teachers on all India basis whom the work of writing of lessons will be entrusted. A fixed quota of lessons will be written by the core staff employed in the Institute. Samples of lessons from the Universities which have conducted correspondence courses with success will also be obtained and supplied to the lesson writers. A set of questions will be prescribed at the end of each lesson to be answered by each student. These lessons will be reviewed and edited. They will also be revised and made upto date atleast once every three years or earlier if needed. The quality of lessons and their presentation will determine to a great extent the quality of correspondence education imparted by the Institute. The name of the writer of the lesson will also be mentioned on the top of each lesson.

44

These lessons will be supplied to the students at suitable intervals, say 2 or 3 times in a month.

12.2. Printing of lessons is also a major task which would require careful planning. There is acute shortage of good printing presses in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The work of printing of lessons will be entrusted only to such presses as have adequate facilities and machinery to complete the work according to the schedule. The State Government has been considering setting up a Text Books Corporation with its own printing press. If this Corporation comes into being it will be useful for printing of lessons for the Institute, the University may also have to depend on larger presses at Delhi, Jullundur, Chandigarh, Amritsar, Aligarh etc. for this work.

12.3 Proof reading of the lessons is of equal importance. It will be the responsibility of the core academic staff employed by the Institute.

### 13. RESPONSE-SHEETS

At the end of every lesson a few questions will be given to the students to try their hand at answering them. This will give the students an opportunity to do some written work. The core staff employed by the Institute of Correspondence Education or teachers from outside engaged for the purpose will correct the response sheets, point out the mistakes and also make brief observations with regard to the contents and the style of the written work. A full record of the written work done by each candidate will be maintained by the teacher concerned so as to enable him to assess the progress made by the student during the course of his studies. Every student will be expected to get a satisfactory grade in the response-sheets in order to become eligible for appearing in the University examination and to submit a prescribed number of response-sheets for correction to acquire eligibility to sit in the examination.

### 14. PERSONAL CONTACT PROGRAMME

The personal contact programme will form an important part of correspondence education. This programme would be spread over at least a fortnight of intensive teaching and would be conducted at such mofussil centres where there is a concentration of students and where facilities with regard to accommodation and residence are available. District headquarters in the State have colleges where such facilities will be available. Personal contact programmes would not only make available to the candidates facilities of class room lectures but also enable them to get personal guidance with regard to their subjectwise difficulties.

P.T.O.

45

#### 15. TUTORIAL SYSTEM

Tutorial system has special significance for a correspondence course student. It creates in him a sense of belonging. For this purpose, each student will be assigned to a tutor from amongst the core staff of the Institute who will guide him in all academic matters. The students will also be encouraged to approach the tutor for personal problems relating to admission, results eligibility etc.

#### 16. RADIO LESSONS & AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

Efforts will be made to utilise the broadcasting media for the purpose of education. Experienced teachers will be requested to give radio talks on course lessons so that some of the important points of these course lessons can be brought home to them. The talks will further aim at exciting the mind of the students in such a way that they become deeply interested in the subject. Projectors, educational films, lingua phone and other audio-visual aids will be acquired by the Institute for the benefit of students.

#### 17. LIBRARY

To begin with, the Institute will have a Library at Jammu where text-books and reference books to be used by the Faculty members and the students of the Institute will be stocked. In due course, the Institute may also set up Study Centres outside Jammu at places of concentration of students, say 500 where adequate number of text books and other written material will be supplied. The Library at the Institute will be looked after by a Library Assistant. It will also be provided with an Attendant. Efforts will be made to have some qualified part-time teachers and Counsellors available at fixed hours at the Study Centres to be set up out side Jammu so as to advise the students on course material and on other individual difficulties. Advantage will be taken of the existing physical facilities and part time staff in the colleges for running these centres.

#### 18. STUDENTS MAGAZINE

In order to inculcate among the students a sense of belongingness to the Institute and motivate them for creative expression, the Institute will publish a students magazine. The students will be encouraged to write for the magazine and also to make it a vehicle for expression of their difficulties and problems. A copy of the students magazine will be supplied to each student enrolled in the Institute. Each student will be expected to subscribe for the magazine.

#### 19. INTER-UNIVERSITY COLLABORATION

19.1 There are two Universities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir - University of Jammu and the University of Kashmir. The Kashmir and

P.T.O.

46

Jammu Universities Act provides jurisdictional limits of each University. Both the Universities have proposals for starting correspondence courses at the under-graduate level. This matter was discussed with the Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the University Grants Commission when they visited Jammu and Srinagar in September, 1975. They were good enough to agree to consider the request of both the Universities for financial assistance in view of the circumstances explained. Both the Universities will benefit by collaborating with each other in organising correspondence education. It is however, recognised that there cannot be a single Institute managed jointly by the two Universities in the State as the courses of studies and terms and vacations in the two Universities are different. Steps are being taken to bring uniformity in the courses of study of the two Universities. It has already been decided that in all the meetings of the Board of Studies of a University convenors of the Boards of Studies of the other University should be invited. It is however felt that even now there are considerable areas in the courses of study of the two Universities which are alike or could be made alike. The instructional material for both the Universities can be prepared jointly where treatment of the subject will be common for common syllabus and where there is difference of syllabus and courses such parts will be dealt with separately in the body of the lessons and indicated so in the text of the lessons. This will reduce the cost of preparing instructional material. Availability of paper through State Government at cheaper rates will help further in reduction of the cost. The two Universities can also collaborate in organising personal contact programmes. There can also be collaboration in the setting up of Study Centres. The two Universities will also help each other in providing part-time Counsellors from affiliated colleges to advise the students located in different areas in regard to their study.

19.2 It is proposed to set up a Coordination Committee consisting of the following to ensure cooperation in all functions of the Institutes of correspondence education to be started in each University:-

- i) Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities.
- ii) Registrars of the two Universities.
- iii) Financial Adviser of the two Universities.
- iv) Education Commissioner.
- v) Directors of Institutes of Correspondence Education of the two Universities.

## 20. SCHEDULE

20.1 The year 1975-76 will be preparatory year. The Director will be appointed by December 1, 1975. The essential staff will be appointed and should be in position by January 1, 1976. During the year 1975-76 all preparatory work for establishing the Institute will be completed.

149

Steps will also be taken for allotting the work of writing of lessons and their printing so that before the enrolment starts in the next session the bulk of lessons are in hand duly printed and the Institute is ready to provide the requisite services to the students.

20.2 Students will be registered for the first year of the B.A./B.Com. Course in the beginning of the academic session 1976-77 (July/August, 1976). The first examination of the first year of the B.A./B.Com. Part-I Course of the first batch of student will be held in March/April, 1977.

21. DIRECTOR

Since correspondence courses at the under-graduate level only are contemplated to be started as the first phase, it is, therefore, proposed that the Director to be appointed for the Institute will have the status of a principal of an under-graduate college affiliated to the University. It would be advantageous to obtain the services of an experienced principal of a college by direct appointment or on deputation basis as Director of the Institute. The Director will be provided with one P.O.-Cum-Steno in the scale of Rs. 340-700. The Director's office will also have an orderly. The Director and the staff attached to him should be appointed and be in position by December 1, 1975.

22. FACULTY

22.1 The Institute will require the services of experienced and qualified teachers. They can either be obtained from the University departments or from the affiliated colleges. University departments provide instruction in Post-graduate courses and research. Under-graduate education is conducted in the colleges. Since the Institute will start correspondence courses at the under-graduate level, it is proposed to obtain the services of experienced teachers from the colleges on deputation basis. The deputation period may be of two years duration in the first instance. The Director will thereafter decide whether a teacher is to be continued or a replacement is to be sought from the affiliated colleges. The Institute will have only a core staff in the following manner:-

General English	)	Two Lecturers	:	from 1.1.1976
&	)			
English Literature	)	One Lecturer	:	from 1.1.1977
Political Science		One Lecturer	:	from 1.1.1976
		One Lecturer	:	from 1.1.1977
Economics		One Lecturer	:	from 1.1.1976
		One Lecturer	:	from 1.1.1977
Hindi		One Lecturer	:	from 1.1.1976
		One Lecturer	:	from 1.1.1977

148

Sanskrit	One Lecturer	:	from 1.1.1976
Urdu	One Lecturer	:	from 1.1.1976
Persian	One Lecturer	:	from 1.1.1977
Commerce	Two Lecturers	:	from 1.1.1976
	One Lecturer	:	from 1.1.1977
History	One Lecturer	:	from 1.1.1976
	One Lecturer	:	from 1.1.1977
Punjabi	One Lecturer	:	from 1.1.1976

22.2 Core staff will help in the organisation of the correspondence courses and provide logistic support. The Director will determine the amount of lessons to be written and other work to be entrusted to core staff. The remaining lessons will have to be got written from the experienced and qualified teachers selected on all India basis. The teaching staff can be increased depending upon the number of courses started and the students enrolled in the Institute.

### 23. DUTIES OF ACADEMIC STAFF.

- i) Teaching under Personal Contact Programmes and such other teaching work as may be assigned by the Director or the Vice-Chancellor.
- ii) Editing, writing, revising, translating lessons and other reading materials.
- iii) Correction of Students Response-Sheets.
- iv) Such other work as may be assigned by the Director or the Vice-Chancellor in connection with the arrangement of teaching.
- v) The obligation to take classes will be as relevant on Sundays and other holidays as on working days. In case the teachers are required to take Personal Contact Programme classes on Sundays and/or other holidays, they may be paid an honorarium per class or will be permitted to avail of compensatory leave.
- vi) A teacher will also be required to take classes outside the headquarters whenever Personal Contact Programmes are arranged by the Institute of Correspondence Courses. It shall be obligatory for every member of the Institute to attend such Personal Contact Programmes outside the headquarters depending upon the requirements of the Institute.

100

- vii) Every teacher shall maintain a record of work done by him term-wise and shall submit the same to the Institute.
- viii) Each teacher shall be available on each working day in the Institute for such period as may be specified by the Director or the Vice-Chancellor.
- ix) A teacher will also be required, if necessary to work during vacations to prepare reading materials, reading of proofs etc;
- x) A teacher will be entitled to compensatory leave as per the University rules, if he is required to work during vacations or holidays. The work done by the teacher during such periods shall count towards work done by him.
- xi) A teacher will also be required to read proofs of the lessons received from the presses and ensure their accuracy.
- xii) A teacher will also do examination work including invigilation duties, as may be entrusted to him by the Director or the Vice-Chancellor.

#### 24. SUPPORTING NON-ACADEMIC STAFF

24.1 The Director of the Institute of Correspondence Education will be the executive head of the Institute. On the Administration side, he will be assisted by an Assistant Registrar who will be in-charge of all the office work. The Assistant Registrar should be appointed alongwith the Director and be in position by 1.12.1975. The administrative wing will have the branches and sections shown below to attend the work mentioned against each. The staff will be required according to the needs and expanded later on when the number of students increases.

#### 24.2 Enrolment and Accounts Section:-

This Section will be responsible for enrolment of students, completion of registration formalities, receive fees etc. maintain accounts, finalise eligibility and deal with establishment matters of the Institute. They will arrange for the students to fill up their admission forms for the University examination receive fee, check fulfilment of conditions for appearing in examination and follow up cases relating to declaration of results etc; It will consist of :-

- Superintendent - One from 1.1.1976
- Head Assistant - Two (One will act as Cashier.  
One from 1.1.1976 and one from 1.4.1977.)

(50)

Senior Assistant - Two (One from 1.1.1976 and one from 1.4.1977).

Junior Assistant - Two (One from 1.1.1976 and One from 1.4.1977).

In due course, this section should be bifurcated into (a) Enrolment and Examination Section and (b) Accounts Section.

24.3 Academic Section

This Section will be responsible for arranging preparation of lessons, their printing, storage and supply to the registered students. They will also receive response sheets from the students and return these to them with the remarks of the teachers. This Section will maintain a systematic record of lessons sent, response sheets received and sent back and the grades in connection with arranging contact programmes. This Section will have the following staff:-

Superintendent . . . - One (from 1.1.1976)  
Head Assistant - Two (One from 1.4.1976 and One from 1.4.1977)  
Senior Assistant - Two (One from 1.4.1976 and One from 1.4.1977)  
Junior Assistant - Two (One from 1.1.1976 and One from 1.4.1977)

24.4 Typing and Duplicating Section:

There will be a pool of typist for the work of the Institute including typing of lessons etc. This Section will consist of :-

Steno-Typists - Two (One from 1.12.1975 and One from 1.1.1976)  
Senior Assistant - One (from 1.4.1977)  
Junior Assistant - One (from 1.4.1976)  
Duplicating Operator - One (from 1.1.1976)

24.5 Receipt and Despatch Section

All communications will be received and despatched by this Section which will consist of :-

Head Assistant - One (from 1.4.1977)  
Senior Assistant - Two (from 1.4.1976 and One from 1.4.1977)  
Junior Assistant - Two (from 1.1.1976)



51

24.6 Storage and Record

The records of files and other documents will be maintained by this Section. They will also arrange storage of printed lessons etc. This section will consist of :-

- Senior Assistant - One (from 1.4.1976)
- Junior Assistant - One (from 1.4.1977)

24.7 Library

The Institute will maintain a Library for text books and other materials required for reference by the teachers and study by the students. Projectors, educational film, Lingua-phone and other audio-visual aids will also be stored by them. There will be one Library Assistant for this Library and one Library Attendant (both from 1.1.1976).

24.8 Director's Office

The Director will be provided with a P.A.-Cum-Steno and one orderly. The Director and staff attached to him must be in position by 1.12.1975.

24.9 Class IV staff

There will be six orderlies, one Chowkidar and one sweeper, to be required as under:-

- Orderlies - Two (from 1.12.1975) including one for Director's Office.
- Orderlies, Two, One Chowkidar and one Sweeper from 1.1.1976.
- One Orderly from 1.4.1976.
- One Orderly from 1.4.1977.

25. BUILDING

The University is already short of accommodation and therefore, the Institute of Correspondence Education will have to find its own accommodation. A suitable building will have to be taken on rent till the time when the Institute is in a position to build its own accommodation.

26. ENROLMENT

26.1 It is proposed to enrol 600 students in the year 1976-77 for the first year of the B.A./B.Com. Course. The number of students

52

to be enrolled during the year 1977-78 would be 800. From 1978-79 the existing B.A./B.Com. Part-I is expected to be taken over by the Board of School Education. The University will therefore cease to conduct the examination after 2/3 years. By this time the University is expected to have introduced a two years Pass Course leading to the degree of B.A./B.Com. It is expected that there will be examination at the end of each year. From 1978-79 therefore admission will be made for the 1st year of the two-year pass course in B.A./B.Com. By this time admission will also be open to students from all over the country. We can expect enrolment at 1200 students per year in the first of the B.A./B-Com. (Pass Course) with effect from 1978-79.

26.2 Given below is a table showing the number of students likely to be enrolled during the next four years:-

	<u>B.A./B.Com. Part I</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>II Year</u>	<u>III Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
1976-77	600	-	-	-	600
1977-78	800	400	-	-	1200
1978-79	-	1200*	400	-	1600
1979-80	-	1200*	800**	-	2000

\*By this time existing B.A./B.Com. Part-I Class will go to schools and this will be the 1st Year of the B.A./B.Com Pass Course for the University.

\*\* This will be 2nd Year of the B.A./B.Com. Pass Course.

27. FINANCE

27.1 Detailed financial implications year-wise for five year, i.e. 1975-76 to 1979-80 (four years of Fifth Plan and first year of Sixth Plan) have been worked out and are enclosed as under:-

- Statement-I - Abstract of Income & Expenditure
- Statement-II - Estimated Receipts
- Statement-III - Estimated Expenditure
- Statement-IV - a) Schedule of Establishment (Administrative Staff)  
b) Schedule of Establishment (Academic Staff)

P.T.O.

53

As will be noticed, the estimated expenditure and income during five years (1975-76 to 1979-80) will be as under:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>	
	<u>(Rupees in lakhs)</u>		
1975-76	1.35	1.50	} Includes assistance expected from the State Government.
1976-77	4.26	4.27	
1977-78	5.50	5.56	
1978-79	5.64	5.58	
1979-80	5.79	5.91	

It will also be noticed that expenditure during the year 1975-76 to 1978-79 (Fifth Plan period) exceed considerably the income of the Institute. The expenditure has been balanced by anticipated grants from the State Government and the University Grants Commission as under:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Grant expected from the State Govt.</u>	<u>Grants expected from the U.G.C.</u>
	<u>(Rupees in Lakhs)</u>	
1975-76	0.50	1.00
1976-77	0.50	2.00
1977-78	0.50	1.50
1978-79	0.50	0.50

It is only in the year 1979-80 (first year of the Sixth Plan) that the Institute will become self sufficient and viable and will not need any financial assistance from the State Government or the University Grants Commission. The Institute is expected to meet all its expenditure from its income.

27.2 It is expected that the State Government will provide financial assistance to the extent of Rs.50,000/- per year for four years, 1975-76 to 1978-79 (Fifth Plan).

27.3 It is also expected that the University Grants Commission will provide financial assistance during the Fifth Plan to the extent of Rs.5.00 lakhs on the following items only according to the guidelines received from them:-

- i) Salary of academic staff.

54

- ii) Preparation and printing of instructional material.
- iii) Books and stocks.
- iv) Personal contact programmes.
- v) Correction of response sheets.

Expenditure on other items is expected to be met out of the State Government grant and income of the Institute.

27.4 The State Government is therefore requested to approve the scheme and agree to sanction grant @ Rs.0.50 lakh per year for four years of the Plan (1975-76 to 1978-79). Grant of Rs.0.50 lakh for the year 1975-76 has already been sanctioned.

27.5 The University Grants Commission is requested to approve the scheme and sanction a grant of Rs.5.00 lakh in accordance with the guidelines received from them, to be made available during the Fifth Plan period.

#### 28. SURPLUS FINANCE

It is expected that beginning from 1979-80 the income of the Institute will exceed the expenditure. Any surplus in income will, however be utilized for improving the services of the Institute by way of Study Centres in areas of student concentration, better equipment, other academic services etc. The Institute will also have to find funds for construction of a building of its own at Jammu.

#### 29. BENEFITS

Apart from improving the quality of life in the community and providing opportunities of academic and professional advancement to those segments of society who otherwise would have been bereft from the fruits of higher education, the institution of correspondence courses in the University will enable the State Government to restrict admission to the colleges in proportion to the facilities available and introduce academic development programmes. It will improve discipline in the institutions. There will be no demand or need for proliferation of colleges. Financial assistance to the University for introduction of correspondence courses would only be a fringe of expenditure which would be required to be incurred for starting new colleges to meet demand of the growing number of students at the under-graduate level.

#### 30. FUTURE PROSPECTS

30.1 The University has a strong base in well-established post-graduate departments. After gaining experience in running correspondence

55

courses at the under-graduate level for some years, post-graduate instruction/is the vocational courses. The University has already started some diploma courses in vocational subjects for regular students. Such occupation education could also be started through correspondence for the benefit of the persons in employment or those who wish to enter such vocations but cannot join as regular students. Teaching of Science subjects and Technology through postal lessons is also gaining momentum and some Universities in the country are already making experiments with such branches of learning. Science kits are provided to the students with instructions and Sundays and holidays are utilized for practicals in colleges.

30.2 There is thus considerable scope for education through correspondence in practically myriads of courses.

could also be imparted through correspondence. Another important field for postal instruction

S/-

( K.K. GUPTA )  
REGISTRAR  
UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU  
JAMMU

(56)

STATEMENT-I

UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU

Subject:- SCHEME FOR STARTING CORRESPONDENCE COURSES-B.A./B.COM

ABSTRACT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE

	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78-</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>
	<u>Rupees in Lakhs</u>				
1. Expenditure . .	1.35	4.26 .	5.50 .	5.64 .	5.79
2. Income	1.50	4.27	5.56	5.58	5.91

Sd/-  
(K.K. GUPTA)  
REGISTRAR

P.T.O.

(57)

STATEMENT-II

UNIVERSITY OF JAMU

RECEIPT BUDGET

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES - B.A. B.COM.

	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>
	<u>Rupacs in Lakhs</u>				
1. Enrolment fee	-	0.07	0.14	0.15	0.24
2. Tutition fees	-	1.50	3.00	4.00	5.00
3. Personal contact fee	-	0.06	0.14	0.12	0.20
4. University Development fund	-	0.09	0.18	0.18	0.30
5. Sale of projects	-	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05
6. Magazine	-	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.10
7. Misc.	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
8. State Govt.	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	-
9. U.G.C.	1.00	2.00	1.50	0.50	-
	<u>1.50</u>	<u>4.27</u>	<u>5.56</u>	<u>5.58</u>	<u>5.91</u>

No. of students on Roll year-wise

	<u>B.A./B.Com. - I Year</u>	<u>II Year</u>	<u>III Year</u>	<u>Total Year</u>
1976-77	600	-	-	600
1977-78	800	400	-	1200
1978-79	-	1200*	400**	1600
1979-80	-	1200*	800**	2000

\* 1st year of new B.A./B.Com. Pass Course.  
 \*\* 2nd year of new B.A./B.Com. Pass Course.

Sd/-  
 (K.K. GUPTA)  
 REGISTRAR

STATEMENT-IIIUNIVERSITY OF JAMMU

(58)

EXPENDITURE - CORRESPONDENCE COURSE - B.A., B.COM.

	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>
	<u>Rupees in Lakhs.</u>				
1. Salaries					
a) Teaching staff	0.26	1.12	1.81	1.88	1.95
b) Adm. staff	0.28	1.14	1.55	1.60	1.66
2. C.P.F. contribution	-	-	-	-	-
3. Postage & Telegram	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.15
4. Printing & Sty.	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.15
5. Paper for printing of lessons	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.25
6. Contingencies	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10
7. Telephone	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
8. T.L.	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.10
9. Advertisement	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05
10. contact programme	-	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.15
11. Lessonwriting	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.30
12. Correction of response sheets	-	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.35
13. Rent of Buildings	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
14. Electric & Water	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
15. Magazines	-	0.05	0.08	0.98	0.10
16. Liveries & uniform	-	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
17. Repairs to furniture	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01

p. t. o.



(59)

: :

18. Non-recurring

i) Furniture & equipment	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.20	-
ii) Type writers	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	-
iii) Duplicating machine	-	0.10	-	-	-
iv) Books	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
v) Addressing & franking machines	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	-
vi) Audio-visual aids & other mass media equipment	-	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.10
	<u>1.35</u>	<u>4.26</u>	<u>5.50</u>	<u>5.64</u>	<u>5.79</u>

Sd/-  
(K.K. GUP TA)  
REGISTRAR

60

STATEMENT - IV

UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE ON STAFF  
A- ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

No. of posts	Designation	Grade	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
One	Director	1100-1600	7,300	22,800	23,500	24,200	24,800
One	P. A. Cur- Steno.	340-700	1,600	4,700	4,900	5,100	5,300
One	Orderly	170-230	800	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,500
<u>DM. WING</u>							
One	Asst. Registrar	530-900	2,200	6,800	7,100	7,400	7,700
<u>ENROLMENT &amp; ACCOUNTS SECTION</u>							
One	Superinten- dent	450-700	1,500	6,100	6,300	6,500	6,700
Two	Head Asstt.	280-520	1,000	3,900	8,000	8,300	8,500
Two	Sr. Asstts.	220-430	800	3,000	6,200	6,400	6,600
Two	Jr. Asstts.	200-320	700	3,700	6,200	6,400	6,600
<u>II. ACADEMIC SECTION</u>							
One	Superinten- dent	450-700	1,500	6,100	6,300	6,500	6,700
Two	Head Asstts.	280-520	1,000	3,900	8,000	8,300	8,500
Two	Sr. Asstts.	220-430	800	3,000	6,200	6,400	6,600
Two	Jr. Asstts.	200-320	700	2,700	5,500	5,700	6,000
<u>III. TYPING AND DUPLICATING SECTION</u>							
Two	Steno-Typist	280-520	1,300	7,800	8,100	8,400	8,700
One	Sr. Asstt.	220-430	-	-	3,000	3,200	3,200
One	Jr. Asstt.	200-320	-	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000
One	Duplicating	180-250	700	2,600	2,700	2,700	2,800

p. t. o.

(6)

: :

IV. RECEIPT AND DESPATCH

One	Head Asstt.	280-520	-	-	3,900	4,100	4,300
Two	Sr. Asstts.	220-430	-	3,000	6,100	6,300	6,600
Two	Jr. Asstts.	200-320	1400	5,500	5,700	5,900	6,100

V. STORAGE AND RECORD

One	Sr. Assistant	220-430	-	3,000	6,100	6,300	6,600
One	Jr. Assistant	200-320	-	-	2,700	2,800	3,000

LIBRARY

One	Lib. Asstt.	450-700	1,500	6,100	6,300	6,500	6,700
One	Lib. Attendant	170-230	700	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,600

CLASS IV STAFF

One	Orderly 1.12.75	170-230	800	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,600
One	Orderly 1.1.76	- do -	700	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,600
One	Orderly 1.4.76	- do -	-	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,600
One	Orderly 1.4.77	- do -	-	-	2,400	2,500	2,500
One	Chowkidar 1.1.73	- do -	-	-	2,400	2,500	2,500
One	Chowkidar 1.1.76	- do -	700	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,600
One	Sweeper 1.1.73	- do -	700	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,600

28,400 1,14,100 1,55,400 1,60,200 1,

Sd/-  
(K.K. GUPTA)  
REGISTRAR

STATEMENT- IV

UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE ON STAFF

B - ACADEMIC STAFF

62

No. of posts	Designation	Grade	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979
One	Lecturer in English	475-1250	2,600	10,400	10,800	11,200	11,700
One	Lecturer in Eng. Literature	-do-	-	2,600	10,400	10,800	11,200
One	Lecturer in Pol. Science	-do-	2,600	10,400	10,800	11,200	11,700
One	Lecturer in Pol. Science	-do-	-	2,600	10,400	10,300	11,200
One	Lecturer in Economics	-do-	2,600	10,400	10,800	11,200	11,700
One	Lecturer in Economics	-do-	-	2,600	10,400	10,800	11,200
One	Lecturer in Hindi	-do-	2,600	10,400	10,800	11,200	11,700
One	Lecturer in Hindi	-do-	-	2,600	10,400	10,800	11,200
One	Lecturer in Sanskrit	-do-	2,600	10,400	10,800	11,200	11,700
One	Lecturer in Urdu	-do-	2,600	10,400	10,800	11,200	11,700
One	Lecturer in Persian	-do-	-	2,600	10,400	10,800	11,200
One	Lecturer in Commerce	-do-	5,200	20,800	21,600	22,400	23,400
One	Lecturer in Commerce	-do-	-	2,600	10,400	10,800	11,200
One	Lecturer in History	-do-	2,600	10,400	10,800	11,200	11,700
One	Lecturer in History	-do-	-	2,600	10,400	10,800	11,200
One	Lecturer in Punjabi	-do-	2,600	10,400	10,800	11,200	11,700
Total:			26,000	1,12,200	1,80,800	1,87,600	1,95,400

Sd/-  
(K.K. GUPTA)  
REGISTRAR  
UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU  
JAMMU.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

63

Meeting :

Dated : 24-25th November, 1975

Item No.12 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of Kurukshetra University for award of fellowships to students of one year Post M.A./M.Sc. Diploma course in Numerical Analysis and Automatic Computing.

be The Kurukshetra University requested the Commission in June, 1975 that 10 scholarships of the value of Rs.400/ p.m. may/allocated to the University for students of one year post M.A./M.Sc. Diploma course in numerical analysis and automatic computing which they have started in 1972. It was decided that an Expert Committee may examine the proposal and give its recommendations to the Commission. An Expert Committee consisting of following members visited Kurukshetra University on 6th September, 1975 :

1. Prof. J.C. Shouri  
Computer Centre  
I.I.T., Delhi.
2. Dr. N.C. Khandekar  
Computer Centre  
Delhi University.
3. Dr. N.W. Nerurkar  
Department of Electronics  
Govt. of India, New Delhi.

Shri A.C. Dgaurakh,  
Education Officer,  
U.G.C.

The Report of the Committee is attached as Annexure.  
The main recommendations of the committee are as follows.

1. The committee observed that the course as being taught now is mostly on numerical analysis. It would be desirable to restructure it so as to include more of computer Science and technology. The Committee has given specific suggestions for this purpose. The university should be required to provide for minimum of three teachers (1 Reader and 2 Lecturers) trained in a computer science for giving instructions to the students of the diploma course and restructure the course as suggested by the committee before U.G.C. would agree to fellowships of Rs.400/- p.m. to be sanctioned to the students. The fellowships should be awarded only to those students who have obtained at least 55% marks in qualifying examination(M.Sc./B.E.). The Commission could provide 10

(64)

fellowships from next academic session if the university fulfils above conditions.

2. The Committee also examined the proposal of Kurukshetra University for retaining the existing TDC 12 computer and ASR-33 Teletypewriter at a cost of Rs.1.75 lakhs and felt that the university could approach ECIL, Hyderabad for giving computer at a still lower price. The expenditure may be met by the university out of its own fund or from the Fifth Plan grants available to the university. If this is not possible the Commission could provide this extra grant. Since the university has received from U.G.C. only a small grant for its computer as the State Government provided Rs.20 lakhs.

The question of further expansion of computer, additional grant for books, journals could be considered later when the existing facilities have been put to full utilisation and diploma course has been restructured as suggested by the Committee.

The committee would also like to recommend to the Commission that instead of examining proposals for such fellowships received from universities on ad hoc basis, a decision could be taken with the help of the Standing Committee on computer development about number of such courses and universities where these could be organised depending upon manpower requirements and facilities available in the universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E. (SR)/Addl. Secy.

Report of the committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of Kurukshetra University for award of fellowships to the students of one year Post M.A./M.Sc. diploma course in Numerical Analysis and automatic computing.

Kurukshetra University started one year post M.Sc./M.A. diploma course in Numerical Analysis and automatic computing in 1972 with intake of 10 students. The University requested the Commission in June, 1975 that 10 scholarships of the value of Rs.400/- p.m. may be allocated to the university for the students of this diploma course as is being done in other universities for similar courses. It was decided that the question may be examined by an Expert Committee consisting of following members:

1. Professor J.C. Shouri  
Computer Centre  
I.I.T., Delhi.
2. Dr. N.C. Khandekar  
Computer Centre  
Delhi University.
3. Dr. N.W. Norurkar  
Department of Electronics  
Government of India  
New Delhi.

The Committee visited Kurukshetra University on September 6, 1975. The committee had discussions with the Head of the Department of Mathematics, Manager of the Computer Centre and other staff members of the department of Mathematics who are at present conducting this course. The Committee went around the computer centre.

The Haryana Government sanctioned a grant of Rs.20 lakhs to Kurukshetra University in 1972 for obtaining computer facilities and it was decided, in consultation with the department of Electronics, that a computer of the level of TDC-16 may be provided to Kurukshetra University. The Commission agreed to provide additional assistance of Rs.5 lakhs. Pending installation of TDC 16 computer the university was provided a TDC-12 computer by the ECIL, Hyderabad in 1973. With the facilities of this computer the university started one year diploma courses in Numerical Analysis for post M.A./M.Sc. students. The first admissions were made in July, 1972. Initially, this was mostly a course in Numerical Analysis, when the TDC 12 computer was installed students were given training on this computer. In March, 1975 TDC 316 computer was received in the university and is still being installed. The course is a full time course with 28 hours work per week. The teaching work at present is being done by the staff of the Mathematics Department. Mainly the students with M.A./M.Sc. Mathematics or Statistics have joined this course. In second batch one B.E. (Electrical Engineering) student joined this course. The present batch is the fourth batch. From the first two batches all those who have completed the course have got reasonably good employment in public and private sector undertakings.

(66)

One of the students has gone abroad for higher studies in computer technology. Out of the 16 students who have completed the course from first the batches, 12 students have been employed in the computer field while 4 have got employment in areas not connection with the training. The main difficulty faced by the students in getting the employment is that this is the only centre in India giving training on TDC computers while most of the undertakings where employment opportunities exist generally have other computers and they naturally prefer the persons trained with these computers. The University however hopes that as more and more ECIL computers are installed the diploma holders of this department would have better job opportunities. The department has a lot of difficulties with the installation of TDC 316 computer. Though the computer was received in the first week of March this year the installation has not been completed so far. The Engineers of ECIL were frequently charged resulting in considerably delay. The key punches for this machine were obtained from IBM. However these are not compatible with the card reader provided by ECIL and inspite of long coorespondence the ECIL has not been able to rectify it so far. The other difficulty with ECIL is about soft ware for the TDC computers.

The Computer centre has a managing committee with the head of the department of Mathematics as a Chairman. The other members are Head of the Department of Physics, One Professor from Regional Engineering College and one outside expert (Professor of Mathematics - I.I.T., Delhi)

The Kurukshetra University has provided staff comprising one Manager, one Maintenance Engineer, two Programmers, two Console Operators and other supporting staff for the computer centre from its own funds. The post of Maintenance Engineer has not been filled by the university as they were not able to get suitable candidate for this post. IBM is not willing to provide the maintenance facilities for the two key punches provided by them and the university is training their own staff members for this purpose. The initial grant provided by the Haryana Government was Rs.20 lakhs and has mostly been spend for purchase of computer. The grant of Rs.5 lakhs provided by U.G.C. has been utilised for the construction of the building and air-conditioning it. The university has made provision of Rs. one lakh for purchase of tapes etc. Rs.30,000 for maintenance of computer, Rs.60,000/ for staff salary in 1975-76 budget.

The Committee examined in detail the syllabus, examination papers etc. of the course. It was observed that the course as being taught now is mostly on numerical analysis with only 40% course content about computer science. In the syllabus there is a provision for the project work by the students, however no project report was available in the department. The assessment of the candidates is done half internally and half by external examiners. The admission to the course is on merit and about 50% of the candidates are coming from the universities from other states. At present the course is taught by the staff of this centre with the help of teachers from Mathematics Departments. The TDC-12 computer was used for training the students. This being a small computer it was not possible to utilise it for other purposes.

P.T.O.



(67)

However with the installation of TDC 316 computer, which is a larger and faster machine, the present staff will be fully occupied with the proper utilisation of this computer. The main function of the computer centre is to provide computer facilities to the research workers or outside users. The state government has already proposed utilisation of this computer for its work. The university is also planning to utilise it for examination work and once the computer becomes fully operative it may not be possible for the existing staff to devote more time for teaching the diploma students and it is essential that additional staff is appointed for this course. A minimum of 3 teachers (one reader and two lecturers) trained in computer science would be necessary for the purpose.

The course would be required to be restructured so as to include more of a computer technology. Suggestions of the committee for changes in this course are given in Appendix-5.

The minimum admission qualification should be at least 55% marks in qualifying examination. The committee would like to recommend that the Commission should insist that university provides this necessary staff and the course is restructured as suggested by the committee before the fellowships of Rs.400/- p.m. are sanctioned to the students admitted to this diploma courses. The fellowships should be awarded only to those students who have obtained at least 55% of marks in qualifying examination.

If these conditions have been fulfilled by the university the Commission may provide 10 fellowships of Rs.400/- p.m. from next year to the students admitted to this diploma course after obtaining at least 55% marks in the qualifying examination.

The Committee also examined other proposal, submitted by the Kurukshetra University for retaining the existing TDC-12 computer and ASB-33 teletypewriter offered by ECIL at Rs.1.75 lakhs. It was felt that the university could approach the ECIL Hyderabad for giving this Computer at a still lower price as the ECIL has discontinued production of TDC-12 machines and they have no further use for it. The expenditure could be met by the university either from its own funds or from the grant available to it from the Commission within the plan allocation. If this is not possible Commission may provide this extra grant. The committee was shown the recommendations of Prof. M.P. Singh, who was member of the U.G.C. Fifth Plan Visiting Committee regarding the computer centre. The committee generally agreed with those recommendations, however it was felt that the requirements for further expansion of computer, additional grants for books and journals should be considered later when the existing computer facilities have been completely installed and put to full utilisation and the diploma course is restructured as suggested by this committee.

The committee has earlier examined similar proposal from Aligarh Muslim University and would like to recommend to the commission that instead of examining such proposals on ad hoc basis a decision could be taken about number of such courses and universities where these could be organised depending upon manpower requirements and facilities available in these universities.

\* will follow

Appendix to the Report

The expert committee which went to the Kurukshetra University regarding the proposal of the University for award of fellowships to the students of one year Post M.A./M.Sc. Diploma Course in numerical analysis and automatic Computing, had discussions with the Chairman of Computing Committee as also the staff of the Computer Centre. During the discussion it was noted that enough stress was not laid on project work. In order the students who pass out get enough maturity in tackling projects on their own, it is important that each student of the Diploma Course be assigned a project, which he should complete under the guidance of the teaching staff within a stipulated period of time, which could be app. 2 to 3 months.

Paper (5) valued at 200 Marks for practical and sessional work could be divided in the following way:

Paper (5) (a): Practical and sessional work (based on Paper 1 and 2)	100 Marks
Paper (5) (b): Project work	100 Marks

It should be ensured that students are required to pass these two parts separately.

To give an idea about the nature of topics for project work. A few examples are given herewith:-

- (a) Construction of a laboratory compiler
- (b) Evaluation of a new Algorithm for standard Mathematical techniques.
- (c) Preparation of an Accounting routine for a Computer installation.
- (d) Collation and evolving a supervisory system for a Package of Programmes in a particular discipline. etc. etc.

It was also observed that there was less stress on Computer Science topics. In order to bolster up the course, the following suggestions are made for suitable incorporation in the various papers:-

- A. In the numerical analysis portion the inclusion of the following topics could be effected:
  - i) Simulation and model building with applications.
  - ii) Optimization Techniques.
- B. In the Computer Science portion the following topics could be included to make the course attractive.
  - i) Principles of Operating Systems.
  - ii) Data Structures.
  - iii) File organisation techniques and Data Base concepts.

CONFIDENTIAL

(68)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 24th-25th November, 1975

Item No.13: To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal to declare Gandhi Gram Institute of Rural Higher Education as a deemed to be university under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

.....

The Ministry of Education had referred in July, 1974 a proposal to declare Gandhi Gram Rural Institute of Higher Education as a deemed to be university under Section 3 of the UGC Act for consideration by the University Grants Commission.

The proposal was first considered by the UGC Standing Committee on New Universities and University Centres at its meeting held on 21st November, 1974. The Standing Committee felt that conferring a deemed to be university status to the Gandhi Gram Rural Institute would further enhance the development of the area of specialisation in the institute and suggested that a Visiting Committee be sent to Gandhi Gram to examine the proposal and make recommendations. The Commission at its meeting held on 9-10th December, 1974 considered their recommendations and accordingly appointed a Committee consisting of Professor B.M. Udgaonkar, Dr. Chandran D.S. Devanovan, Professor M.S. Gore, Dr. N.K. Ananta Rao, ICAR and Professor J.R. Bhatia, National Institute of Health Education and Administration to visit Gandhi Gram and make recommendations.

The Committee visited Gandhi Gram on the 3rd and 4th July, 1975 and held discussions with the students, teachers, Gandhi Gram authorities and also visited the various centres and institutions functioning in the Gandhi Gram complex. The report of the Committee is given as Appendix in this note.

The main recommendations/observations of the Committee are as below:-

(1) The Rural Institute of Higher Education with the association and participation of other institutions in Gandhi Gram has achieved tangible progress in providing a wholesome educational programme for integrated rural development which has been the distinct contribution of Gandhi Gram which has successfully carried out a significant educational experiment by providing a good academic programme in a big rural area oriented to rural conditions and needs and providing suitable training programmes to the young people from villages by motivating them for careers of service in rural areas. The Institute conducts researches on problems relevant to rural needs and also serves as an extension agency and cultural centre for rural folk generally. By so doing Gandhi Gram has not only brought higher education to rural areas but is also serving the villagers by meeting their felt needs and solving their problems.

P.T.O.

69

(2) Every student at the Institute has a broad based curriculum of core subjects to study besides undergoing intensive training in extension methods and techniques, preparing a project thesis and learning elements of research methodology and participating in any one of the work experience activities provided or arranged by the Institute. The Committee consider Gandhi Gram as a unique institution of its kind for realising integrated rural development and in this field it has taken up at university level, excellent programmes and activities. The Institution has also successfully tried its utmost to fulfil the conditions laid down by the Radhakrishnan Commission for an institution to become a rural university.

(3) The Committee has noted that it is Gandhi Gram alone out of the 14 Rural Institutes set up in 1956, which has been able to persevere with this pioneering experiment in rural higher education, with full conviction as to its relevance, validity and utility. The Courses which Gandhi Gram run today, the facilities it provides, the competent and dedicated faculty it has gathered and professionally enriched, the leadership it has and the success it has had in integrated rural development, the Committee feels, should now be consolidated for wider application.

(4) Considering the totality of activities at Gandhi Gram where education is integrated with social service and extension work and with action-oriented research, the Committee is of the view that the educational work done by Gandhi Gram Rural Institute is of a high order and in evaluating the contribution of the Institute, a narrow academic view for determining the standard of courses cannot be taken, though the standard of the courses of study at the Institute compare favourably with those in traditional universities and the diplomas/courses have been recognised as equivalent to degrees by universities, State Governments, Central Government and the Union Public Service Commission. The Committee feels that Gandhi Gram has something to contribute to the thinking going on at the present juncture for restructuring higher education, integration of National Sports Service with degree curriculum, participation in National service for a specified period and making courses relevant to rural needs.

(5) The Committee is <sup>of</sup> the opinion that if the Institute is conferred the status of a deemed to be university, it will be able to move faster, will be able to award its own degrees and reorganise its courses to fulfil the objectives of the Institute more effectively and the pioneering experiment which has been going on for about 20 years in Gandhi Gram has possibilities of wider application.

(6) Taking into account the manner in which Gandhi Gram has developed all these years and the pattern of its educational programmes which are interwoven with extension activities, an affiliated autonomous status to the Rural Institute with the neighbouring Madurai University would be of no avail, as the approach of Gandhi Gram is different from that in a traditional university and this institution has been built in a unique way to bring about integration of course work, extension and research

right from the undergraduate stage. The Institute if it becomes a deemed to be university will be able to develop independently maintaining its present distinctive character and enrich its programmes by further experiment. This will not be the case if it becomes part of a university with autonomous status. If it is given deemed to be university status, it will also be in a position to give more theoretical bias to some of the research programmes undertaken by the Institute trying to evolve and articulate in philosophy and a model for similar participation in rural/regional/national development programmes by the academic community in other institutions.

(6) It is Gandhi Gram with all its constituent units which constitutes the unique experiment in education for enriching the life of the rural community in which the Institution is situated. Mechanical separation of the Institute from other units will harm both the Institute and other programmes and careful thought will have to be given to the question of how best to continue the association. The Committee, therefore suggests that details of continued close association, financial arrangements, governance of the Institute and so on, may be worked out by the UGC in consultation with the Gandhi Gram authorities.

(7) The Committee further notes that the UGC has again sought the views of the State Government regarding the present proposal of giving deemed to be university status to Gandhi Gram. But even if the State Government reiterates its reservation on the ground that it cannot be expected to give any financial assistance larger than what is being given now, the Committee recommends that Gandhi Gram be given deemed to be university status under Section 3 of the UGC Act as that would in the opinion of the Committee further enhance the development of the Institution.

(8) The Committee has noted that at present the Ministry of Education is meeting 75% of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the Institute every year and this scale of assistance has been continued till 1974. The State Government on its part gives only a maintenance grant of Rs.15,000/- per year. The 1975-76 estimated expenditure statement shows that there would be a deficit of nearly Rs.1.66 lakhs for the activities of the Rural Institute of Higher Education after taking into account the total income from regular sources like Central Government collection of fees and income from endowment fund the total estimated expenditure for 1975-76 is Rs.13.26 lakhs as against the total anticipated income of Rs.11.6 lakhs. The total expenditure of all the constituent units of Gandhi Gram would be Rs.42.56 lakhs and the total income expected for 1975-76 has been indicated as Rs.39.69 lakhs showing a deficit of Rs.2.87 lakhs, but this deficit does not take into account the funds raised by the Institution from other sources which account for nearly Rs.7.33 lakhs. Since this is an uncertain source of income, Gandhigram with all its constituent units may at present be said to have an annual deficit of Rs.10 lakhs.

The matter is placed before the Commission for its consideration.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Education had referred in July, 1974 a proposal to declare Gandhigram Rural Institute of Higher Education as a deemed to be university under Section 3 of the UGC Act for consideration of the Commission. (71)

The proposal was first considered by the UGC Standing Committee on New Universities and university postgraduate Centres at its meeting held on 21.11.1974. The Standing Committee considered the question of according a deemed to be a university status to the Ganhi Gram Rural Institute in the light of the guide lines finalised by the Commission for the purpose and noted that "the Institute is organising various courses which are generally not available in the Universities of India and some of the these courses are organised at university level standards and the Institute is making useful contribution to higher education in its chosen fields. The Committee felt that conferring a deemed to be a university status to Gandhigram Rural Institute would further enhance the development of the area of specialisation, teaching and research activities in the Institute. It was agreed that a Visiting Committee be sent to Gandhigram to examine the proposal and make recommendations. The Government of Tamil Nadu may also be consulted in the matter."

The University Grants Commission considered the recommendation of the Standing Committee at its meeting held on 9-10th December, 1974 and decided that a "Visiting Committee to be sent to Gandhigram to examine the proposal and make recommendation. The Government of Tamil Nadu may also be consulted in this matter simultaneously, to arrive at a mutually acceptable decision.

Appointment of Visiting Committee.

Accordingly the following Visiting Committee was appointed by the Commission to examine this proposal and make recommendations.

1. Professor B.M. Udgaonkar  
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research  
Bombay.
2. Dr. Chandran D.S. Devanesen  
Vice-Chancellor  
North Eastern Hill University  
Shillong.
3. Professor M.S. Gore  
Director  
Tata Institute of Social  
Sciences  
Bombay.
4. Dr. N.K. Ananta Rao  
Deputy Director General  
I.C.A.R., New Delhi.
5. Dr. J.R. Bhatia  
Professor of Public Health Administration  
National Institute of Health Education & Admn.  
E-16, Greater Kailash, New Delhi.

72

The Committee visited Gandhigram on the 3rd and 4th of July, 1975 and held discussions with the students, teachers, and Gandhigram authorities in this connection. The Committee also visited the various centres and institutions functioning in the Gandhigram complex. (Annexure-A).

The Committee noted that in Gandhigram, it is not merely the Rural Institute of Higher Education that is functioning, but a group of institutions is engaged in teaching, training, production, extension and research activities and including school children a community of over 3000 students and 300 teachers and workers are involved in a variety of programmes for integrated rural development. In fact it is the entire educational complex operating in Gandhigram area covering 26 villages around it that attracted the complete attention of the Committee.

The Gandhigram Rural Institute of Higher Education was started in 1956 to bring higher education physically closer to the villages and is located in a large rural area of over 200 acres. This significant educational experiment, broadly conforming to the recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Commission relating to rural universities and rural colleges (Annexure I & II) was inaugurated by Dr. Rajendra Prasad the then President of India in August, 1956.

The first block of buildings of Gandhigram was opened by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in December, 1957. The Institute runs at present the following six courses of study:-

- (1) One year preparatory course equivalent to Pre-degree/Intermedicate/Pre-University.
- (2) Three-year diploma course in Rural services equivalent to a bachelor's degree of universities.
- (3) Two-Year Certificate course in agricultural sciences
- (4) Postgraduate Diploma Course in Rural Sociology and Community Development equivalent to M.A. of universities.
- (5) One year Sanitary Inspectors' Course run by the Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning another constituent unit of Gandhigram on behalf of the Rural Institute of Higher Education.
- (6) Advance Sanitary Inspector's Course run by the Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning on behalf of the Rural Institute.

Details of these courses are given in Annexure-III.

The Gandhigram Rural Institute had only 87 students when it started functioning in 1966. The strength has now risen to 678 in 1974. The Institute has students from

P.T.O.

Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur besides those who come from Tamil Nadu and Kerala. A substantial fraction of the students belong to the weaker sections of the society.

Distinct & Different Courses.

The courses at the Institute are distinct and different from those obtaining in the universities today, though many of the subjects taught in universities are also taught in the Institute. It is aimed "to bring back life in its completeness to the villages, making the rural folk self reliant and self respectful, acquainted with the general traditions of our own country and competent to make an efficient use of modern resources for meeting their physical, intellectual and economic needs. The Institute is a place providing for 'all round well proportioned education for effective living and for citizenship in addition to pre-paration for a calling'. The institute has areas of special strength arising from a combination of teaching, research and extension in varying proportions, and involvement in a planned programme of integrated rural development. The rural setting provides a suitable environment for the full sweep of human interests. Such interests and possibilities, especially related to rural life, have been given explicit attention to make the educational programmes meaningful and worthwhile. The programmes which are being implemented seek to give vitality and quality to rural life. There is also cooperation and interaction with the neighbouring university of Madurai or other institutions. A wide range of social and economic activities have been arranged by the institute in groups of villages served by it. Close relationship has been established between the students and teachers and general studies are combined with practical courses so that students will become not only cultured and educated but also be trained and skilled in some field or prepared for further advanced training. It is significant that the institute has been trying systematically to make the curriculum fit the needs of the students and the community rather than make the students conform to an arbitrary curriculum. The programmes of the Institute are not limited to the processes of class rooms: students are given adequate opportunities to learn also from the great traditions of common life. There is also collaboration between the programmes in the various institutions functioning within the Gandhigram complex. Each benefits from the other by cooperation and interaction. The entire complex acts as a regional centre for all rural service agencies and the education and training in the institute always seeks to improve the varying activities of the people and their living conditions.

The Committee notes that the Rural Institute of Higher-Education, with the association and participation of the other institutions in Gandhigram, has achieved tangible progress in providing a wholesome educational programme for integrated rural development. This, according to the Committee, has been the distinct contribution of Gandhigram which has successfully carried out a significant educational experiment by providing a good academic programme in a big rural area, oriented to rural conditions and needs, and providing suitable training programmes to the young people from villages by



74

motivating them for careers of service in rural areas. The Institute has been conducting researches on problems relevant to rural needs. (Annexure) IV, V & VI and has at the same time been serving as an extension agency and cultural centre for rural folk generally. By so doing Gandhigram, the Committee acknowledges, has not only brought higher education to rural areas but is also serving the villagers by meeting their felt needs and solving their problems (Annexure) VII and VIII.

The diploma students in the Rural Services Course have, apart from their regular class room studies, a well planned intensive extension programme for 40 days in one academic year, where they are placed in villages for study, investigation and service. This extension programme is enriched at the same time by the various service programmes in 26 villages undertaken by the Institute. These service programmes include providing housing facilities for the poor, pre-school and adult education programmes, activities to improve environmental sanitation in rural areas, protected water supply projects, immunisation programme for children, and so on. Further in the Agricultural farm, dairy farm and the production cum-training centres students are engaged in practical work. They learn the processes by doing the work themselves and thus get an opportunity for learning by doing.

The students have their Shantisena in place of N.C.C., with a view to developing attitudes of collective discipline in them and for motivating them for creative work in the rural community around. The Gurukula group system makes one teacher responsible for 1015 students for their all round progress.

Every student at the institute has thus a broad based curriculum of core subjects to study, besides undergoing intensive training in extension methods and techniques, preparing a project theses and learning elements of research methodology and participating in any one of the work experience activities provided or arranged by the Institute. Further, a system of community life is organised in the campus where in students from their own self government through day today activities of the community which are carried out by groups of students. Every student has to give daily at least 45 minutes for the general working of the community. The inter-religious worship every evening develops reverence and tolerance in all students to all the great religions of the world.

In view of the above, the Committee consider Gandhigram as a unique institution of its kind for realising integrated rural development and in this field it has taken up at the university level, excellent programmes and activities. The Committee is further of the view that the institution has successfully tried its utmost to fulfil the conditions laid down by the Radhakrishnan Commission for an

institution to be a rural university. (Annexure-II).

UGC's Earlier Recommendation.

The Committee is aware that in February, 1966, the UGC had recommended to the Central Government that Gandhigram Rural Institute, Madurai be deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act, and an expert Committee be sent to Gandhigram to suggest the changes and steps that would be necessary to start functioning as a deemed to be university. The Ministry of Education had accepted the recommendation and a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.L. Shrimali had visited Gandhigram in September, 1966. This Committee had recommended:

- (1) The Institute should work out broad based syllabus taking into account the recent changes in the organisation and administration of programmes of rural development.
- (2) A rural Institute should provide facilities for a degree course in 2 or 3 disciplines (agriculture, rural industries, public health and sanitation and Education).
- (3) A rural Institute to have a deemed to be university status should have a separate legal status.

The Committee is happy to observe that Gandhigram has already implemented these recommendations.

Concurrence of the State Government.

The Shrimali Committee (1966) had also recommended that concurrence of the State Government concerned should be obtained for conferring 'Deemed to be University' status to such institutions. The State Government was accordingly consulted in the matter and had observed then (Annexure IX) that it can ill afford to take an additional recurring expenditure of nearly Rs.2 lakhs per annum for this institution. The ultimate financial responsibility of the State Government will be on a very much larger scale and even on purely financial considerations, it is difficult for the State Government to give its concurrence to the proposal of making it a 'Deemed to be University'. If ultimately the UGC issues an order under Section 3 of the UGC Act declaring this institution as a deemed to be university", the State Government has made it clear that "there is no commitment on the part of the State Government with regard to meeting any portion of the expenditure either now or in future". "In any case this institution should not expect any financial assistance from the State Government on a larger scale than what is being given now".

76

The Committee note that the UGC has again sought the views of the State Government regarding this proposal of giving deemed to be university status to Gandhigram. It would be very good indeed if the State Government gave its concurrence to the proposal without any reservation. But even if the State Government reiterates its reservation on the ground that it cannot be expected to give any financial assistance larger than what is being given now, the Committee would recommend that Gandhigram be given deemed to be university status under Section 3 of the UGC Act as that would, in the opinion of the Committee, further enhance the development of the institution.

#### Financial Assistance to Gandhigram.

The Committee is aware that the State Government is paying only a sum of Rs.15,000/- or so every year to Gandhigram towards maintenance and Rs.20,000/- for the Sanitary Inspector's Course. The Committee is also aware that the union Ministry of Education is at present meeting 75% of the non-recurring and recurring items of expenditure and the Institution is meeting the remaining portion. This has been the pattern of assistance ever since the State Government declined to meet 25% of the recurring expenditure in the case of the rural Institute. The Committee further notes that when Gandhigram is accorded a deemed to be university status, the UGC/Ministry of Education would be responsible for both development and maintenance of this Institute. The assistance from the State Government would be only marginal or nothing, as in the case of the existing Deemed to be Universities like the Tata Institute of Social Sciences or Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages of the Jamia Millia Islamia. The Committee would, therefore, strongly recommend that the views of the Tamil Nadu Government on financial assistance should not in any way delay the conferment of deemed to be university status to this Institute.

#### Future Plans of the Institute.

These are outlined in Annexure-X.

#### Committee's recommendations

The Committee notes that it is Gandhigram alone, out of the 14 Rural Institutes set up in 1956, which has been able to persevere with this pioneering experiment in rural higher education, with full conviction as to its relevance, validity and utility. The courses which Gandhigram runs today, the facilities it provides, the competent and dedicated faculty it has gathered and professionally enriched, the leadership it has and the success

it has had in integrated rural development, the Committee feels, should now be consolidated for wider application.

Considering the totality of activities at Gandhigram, where education is integrated with social service and extension work and with action-oriented research, the Committee is of the view that the educational work done at the Gandhigram Rural Institute is of a high order. In evaluating the contribution of the Gandhigram Institute on the Educational scene, the Committee feels, one cannot take a narrow academic view for determining the standard of its courses, which would compare favourably any way with those in normal universities, as evidenced by the fact that the Institute's diploma is considered equivalent to a degree by most of the universities all State Government, Central Government and by the UPSC. What is more important is the fact that at the present juncture, when there is so much discussion in the country as to whether N.S. should be or could be integrated with the degree curriculum and if so how, or whether participation in National service for a specified period (e.g. one Year) should be made a precondition for the award of any degree, or how to restructure the stereotyped courses in our universities so as to make them relevant from the point of view of the rural environment, the Gandhigram experiment may have something to contribute to our thinking about the role and content of higher education. In this sense, giving the Deemed to be University status to the Gandhigram Rural Institute of Higher Education will enrich the university system.

The Committee is convinced that the Institute can move faster with its educational programmes, once it is given the status of a Deemed to be University. The Institute has been able to survive so long, the only one among the 14 Rural Institutes set up in 1956, in spite of several handicaps such as financial uncertainties and the difficulty its diploma-holders have (especially in the last few years) in securing jobs or admissions for higher studies, compared to degree holders from normal universities. This is due to the excellent work it has done in integrated rural development and the dedication of its workers. If it is empowered to award its own degrees, and reorganise its courses, it hopes to be able to give a greater emphasis on preparing the student for self-employment, and thus fulfil its objectives more effectively. It also feels that thereby the pioneering experiment which has been going on for about twenty year now will stand recognised by the society, with possibilities of wider application.

The Committee is convinced that, taking into account the manner in which Gandhigram has developed all these years and the pattern of its educational programmes which are interwoven with extension activities, an affiliated autonomous

status to the Rural Institute, within the neighbouring Madurai University, would be of no avail. The entire approach of Gandhigram is different from that in a traditional university. In particular, the unique integration of course work extension and research right from the undergraduate stage which is a distinctive feature of the Institute would be difficult to accommodate in, and be appreciated by the academic milieu in the usual university. The Institute should therefore be enabled to develop independently according to its own genius, maintaining present distinctive character of its programmes and en-riching them by further experimentation. For this purpose, the Deemed to be University status would be essential. On the other hand, once the Institute becomes a part of the university system in this way, it is likely to face pressures to conform to the usual pattern in the universities, as has unfortunately happened in some Deemed to be Universities. The Institute should therefore be expected to avoid the temptation of starting, traditional courses because of popular demand!

A distinctive feature of the research at the Institute is that it is largely focused on studies aimed at evolving or supporting action programmes. Now that the Institute has a considerable experience in this kind of studies, it could without affecting its primary focus, also try to give a more theoretical bias to some of the research programmes, for example by trying to evolve and articulate a philosophy and a model for similar participation in rural/regional/national development programmes by the academic community (students and staff) in other institutions, or new concepts of higher education in a largely rural country like ours. It could in particular, consider starting a programme of production of a series of monographs based on an in-depth analysis of the Gandhigram experiment in integrated rural development, with an emphasis on what it implies for possibilities of future action elsewhere in the country. Such programmes would add strength to the scholarly academic dimension of the Institute if the Rural Institute is given the status of a Deemed University. It is Gandhigram with all its constituent units (Annexure A) which constitutes the unique experiment in education, social service and integrated rural development - an experiment in education for enriching the life of the rural community in which the institution is situated. Mechanical separation of the Institute from these other units will harm both the Institute and the other programmes and careful thought will have to be given to the question of how best to continue the association. The Committee therefore suggests that the details of continued close association, financial arrangements, governance of the Institute and so on, will have to be worked out by the UGC in consultation with the Gandhigram authorities.

Annexure-I

Constituent Units of Gandhi Gram

79

- (1) Rural Institute of Higher Education, Gandhi Gram
- (2) Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning.
- (3) Lakshmi Teachers Training Colloge
- (4) Thanbithottam High School
- (5) Family and Children Welfare Centre
- (6) Village Industries Department
- (7) Arvai Rural Medical Service Centre
- (8) Kasturba Sevika Ashram
- (9) Children's Home
- (10) Mother Sangham \*
- (11) Adult Literacy Centres & Balwadies
- (12) Basic School.

.....

Recommendations on Rural Universities in  
Radhakrishnan Commission's Report.

The Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-49), in its analysis of the problems of higher education for people in rural areas, made the following observations:

The report first quoted the hopes of village development as expressed by Tagore "to bring back life in its completeness to the villages, making the rural folk self-reliant and self-respectful, acquainted with the central traditions of their own country and competent to make an efficient use of modern resources for the meeting of their physical intellectual and economic conditions". The report then indicated how a university should be free from communal exclusiveness and its services should be available to students regardless of caste, religious affiliation or social origins. It should be a place for providing a student with opportunity for all round well-proportioned education for effective living and for citizenship in addition to preparation for a calling. It may occur that a University shall develop special strength in some particular field as in engineering or industrial development or in teacher training or forestry or fishery. / since no institution can be excellent in every field it is desirable that areas of special strength be developed at least in all but perhaps the largest of our universities. However, these areas of special strength should be in addition to facilities for all round higher education and should not be a substitute for such facilities. Unless an institution aims at providing such all round training it should continue as a technical institute and should not aspire to be a university."

"Infact

In looking at the problem of new institutions the fact should be kept in view that about 85% of the population of India live in villages. This vast population has been scarcely touched by secondary or higher education, except by the permanent withdrawal from village life of those able young people who have left the villages for the universities. The extreme poverty and lack of cultural opportunity of this population is common knowledge. The course of wisdom is not to deny or to ignore this glaring lack, but rather to create the types of educational opportunity which are appropriate to Indian rural life and to give a quality and range to that life which will remove the disparity which is now a reality.

There should be no feeling of conflict between existing and new type "rural universities" any more than between engineering education and medical education. However, because the pattern and spirit of existing universities is so distinct

(81)

urban centred and because of the tendency of an old and dominant institution to impose its type upon any new institution in a similar field, it is a matter of practical necessity that new universities aiming at extending educational opportunity to the great mass of rural India, and to give vitality and quality to rural life, should have their own independent design and programme. They will have many qualities and methods in common with existing universities and as they become established there will be general cooperation and interaction.

As free India begins to plan its course, a great increase of interest in village welfare is in evidence. This is important not only for the sake of the villages, but for the destiny of India as a whole. Cities grow and thrive only as they are constantly replenished from the rural population. So long as a nation's rural life is vigorous it possesses reserves of life and power. When for a long time cities draw the cream of life and culture from the villages returning almost nothing, as has been the case in India during the last two centuries, the current village resources of culture and energy become depleted and the strength of the nation is reduced.

Most of the more than half a million villages in India consist of mudhuts with earth floors, with one or two or three rooms, with unprotected open wells. Houses are crowded along narrow crooked paths which serve also as open drains. These conditions along with extreme poverty, result in a large amount of water-borne, insect-borne and earth borne diseases.

Further an average day's work in an Indian village probably produces less than a quarter as much wealth as would a day's work by modern methods. The villages are largely isolated from the world and so have difficulty in getting a

/world views"

The Commission visualises the kind of village life that should be aimed at. "It must be economically prosperous. Its life must not be wasted in primitive habits of production. Full advantage should be taken of modern technical development. Small scale farming by efficient methods will require only a small part of the human labour needed at present, and production may be greatly increased. Much of the village population will be available for work other than agriculture. Each village and especially each group of villages, will have a wide range of economic activity. A large part of the industries of the country should be located in villages and small towns. Every village should have good year round transportation and should be supplied with electric power. Each one should have a piped water supply under pressure, a sewer system and a telephone system. With good water supply, drainage and sewerage, malaria and intestinal

contd...



(82)

diseases will practically disappear as they have nearly disappeared in certain other countries. Health centres and public health care will nearly eliminate communicable diseases. Household vermin will almost wholly disappear as they have disappeared in certain other countries. If these economic and hygienic advantages should be secured without corresponding developing of character and culture, the change might be loss rather than gain. Economic, cultural and ethical education must go together". The report of the Commission in this background suggested a programme for the reconstruction of Indian villages.

One of the greatest handicaps of the Indian village is the lack on the part of the villager of any clear, full picture of what a good village might be like. If there should be a fine modern village here and there, if the villager should get a clear picture of what a good village should be like, and if he should learn by practical example of the steps to take to have such a village, then his day-by-day comparison of that village with his own would lead him to have a powerful desire to get what he has learned to be practical and desirable and as to every phase of village life it should be the business of rural education to develop clear pictures of what are desirable and practical living conditions, and to provide examples of such conditions. This picture of village life should not be limited to well-planned physical layout and varied opportunity to make good things. Of no less importance are habits of neighbourliness and good will, of cooperation, and of dependable, fair dealing with one another. The situation of the village is not hopeless. There is a vast potential and human resources ready to become alive and to spring into action if they are freed and encouraged by public policy and private example. So far as the material resources and human energies are concerned, the whole reconstruction and reconstruction of our villages is entirely feasible.

The general advancement of rural India will call for an ever increasing range and quality of skill and training. To supply these and to meet the requirements of an educated citizenship, a system of rural college and university is necessary. A new beginning is desirable, with freedom to create a distinctive tradition as to purposes, spirit and methods. A way should be found to combine the advantages of small resident undergraduate colleges where there are close relations between teachers and students, with the advantages of fully developed universities which offer a wide range of specialized and advanced educational opportunity to advanced students, or to other students with specialized interests.

(83)

A rural university should include a ring of small resident undergraduate colleges, with specialized and university facilities in the centre. The number of students for each of the undergraduate resident colleges may be about 300 and the maximum over-all enrolment about twenty-five hundred. The aim of each college would be to equip its students with a general educational foundation and to encourage the development of individual aptitudes and interests as they appear. Libraries, Laboratories and Gymnasiums and hospitals and other facilities might be shared by all the institutions within the university campus. Each student should have opportunity without sacrificing the core of general education to begin specialization at whatever time he is ready for it, even at the risk that he might later change his field of occupational interest. Some students have clearly defined occupational bent at an early age. There should be no hard and fast lines between undergraduate and postgraduate education. The programmes should be flexible enough to serve such cases.

As for work and Study, general studies should be united with practical courses so that those who attend the college shall become cultured, educated men and women and also persons trained and skilled in some field, or prepared for further advanced training. Probably the greater part of rural college students will not have further schooling except for refresher courses and so their college years should include occupational preparation. The working and study periods should be longer than in a secondary school. A part of the staff should be engaged in securing suitable working opportunities and in supervising students during their working periods. The working positions might be located in a great variety of fields and such programmes of work and study which have been developed in some places in Europe and America have been successful. The colleges as a rule may develop their own industries and other economic activities. Practical skill should be looked upon as equal in dignity and worth to purely intellectual skill. Like scholarship, it should be recognised with ascending grades of achievement and opportunity so that a man who develops high ability with hand and eye may have an open road to advancement equal to that of the purely intellectual worker.

As for curriculum of the Rural University, a common core of liberal education may be assumed for the rural university as for any other, though the methods used in teaching and in learning may be different. This common core would include substantial introduction to the fields of mathematics, chemistry, physics, geology, astronomy, biology, physical education, psychology, the social sciences, philosophy and language and literature. As to advanced and specialized subjects, no field of human concern should be foreign to the rural university. The rural setting should be seen as a suitable environment for the full sweep of human interests. Yet interests and possibilities especially related to rural life should have explicit attention, and the way should be prepared for their realization.

While there should be many common elements for all students, the curriculum should be made to fit the needs of individuals and not the students made to conform to a arbitrary curriculum. By the time students reach college, if they have been well advised and have had the practical work experience described elsewhere, many of them will have definite ideas of the work they want to do. With the help of their teachers they can combine courses from several fields to meet their individual needs.

For instance, a man planning to direct public water control projects may combine engineering, law, business and public administration. Rural higher education should constantly explore the changing needs and opportunities of Indian life and should make sure that their programmes are planned for the conditions of today and tomorrow and not for those of yesterday. Both the general programme and the combinations of studies of individual students would be influenced by such continuing inquiry. Intelligent appraisal of current needs for men in various callings, and of the prospective supply of such needs, will be generally effective in guiding students vocational choices and will be far better than arbitrary limitation of vocational opportunities. The flexibility and adaptability of the programme required freedom for creative education.

In education the rural university student can prepare for administration and leadership. In agriculture, he can prepare for leadership in production, marketing, breeding and agricultural cooperation. He can prepare to participate in agricultural extension work as the organisation of wealth and adult study at working groups, and in agricultural research. He can become skilled in the processes of planning and rebuilding agricultural villages in the consolidation of small agricultural holdings in many other phases of rural life.

The student interested in industry should study the design and improvement of machines and processes. He should study the methods by which many small industries can cooperate in purchasing, research, marketing, in business ownership and management. The curricula of professional and specialised subjects should first of all deal with those fields which are or should be of major concern to rural life.

The student of the rural institution should not be isolated from the life of his time. Should he make a deliberate choice of urban living, no barriers should be put in his way. Rural life should be made so interesting and productive, so full of opportunity and adventure, that it will be preferred. The aim of rural education should be to make it so.

Rural India is a great reservoir of creative life, but the pattern that life shall adopt is not yet determined. The future society may take any one or more of many directions, some better some worse. The range of possibilities may have few limits except the capacity of men's minds and spirits to create and to live by patterns of excellence. So far as our rural population is concerned, the development, enlargement and refinement of that design should largely be the work of rural education. The curriculum of the rural university should be guided by that responsibility.

(85)

### Social Attitudes

Our education must find its guiding principle in the aims of the social order for which it prepares, in the nature of the civilization it hopes to build. Education is the great instrument of social emancipation by which a democracy establishes, maintains and protects the spirit of equality among its members. A tradition has to grow among successful men that simple and unostentatious living which is not a burden to society is the only way of life which comports with the spirit of the new India. All universities, urban and rural, should share in bringing about such a change of spirit of business and professions. Yet it is part of practical wisdom not to lose any opportunity afforded by favourable conditions. The creation of rural universities inheriting the spirit with which Gandhiji infused the basic education movement, offers opportunity for giving a fresh impulse to such a change. The rural university would modernise agriculture but must work with farmers, often with men burdened by ignorance, credulity and conservatism while they possess the wisdom of the ages. The rural university would build rural industry in a spirit of good will and mutual helpfulness, and without being controlled by the traditional passion for maximum profit. The rural university would build a health service for the people of rural India in the spirit of social service, moderate income and a sharing of the common lot but it must begin with doctors, some of whom have been trained in the doctrine that the physician is a superior person who if he can will live in luxury even at the expense of patients who cannot. The rural university must have a scholarship and this it can get chiefly from the existing universities.

Rural education, like all education, should not limit itself to the processes of the classroom, but should insist that students shall learn also from the great traditions of common life. They are always remain the informal skills, disciplines and judgments of everyday life, which are not included in formal education but must be picked up from informal, everyday experience. These traditions are among the most priceless treasures of mankind of more value than our material possessions. One of the chief criticisms of the present system of education is its tendency to rely on verbal description rather than on actual participation, and thereby partly to lose the essence of the great art of living. It is the part of teaching and leadership to share with the students in this participation and to so guide and inform it that the great traditions in the process of being inherited, shall be purified, enlightened, enlarged, and made to express the basic aspirations of men for understanding, for justice, liberty, equality and fraternity and for effective mastery of their environment.

Development of the spirit of free inquiry should be a chief aim of education which grow out of it. More important than the teaching of any particular subject is encouragement of the spirit of free inquiry in every field. Our thoroughly trained scientists with their

well equipped laboratories are highly important to our country. Many problems of rural life cannot be solved by simple means. Rural University should have such scientists in such laboratories. But that is only part of the story. Not all research must wait for university degrees or scientific equipment. Wherever there is an active inquiring mind there is opportunity for research. Some of the great scientific and practical developments of modern times have been the work of men who had neither university degrees nor scientific equipment. The day is not past for such pioneering. There are many pressing problems, some of them among the most important which face our rural life, which require little or no laboratory equipment or scientific apparatus for their study. Library facilities are essential to save waste of time in repeating work other men have already done, but in some cases a few hundred rupees or even less will provide the necessary published material. Some men will let the years slip by as they mourn the lack of research facilities, while others with no more opportunity but with strong scientific spirit and desire for human service, may be making scientific history to accomplish what it can with what it has, even though its facilities seem inadequate. This is not a suggestion for reducing public expenditure for research. But along with research requiring large investment there are very many opportunities for men of scientific temper, which need not wait upon large appropriations.

Since rural education must evolve its own distinctive pattern, there is no need to follow traditional forms in educational administration. Rural education should be administered in the main by persons who have been directly concerned with rural life and with rural education of the modern type as recognised by the basic education movement. Rural university would be a place of pioneering experiment. Each institution should be autonomous, free to work out its own programme in its own way. To encourage high standards of education, it would be desirable for each level of the rural education programme, to have one or more appraisal committees indicating just what it claims to be doing, how it is succeeding in doing it, what facilities are in plant, staff, finance, etc. what other quality or lack of quality is evident and whether or not it should be accredited. Such appraisals would furnish strong incentive for improvement without killing creative initiative. The people who will be selected to be in-charge of rural university administration should be men of general competence, character, judgment and experience acquainted with rural life and actively interested in rural education and should be men who have general broad cultural and education interests as well as good administrative judgment and a simplicity of personal tastes, habits and expenditure. It is important that there is no unnecessary barriers between the existing and new type of institutions and the secondary schools, colleges, universities and universities should have programmes for collaboration and interaction. The rural university should also act as the regional centre for all such rural service agencies, rural workers

87

and directors would profit by rural university associations, faculty members of the university would profit by constant contact with those directing the field work, and university students in their part time work could assist rural workers and could be in training for similar service. It would be a great loss to India for the varied rural services to develop without such coordination with rural education. The coordination suggested will call for some changes in the administrative machinery and it would demand that those chosen in rural services should be competent and interested in rural life, chosen on merit only. It would be tragic to have students living under the influence of mediocre rural social workers chosen for reasons other than merit.

### Conclusion

It is appropriate that in the inevitable extension of higher education in India, a fair proportion of the additional facilities be directed, to meeting the needs and developing the opportunities of rural areas. The conditions necessary for initiating the programme are present. There are among Indian educators and among educated constructive village workers today enough qualified men and women to staff one or two or three such universities with persons who have the necessary preparation, outlook and spirit.

In this background the Radhakrishana Commission in 1948-49 recommended special attention to be paid to the development of higher education in rural areas.

.....

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN GANDHIGRAM

88

Following the recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-49) (Annexure-II) and the Committee on Higher Education for Rural Areas (1955) a good start was made in 1956 by the Union Ministry of Education by helping in the establishment of 14 Rural Institutes of Higher Education in different parts of the country to give to the community around them rural centred and rural problem-oriented higher education. The only surviving institute out of these 14 today, which is carrying on this great experiment of taking higher education to rural areas is the Rural Institute for Higher Education at Gandhigram, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu, others all having been affiliated to the existing neighbouring universities.

1. Objectives of Gandhigram Rural Institute of Higher Education.

This Institute at Gandhigram has endeavoured during the last 19 years to bring higher education to rural areas, to meet in a rural locality the educational needs of young people from villages, to provide for them a programme excellent in quality but oriented to rural conditions and needs, to train such young people and motivate them for careers of service in rural areas, to conduct research in problems relevant to rural needs and to serve as an extension agency and cultural centre for the rural folk generally.

This has been attempted to be accomplished not by one single Institute of Higher Education but by a group of institutions functioning in an inter-related manner as a type of educational complex and the activities are broadly covered under three headings:

(i) Education for Rural Services, (ii) Research on Problems of Rural Areas and (iii) Extension Work in the villages in and around Gandhigram.

These activities are organised in the Rural Institute of Higher Education, in the Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning, in the Teachers Training College and a number other services centres. Thus Gandhigram Educational Complex is a federation of twenty or so teaching, training, production, extension and research institutes with over 3000 students and 300 teachers and workers involved in a programme of integrated rural development. These activities are briefly described below:-

2. Rural Institute of Higher Education, Gandhigram.

Since the primary objective of this Institute is to bring higher education physically closer to the villages it is naturally located in rural surroundings. Higher Education is oriented in this Institute to fit into the rural environment and to come close to rural realities in order to understand them and to find solutions for rural problems. The Institute is, therefore, not one of the existing type of colleges located in rural areas. The syllabus,

89

- 2 -

the curriculum, community life inside the campus, extension work in villages ~~surrounding~~ the Institute, and research carried on, have all been modified and imprinted with the stamp of the rural background and its needs and challenges. While undoubtedly there are certain common areas or programmes in this Institute which can be found in any of the traditional institutions of higher learning, the outlook, approach emphasis and methodology are nevertheless distinct and different. This Institute attempts to produce a new type of rural citizenry and leadership combining academic knowledge with proficiency in the techniques of rural development.

This Institute has a campus of nearly 200/ <sup>acres</sup> located in one of the enclaves of the beautiful Sivumalai Hills. It is located six miles to the north of Dindigul, an important railway junction and is 35 miles to the South of Madurai. The major Panchayat Village Chinnalapatty famous for handloom industry is within a mile to the west of Grandhigram. The boys and girls live an open air life and the students and teachers live constantly in touch with rural environment and problems of rural life. They are in close touch with trained personnel in fields like sanitation, nutrition, health, village industries, basic education, adult education and agricultural extension activities undertaken by other institutions run by the same management. The Institute has, therefore, apart from its teaching programmes in different subjects, a vigorous and healthy community life and field work programme in which the students and teachers are constantly engaged. The Institute is thus running a new educational experiment during the last two decades in synthesising learning, productive work, community life, research and extension work to bring about integrated rural development.

### 3. Courses at the Rural Institute.

The Rural Institute runs (i) A preparatory course of one year, (ii) A three-year Diploma course in Rural Services (iii) A Two-Year Certificate Course in Agricultural Sciences and (iv) A One-Year Sanitary Inspectors Course. (v) Two year Postgraduate course in Rural Sociology and Community Development.

(i) Preparatory Course : The Preparatory Course which is equivalent to a pre-degree or pre-university course and which has been recognised as such by State Governments and Universities, has English, a Regional Language, Modern Indian Language (Hindi) and Agriculture as core subjects, besides optional subjects covering Humanities and Sciences. The subjects offered in Humanities by the Institute are : Elements of Economics, Cooperation and Elements of Sociology. In Sciences, the subjects offered are Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and in Home Science, the subjects offered are General Science, Food, Nutrition and Home Management, Clothing and Mother Craft. The entry qualification for this course is matriculation or its equivalent certificate.

(ii) The Three-Year Diploma Course in Rural Services which is equivalent to 3-year Degree Courses of Indian Universities and recognised as such as by Central and State Governments and many universities has the following core (compulsory) subjects :-

p.t.o.



1. Languages including Regional Language, Hindi and English.
2. Story of Civilization, for the Humanities Group.
3. Community Development and Extension, covering Agriculture, Economics of Village Life, Village Social Organisation, Village Structure and Physical amenities, Village Health and Sanitation, Introduction to village Education, Community Development in theory and action. Field Work and a Project Report based on rural investigation as an important adjunct to the academic programmes here. The students also will be given training in social research methods.

Besides, the course covers one of the following electives.

- (a) Rural Industries and Management and Economics
- (b) Public Administration and Sociology.
- (c) Cooperation and Economics.
- (d) Home Science
- (e) Major Mathematics; with ancillary Physics and Chemistry.
- (f) Major Physics with ancillary Mathematics and Chemistry.
- (g) Major Chemistry with ancillary Mathematics and Physics.

The academic contents are comparable to the first-degree courses of Indian Universities and the National Council for Rural Higher Education of the Ministry of Education awards a National Diploma in Rural Services to students who complete successfully the above Three-Year Course.

The final assessment is balanced between internal and external evaluations and the successful candidates can go for further specialisation in their subjects or employment on a competitive basis for which the minimum qualification is a Bachelor's Degree of a university. This diploma has been recognised as equivalent to the first degree of a university by the UPSC, Central and State Governments for employment purposes. The universities have also recognised this course as equivalent to their first degree and allow diploma-holders of Gandhigram Rural Institute to join their postgraduate courses or to join B.Ed., or LL.B. courses.

The Association of Indian Universities has also equated this Rural Service Diploma course with the B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. courses of universities for admission to postgraduate courses. The students are particularly equipped to serve in fields of Cottage and Village Industries, Industrial Management, Cooperation, Home Science, Social Welfare and administration at the Block level. The qualification for entry to this course is either P.U.C. or Higher Secondary or Pre-degree or Intermediate or the Preparatory course of the Institute.

(iii) The two year certificates course in Agricultural Sciences includes subjects like Agronomy, Animal Husbandry Rural Economics and Cooperation, Public health, Humanities including languages, Village Industries, Horticulture and Forestry and agriculture extension.

(91)

- 4 -

The certificate is awarded by the National Council for Rural Higher Education and the emphasis of this course is on practical and extension work. The entry qualification is S.S.L.C. or matriculation with General Science or Agriculture or any combination of Science subjects. Theoretical studies are evenly balanced with practical work.

(iv)(a) The One-Year Sanitary Inspectors Course includes Biological Sciences and Personal Health, Communicable Diseases, Environmental Sanitation Special Sanitation Problems, Public Health Administration and Social Science and Community development. The course comprises nine months training at the institute and 3 months field training in recognised institutions. A service programme has been organised in the community development blocks around the institute for demonstration, teaching and practical experience. This programme is offered by the Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning functioning in Gandhigram, on behalf of this institute. The R.C.A. project in environmental sanitation in community development blocks at Athoor, Vadipath, Batlagundu Palani, Kodai Kanal and Cumbum offers good opportunities for students to be familiar with health problems of the people as also to help people to solve their health problems.

Candidates who have passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent examinations with Science subjects and eligible for university courses are admitted. 20% of the candidates are eligible for stipend given by the National Council for Rural Higher Education.

(iv)(b) Advanced Sanitary/Inspector Course.

It is an eleven months diploma course under the National Council of Rural Higher Education of the Ministry of Education. The course is specially designed to give higher training to those health inspectors who are already in service, so that they could take up greater responsibility in public health and allied fields. Qualified sanitary Inspectors with minimum 5 years experience are eligible for admission to this course. Admission is restricted to candidates sponsored or deputed by Central/State Governments/Municipalities/Corporations/Railways etc.

The course includes the following subjects.

- Paper I Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases Control including First Aid and Treatment of Ailments.
- Paper-II Environmental Sanitation including Engineering course.
- Paper-III Special Sanitation problems.
- Paper-IV. Public Health Administration including Biostatistic Family Planning and Public Health Nutrition.
- Paper-V Social Sciences, Health Education and Community Development.
- Paper-VI Project report and Vive-Voce.

p.t.o.

(v) The Post-graduate diploma course in Rural Sociology and Community Development was started in 1962 as a need arose to provide orientation at Postgraduate level for the students passing out with a diploma in Rural Services, who wished to broaden their knowledge at a higher level.

The purpose of the Course, broadly speaking, is to give an outlook both in breadth and in depth, of the various problems of development in rural areas and at the same time to increase the possibility of their being employed in supervisory capacities.

The specific aims and objectives of the Course are :-

- (a) To prepare Graduates for teaching positions in Sociology at the Rural Institutes, Trainers for Community Development personnel and for rural investigation surveys and rural research work in general.
- (b) To prepare graduates for finding their niche in any one of the following positions :-
  1. Community Organisers
  2. Social Educators
  3. Panchayat Administrators
  4. Research Assistants and investigators
  5. Trainers in Leadership
  6. Women Welfare Workers and
  7. Administrators and Supervisors for the Rural Industries sector of our economy.

The Course work extends over a period of 2 years with 2 Public Examinations, Previous and Final conducted by the National Council for Rural Higher Education, Government of India. Students are required to pass the Previous Examination with an aggregate of 40% to enable them to move to the Final Year class. There are 8 subjects in all, divided between the years (4 each year), with a programme of practical work of 8 weeks' duration to be assessed internally on the basis of the record of work done.

The course work consist of Social Psychology, General Sociology, Rural Social Institutions, Methods of Social Research, Elementary Statistics and Project Report, Community Development and Panchayati Raj and either Social Welfare Administration and Social Education or Agricultural Economics and Rural Industrialisation.

Methods of Teaching :

As most of the enrolled students have been admitted after specialisation in one or the other of the Social Sciences most of the fundamental concepts are taught only through the lecture method. After building up the base the students are asked to write assignments through Library reading and these assignments

(13)

162

are read in the class and discussed. They also prepare book reviews in the disciplines which need a wide coverage of literature on the subject. The Seminar method is adopted at the end of the course in the Final Year. A course outline for each student giving references for reading in each subject is given when the course work begins.

For admission, candidates who have passed the 3 year diploma course in Rural Services or graduates in social sciences of universities are eligible.

The Postgraduate diploma is recognised as equivalent to postgraduate degrees by universities in the South and Central and State Governments.

The students are all to be residents in the hostels attached to the institute.

#### 4. Teaching Faculty

According to the rules laid down by the Ministry of Education, teachers appointed in the Rural Institute have to be at least first or second division Post-graduate holders. The Institute is aware that in order to enable the teachers to function effectively in the programme of the Institute, it is necessary to give them opportunities to understand the objectives and philosophy followed by the Institute in its programmes. The Institute, therefore, organises regular workshops and seminars for giving opportunities to its teachers for their professional enrichment. They are also given proper orientation to identify the needs of the rural areas. The staff members are also encouraged to pursue further studies in their subjects of specialisation in institutions of advanced learning either in India or abroad. Almost all the teachers are engaged in research programmes organised by the Institute and the majority of them have also registered for their Ph.D. programmes. Out of the 35 teachers working in the Institute four have already obtained Ph.D. and another four are also about to complete their Ph.D. programmes, two of them have M.Litt. In view of the distinct and different approach followed by the Institute, every teacher has not only to participate in the teaching programme but also in the programmes of research and extension activities. Extension services and research are undertaken at the institute for the benefit and improvement of the village communities and the establishment of an organic relationship of these services with the educational programme has been the main objective of the Institute. Every teacher has, therefore, necessarily to be a learner engaged in constant review of the teaching programmes to relate them to the needs of students and the community. Thus there is a built in mechanism by which all the teachers of the Institute are required to be researchers and/or extension workers too. 25 of the teachers are engaged in advanced research and have to their credit a large number of papers or publications (Annexure-XI).

↳ an orientation. It is also necessary to give them

p.t.o.

5. Enrolment of Students

One of the difficulties of the rural institutes of higher-education, ever since their establishment, has been the low enrolment of students. The Gandhigram Rural Institute had only 80 boys and 7 girls when it started functioning in 1956. Unlike other institutes, today the Institute has on its rolls 541 boys and 137 girls; the enrolment in different courses has been increasing steadily but the Institute within the available facilities is obliged to follow a policy of selective admission. A large number of students are thus not able to secure admission. The enrolment position for the last five years is indicated below:-

Enrolment in Rural Institute of Higher Education - Gandhigram.

Year	Pre-para-tory course	Dip-loma in Rural Ser-vices.	Post-graduate diploma in Rural Socio-logy & Commu-nity Development	Agri-cultu-re Science Cert. course.	Sani-tation Inspec-tor's course	Sani-tation advanced course	Total
1969	81	184	12	60	40	11	388
1970	103	215	29	97	50	23	517
1971	171	270	47	95	30	5	618
1972	178	361	57	127	53	14	790
1973	156	419	40	153	52	17	837
1974	73	419	39	81	55	11	678

6. Examination

Evaluation in the Rural Institute is both internal and external. In the core subjects, regional language, Hindi, Story of Civilization and Community Development and Extension are internal examinations subjects. The performance of students in these subjects is assessed by the staff council on the basis of marks obtained in different examinations during the course of 2 years. 20% of the marks allotted for the subject, English and electives are awarded by the Staff-in-Council on the basis of the performance of the students during the course of their three year study. 80% of the marks are allotted for the external examinations conducted by the National Council for Rural Higher Education in these subjects. Thus the performance of the students is also assessed by the staff who teach the subjects and the assessment is continuous and cumulative over a period of 2 to 3 years. In the Post-graduate diploma course each paper is valued by one internal examiner and one external examiner.

(95)

## 7. Output

So far 701 students have passed the Three-year Diploma Course in Rural services, 104 have passed the Post graduate diploma course, 637 students the two-year certificate course in Agricultural Science, 166 students the one-year Sanitary Inspector's course, and 135 students the advanced course for sanitary inspectors, making a total of 753.

Of the Diploma holders, nearly 70% of them are employed. The Institute has been concerned about the fact that for the last two years some of them are not securing employment and in order to meet the situation, it has planned to re-organise the diploma courses in Rural Services with more emphasis on self-employment but this will be possible only if the Institute is empowered to design such courses and award degrees thereon. While the contents of the diploma courses are definitely suited to individual and social needs, since the course is not called a degree course, many of the students of the Institute are not securing jobs. Students who pass the Post-graduate diploma course, however, do not face the problem of unemployment. This is also true in the case of those who have passed the Agricultural Sciences courses. In the case of Sanitary Inspector's course, they either return to their parent department after the training or otherwise also they do not have to wait for long for appointment as Health Inspectors in the municipalities, panchayat unions and health departments.

## 8. Library

The Institute has a library but has only 21,000 books. It is subscribing to only 72 journals and though the library is kept open from 8.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. on all working days, it needs to be enriched by adding more books and journals.

## 9. Production-cum-Training Unit.

The Institute has an agricultural farm of about 100 acres which is the training ground for the students in cultivating improved and hybrid varieties and a demonstration media for villages around. The dairy farm of the Institute is used only for training purposes. In the Kumarappa Court of Village Industries, ghani oil, hand pounded rice, soap from non-edible oil and hand made paper are produced. It is both a production and training centre. The Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning has undertaken production of Winfood for supplying to children in Madurai city. A plant has been commissioned for this purpose with machinery worth about Rs. one lakh and an interest free loan of Rs. 2 lakhs. The Institute also trains volunteers for the health services corps; 40 men and 38 women volunteers are under training at present. The various programmes organised in Gandhi Gram will be useful for giving a good programme of training to these volunteers.

(46)

## 10. Management

The Gandhi Gram is managed by a Society called Gandhi Gram. The Memorandum of Association, it is seen, provides for a wide variety of courses and establishment of a number of institutions. It was, however, indicated to the Committee that the Gandhi Gram Rural Institute of Higher Education has a separate governing body and also has a separate legal entity. The Rural Institute is managed by a governing body of which Shri G. Ramachandran is the Founder - Director. The Vice-Chancellors of the universities of Madras, Kerala, Madurai and the Principal of the Training College Gandhigram are among the members of the governing body.

## 11. Finance

The Ministry of Education meets 75% of the non-recurring expenditure of the Rural Institute. The remaining 25% is to be met equally by the Institute and the State Government in whose jurisdiction the Institution is situated. For recurring items of expenditure, the grant from the Ministry of Education is 50% and the other 50% is to be shared equally by the Institute and the State Government. In view of the fact that the Government of Tamil Nadu has not undertaken the financial responsibility to meet the 12.5% Non-Recurring expenditure and 25% of the recurring expenditure, the Institute has been finding it difficult to find the resources. The Government of India has so far on the basis of representation made by the Institute sanctioned 75% of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure every year and this has been continued till 1974, on a year to year basis. The State Government on its part gives only a maintenance grant of Rs. 15,000/- per year. Though this grant was discontinued during 1968 to 1972, the State Government has restored the maintenance grant of Rs. 15,000/- per year from 1972 onwards. The 1975-76 expenditure statement (Annexure-xii) provided to the Committee by the Institute shows that for various activities of the Gandhi Gram, as against a total income of Rs. 39.69 lakhs the expenditure would be Rs. 42.56 lakhs, showing a deficit of Rs. 2.87 lakhs. This deficit does not take into account the funds raised by the Institution from other sources which account for nearly Rs. 7.33 lakhs. Since this is an uncertain source of income, Gandhigram at present may be said to have an annual deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs. In the respect of the Rural Institute of Higher Education the total income from regular sources like Central Government grant, collection of fees and income from endowment comes to nearly Rs. 11.6 lakhs as against the total expenditure of about Rs. 13.26 lakhs. The annual deficit for the Institute alone for the year 1975-76 is thus in the range of 1.66 lakhs. The Institute is, however, fortunate that at present it is being backed up by a Group of Industrialists so that it is enabled to carry on its good work.

## 12. Future Plan

The Institute has drawn up a plan for its future growth which may be seen at Annexure-X.

.....

RESEARCH AT THE GRANDHIGRAM RURAL INSTITUTE

Social Science Research Methodology is compulsorily taught both at the undergraduate and at the postgraduate levels, and the student has to submit a project thesis.

Teaching Research, Production and Extension are integrated in the programmes for the students at the Institute. Every entrant has to do a three-year course work, among other academic requirements, in Community Development and Extension, in order to qualify for the Diploma in Rural Services. In this course work he has to undergo a field placement in villages and a training in elementary principles of research investigation. In addition, in part fulfilment of the requirement for the Diploma in Rural Services, he has to submit a Project Report based on field investigations. The two-year Post-graduate Diploma Course in Rural Sociology and Community Development has among other academic exercises, a one-year course in Research Methods and Statistics, accompanied by field placement, and a thesis on a topic pertaining either to Social Education or to Agricultural Economics and Rural Industrialisation.

(2) Research in the Institute aims to (i) recognise and encourage research contributions from the members of the staff towards creative scholarship in order to make teaching more effective and realistic (ii) utilise the skills and knowledge of the members of staff of the Institute for conducting studies on village problems aimed at action programmes (iii) develop among the students, skills in planning and conducting investigations, and analysis of rural problems. (iv) provide the Extension Department with facts in order to give substance to its activities and programmes.

(3) Small groups of faculty members have been formed according to subject matter areas (for example, the group on Social Sciences, on Cooperation etc.) so as to formulate programmes of research on topics bearing on the syllabus in CD & E and optionals and the extension potential as well. The functions of such groups are : to encourage members of the staff to initiate research projects in their respective fields, to collect facts on the problems which the Extension department may require, to find finances for the projects in consultation with the authorities, to help coordinate research, teaching and extension which could be efficiently carried out at this level. An important factor in research is cooperation between the different departments in understanding rural problems and wherever feasible in studying them from the problem solving angle. The very nature of the village problems continues to be multi-disciplinary.

Five Research groups have been formed since 1963 in the following subject-matter areas:

- a) Social Sciences
- b) Home Science
- c) Public Administration
- d) Village Industries
- e) Co-operation.



(48) H99

Special Report

These groups have endeavoured to ensure multi-disciplinary/inter-disciplinary approach to the study of rural problems and has made some real progress in their work by :

- (i) encouraging members of staff to help initiate research projects in their respective areas of specialisation.
- (ii) Working in liaison with the Extension Department and through it undertaking work on the problems confronted by Local Bodies like the Panchayat, Block Office, etc. in the course of its work in the villages.
- (iii) helping in the coordination between Research, Extension and classroom teaching.
- (iv) assisting the Department of Research in choosing a project Leader for research projects.

#### (4) COORDINATION BETWEEN RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

During village camps, the Department of Research assists the Extension Department in the preparation of suitable schedules for collecting data on problems already discussed in the community development and extension class. The points of coordination are :-

- a) Evaluation of camps
- b) Fact finding for purposes of action programmes; as in the case of a socio-economic survey before sorting out problems of agriculture etc. for solution in the service area of the Institute and in the Dindigul Panchayat Union. Students during the field training, carry out village health surveys, household surveys, well surveys etc. They also undertake action programmes on the basis of fact finding, like investigation of village survey for improving vital statistics registration, vaccination, chlorination of water supplies, Cholera inoculation, improving school health programmes, construction of environmental sanitation facilities etc. The trainees are also trained to conduct leadership studies, identify strength and barriers for each programme, plan on the basis of data, action programmes involving leaders of village panchayats etc.

#### 5. Coordination between Research/Teaching

Classroom teaching is strengthened and made more realistic on the basis of discussions that follow studies during field work programmes. The faculties through the research groups are increasingly more alive to rural problems and their scholarship becomes more creative and attuned to current rural problems. In addition, their knowledge gets an application bias.

#### 6. Faculty Involvement/Development

In order to develop skills in research and competence to guide students in research projects workshops in Research Methodology etc., are arranged at regular intervals.

Some of the studies undertaken by the institute are briefly listed as in the Annexure V and VI.

.....

Annexure V

Research Studies undertaken by the Department of Research  
of the Rural Institute of Higher Education, Gandhi Gram.

100

.....

S.No.	Subject of Study (1961-74)	Usefulness of study
1.	2.	3.
1.	Working of the Art Silk Weavers' Coperative Society, Chinnalapatty.	Strengthened classroom teaching and practical training in investigation.
2.	Welfare functions of Panchayats at Chettipatty and Valayapatti.	-do- (also date revealed the need for adult education programme for Extension Department.
3.	Evaluation of Alamarathupatti village camp.	Improved planning of village camps.
4.	Extent of utilisation of Amber charka in Vedasandur area.	For Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, practical training to students also.
5.	A study of Family budget of 8 weaver-families in Gandhi Gram.	Supplemented classroom teaching and practical training in investigation.
6.	Diet survey of a village - Alamarathupatti.	Classroom discussion.
7.	Economics of Hand pounding of rice in the village industries court, Gandhi Gram.	-do-
8.	Students and the Gandhi Gram Rural Institute.	Institutional Research
9.	An inquiry into the socio-economic background of students.	Ministry of Education, New Delhi.
10.	Working of the Co-operative Milk Supply Society at Ambathurai.	Teaching classroom discussion and for Extension service.
11.	Working of the Panchayat at Panjampatti.	Teaching and Discussion.
12.	Study of 2 Ghansis-one in the cooperative sector and the other outside it at Chinnalapatty.	Teaching and Extension.
13.	Reaction of the village people towards chinese aggression.	For Gandhi Gram.
14.	A study of the Attitude of village adults towards further education.	Department of Research and to improve adult education programme conducted by SEOTC, Gandhi Gram.
15.	A study of the village production plan in the Athoor Block.	Fact finding for teaching CD & E (agri)

101

1.	2.	3.
16.	A case study of Palani Municipality.	Teaching and discussion
17.	A socio-economic survey of 10 villages.	Teaching CD., facts for extension department.
18.	A socio-economic survey of students of GRI.	Ministry of Education, Government of India (the report for 1966-67 was used to improve community life in GRI).
19.	Community structure including caste-ranking in 3 villages.	Classroom discussion in the College of Postgraduate Diploma and in the Rural Services.
20.	Goldsmiths of Veerakkal	Action-research in Extension Department.
21.	Socio-economic survey of few selected families before introducing Ambar charkha in a village.	For Extension Department.
22.	Marketing of betal leaves in Panjampatti.	Department of Extension and Cooperation (Action research teaching marketing in Agricultural Economics).
23.	Present Food situation.	Classroom discussion and project work guidance.
24.	An opinion survey on current political situation on the eve of 1967 election.	-do-
25.	Inter marriage between two linguistic groups with reference to certain cultural traits.	Classroom discussion on society and project work guidance.
26.	Adaptability, Admiration and Ambition of the students GRI	Institutional research to improve campus community life.
27.	Marriage and Divorce among the Puzlans in Malabar.	Classroom discussion on society and project work guidance.
28.	Dindigul Lock Workers Industrial Co-operative Society.	For the Santhanam Committee of Government of Tamilnadu.
29.	Dindigul Weavers Production and Sales Society.	-do-
30.	Chettinaichkenpatti Village Agricultural Cooperative Credit Society	-do-

1.	2.	3.
31.	Evaluation of Field Placement of D.III. Students January, 1969.	Extension Department (co-ordination for improvement of village placement).
32.	Nutrition survey among pre-school children at Valayapatti.	Fact finding, teaching and action programme
33.	A study of functional relationship between castes and sub-castes in a village.	Teaching of CD & E Sociological problems.
34.	The extent of Utilisation of Agricultural credit in selected villages in Madurai Distt.	Project report classroom discussion and publication.
35.	The extent of utilisation of selected inputs (fertilisers, pesticides in 3 villages):	Classroom discussion and project report guidance.
36.	Bank Nationalisation - A study	Fact finding and classroom discussion
37.	Social Mobility in a selected village.	Teaching sociological problems under CD & E
38.	A socio-economic survey of villages in Dindigul Panchayat Union.	Action programme Growth centre project Achampatti complex of villages.
39.	A study of the Factors that influence teaching career among the teacher trainees in the Training Colleges in Madurai University area.	Suggested by the Vice-Chancellor of the Madurai University for the benefit of the Teachers Training Colleges.

STUDY IN PROGRESS

- 40. Elasticity of Agricultural Labour in selected villages in Madurai district.
- 41. A study of Managerial Behaviour in selected (Public and Private Sector) Industries in Tamilnadu.
- 42. Director General of Backward classes - support.  
Backward classes in Madurai District - A study in Social change.
- 43. Cobblers and Agricultural Innovation A study in the socio-economic consequences of occupational displacement.
- 44. Utilisation of Welfare programmes by the Backward Classes in a selected area.
- 45. Entrepreneurship among the muslim artisans in Madurai District (an off short of the already completed ICSSR study).
- 46. Contributing Factors in the incidence of Junvenile Labour in Agriculture and Cottage Industries.

.....

ACTION RESEARCH PROGRAMMES OF THE INSTITUTE

1. Economics:

The need for organising a cooperative marketing society for small growers of betel-leaf in Panjampatti survey and discussion with authorities.

2. Resettlement of poor Goldsmiths of Vocrakdal as a result of Gold Control Order. Programme for resettlement by starting Sago Industry.

3. Public Administration:

Need for starting adult education classes in Chottiapatty.

4. Evaluation of village camps.

5. Attitude of village adults towards further education.

6. Evaluation of Field Placement.

7. Agriculture, Socio-economic survey in 2 villages as a pre-step for more irrigational facilities to increase agricultural.

8. Study cum Observation Project for installation and upkeep of motors and pumpsets.

9. Economic-cum-Rural Housing Survey on problems of housing such as lack of ventilation and lighting, leaky roof, inadequate moving space etc. for better designs ultimately resulting in a house building project for poor people by Gandhi Gram.

10. Fact Finding Survey agricultural indebtedness and arrangements for credit for reclaiming of land, sinking of new wells, installation of pump sets, etc. Loan from Sarvodaya Agricultural Bank, Gandhi Gram.

11. Socio-economic diet survey and nutrition survey of pre-school children resulting in programmes in nutrition education. Programmes and audio visual aids regarding healthy living and programmes for improved methods of cooking to retain the nutrients and keeping kitchen hygiene.

12. Diet-cum-Clinical Survey in the Children's Home, educational survey in villages, research cum-training project for improving nutritional status of families in backward villages.

13. Study of Travel of Pollution

14. Study of the village production plan

15. Entrepreneurship in small scale industries in Madurail

.....

104

RESEARCH PROJECTS BY THE INSTITUTE OF RURAL HEALTH &  
FAMILY PLANNING

1. Action Research on Development of Methods to Implement Family Planning in Rural Areas.
2. Study of the Decision process in Adopting Family Planning Methods.
3. A study of the Process of Decision making in Adopting Family Planning (a study of nonadopters).
4. A Hospital centered Study on Diffusion of Female Sterilization.
5. Communication in Family Planning: A Study in a Community Development Block.
6. A study on Intra-Spouse Communication
7. Case Study on Rumour
8. Study of the Depot Holder System
9. A Study of Factors Responsible for the Gap Between Awareness and Adoption of Contraception.
10. Measurement of Job Satisfaction.
11. A Study on Role Analysis of the Family Planning Health Assistants
12. Scales to Measure Attitude towards Extension Approach and Family Planning Practice.
13. Gandhi Gram Standard Fertility Survey.
14. Fertility Trends in Athoor Block.
15. Coital Frequency and Incidence of Abortion in a Weaver Community.
16. Fecundability
17. Study on Amenorrhoea and Lactation
18. Infant Mortality in Athoor Block 1964-1969.
19. Athoor Cross Section Fertility Survey
20. Fertility and Mortality Levels in Two Community Development Blocks.
21. A Comparative Study of Factors Influencing Fertility and Family Size Norm of a Relatively Low Fertile Community (Gounders) with Certain other Communities in Tamil Nadu.
22. Study on Health and Human Reproduction.
23. Age at Marriage and Fertility.
24. Study of the Patterns of Decision-Making on Arrangement of Marriage and Attitude to Raising Age at Marriage.

105

25. A follow-up Study of Vasectomised Persons
26. Evaluation Study of Ernakulam Mass Vasectomy Camp.
27. Evaluation of District Intensive Campaign at Thanjavur.
28. A Follow-up Study of Sterilized Women in Six Community Development Blocks.
29. Follow up Study of IUD Acceptors in Athoor Block: Tanil Nadu
30. Evaluation of the Intensified Maternal Child Health and Family Planning Programme in Athoor Block.
31. Study on Inter-Block Cost Variations of Family Planning Methods.
32. A Study of Family Planning Exhibition at a Rural Fair.
33. An Analysis of Registered Vital Events in Athoor Block during 1958-68..
34. A Comparative Study of the Two Methods of Identifying Leaders.
35. Study of Helminthic Infection Among Different Sections of a Community.
36. Impact of Provision of Protected Water Supply on the Incidence of Diarrhoeal Diseases (Shigellosis) among Children in Rural Areas.
37. Study on Travel of Pollution.
38. A Study on Low cost Insect Wearing Food
39. An Action-Research Study on the Marketing of Winfood.
40. Study of Sensitive Indices of Fertility
41. Study on Non-Sampling Errors.
42. Problems of Matching of Births Identified from Two Independent Sources.
43. Preference in Reporting of Period Data.
44. A Study of Bias in the Reporting of Age, Parity and Birth, Intervals.
45. A scale for Measuring Attitude towards Small Family Size Norm.
46. Developing and Standardising Instruments for the Measurement of Family Size Norm in a Rural Community.

.....

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

1. ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMME

The Institute right from its inception in 1956 has been organising Adult Literacy Programme in the fields around its campus. The State Government also offered opportunity to it to run 25 Adult Literacy Centres located in 19 villages. 727 adults - 259 women and 368 men were made functional literates under this programme which is being continued as a regular voluntary activity in Gandhigram.

2. PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

As a part of perspective planning for rural development and as a social investment to create social a physico-social environment and to take care of the children in their formative period and to provide for the needs of the poor families, the Gandhigram has started Balwadies in 10 villages in its service area. These Balwadies serve as training centres for the pre-school teacher trainees. The programme has brought in certain changes for the better in the social practices. In the beginning, such Balwadi started for example, in a cobbler family, was opposed vehemently by the caste-Hindus but the entire community was won over by persuasion over a period of time and the Balwadi is now functioning satisfactorily in the area. Balwadies have also been started in Harijan colonies with arrangements for mid-day meals, breaking the age-old taboo forbidding caste-Hindus dining along with the members of Scheduled Castes and eating food cooked by them. This bridging of the social distance between the caste-Hindus and the untouchables is a significant social change achieved at Gandhigram.

3. MATHER SANGHAMS (Women's Clubs)

The Mather Sangham is an institution that has been inducted into the village communities in the recent past. These clubs are organised in the service areas of the Gandhigram around kindergartens. These Sanghams have been made viable and functional by introducing thrift and collective savings. Out of these savings, vessels are purchased and distributed to the members of the Sanghams, who are now owning brass vessels of daily use for the first time in their life. They also have become a viable group for cultural activities, for instance 'gumi', a traditional song-cum-dance recreation popular in the villages. The Balwadi teacher and the trainees from the family and child welfare training centre, demonstrate for the sake of the Mather Sangham, members, new recipes out of the cereals, millets and pulses used by the villagers. These little little things, small savings, vessels, knowledge of new receipts to the house-wife, all have taken a new hope and new life for the people in the villages adding a new dimension to rural life.



107

4. HEALTH EDUCATION TRAINING

The Gandhigram organises Health Education Training Camps regularly in select villages and village leaders are educated in public health and personal hygiene on important occasions and holidays. Films on health, Five Year Plans, people's participation in community projects and their advantages are also screened in villages.

5. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROGRAMMES

Extension in agriculture programmes is a major and significant aspect of the extension activities of Gandhigram. In order to help the villagers in agriculture and to make it paying assistance for buying bullocks for draft purposes, electric motor pump sets and for deepening and sinking irrigation wells and toward buying improved seeds, implements and plant protection materials, has been extended to the villages. Assistance is also extended to the land owning farmers towards permanent improvement on land and towards agricultural inputs. This has stabilised economical need to some extent. Garden crops, cotton, plantain, flowers are also extensively cultivated with the help of extension workers of the Gandhigram. Encouraging results and rewarding experiences in the villages served by Gandhigram have been obtained, and real change by introduction of new methods of cultivation has taken place in these villages.

The Rural Institute has secured loans for about 200 farmers during the last 9 years, to a tune of Rs. 24 lakhs, for purchase of electric motor pump sets and agricultural inputs. Loans and subsidies are also arranged from voluntary organisations in order to see that maximum benefit accrues to the farmers in buying electric motor pump-sets. The Rural Institute arranges supply of pump-sets/each farmer has been able to save at least Rs. 250 per set by the service. The Rural\* supply for their pump-sets by taking up the question with the authorities in the district/town and by avoiding delays and inconvenience.

/at concessional rates. More than hundred such sets

Another programme taken up by the Institute is for the resettlement of farm workers. Plots not exceeding 3 acres are selected and a landless farm family is given land for cultivation. Generous help is arranged from voluntary organisation for sinking wells and towards purchase of farm implements and other cultivation expenses. From the second year onwards, the farm family will be on its own, sharing the produce in accordance with the pattern obtaining in the villages around. Four such families already have been resettled with lands belonging to the Institute. The number of such families will be increased on the basis of the results of this experiment. The basic idea is to give a full and complete training in modern agricultural practices to these landless traditional farm labourers.

p. t. o.

\*Institute is also helping farmers in securing powers

: :

The Rural Institute which has acquired machinery for removing earth and kankar from wells newly sunk or deepened and the machine is hired out to farmers in the villages around Gandhigram. Normally what a pair of bullocks and 8 men do in three days can be done by this machine in one day. This is a useful service. The farmer is also educated how simple and less expensive machines can effectively help him in improving his agriculture, as for example, when monsoons fail and the wells in the villages go dry, and deepening such wells becomes otherwise very expensive. Farmers now take up sinking deep bores in the wells by sharing the equipment for this purpose, which is not very expensive.

Agricultural Extension is an integral part of the academic programme of the College of Agricultural Science - a constituent of the Rural Institute. It is carried out through regular visits by the staff and students to selected villages in the service area of this Rural Institute every week and it is part of the practical programme for studying and understanding the real situation and problems faced by the farmers in the day-to-day farming. The farmers are educated in improved agricultural practices, green manure seed supply, improved nurseries, compost pits, improved implements, spraying fungicides and pesticides, demonstration of proper pruning and training techniques. The final year students are attached to village level workers to study the working of village cooperatives, village panchayats, panchayat veterinary centres, poultry units and hold discussions with the farmers, arrange exhibitions, organise film shows on agricultural problems.

The Department of Extension and Research and Village Industries helps the development of certain selected village and cottage industries and helps them to grow as economical viable activities. The services arranged by the Institute cover groundnut and gingily oils, soap, honey and training of students and artisans in organising industrial cooperatives. Industrial cooperatives for oil, lime-kiln industries, paddy hand-pounding cooperative society, milk societies, cooperative blacksmith unit, lift irrigation cooperative society and a training centre for training women in spinning have all been organised through the initiative of the Rural Institute so far.

Through the initiative of the Sanitation Faculty, various programmes of health and sanitation are under implementation in the service areas of the Institute. These extension activities are part of the training to the Sanitary Inspector trainees and Advanced Sanitarians on the one hand and a service programme for others at the same time. House surveys help committees, training camps, soakage pits, kitchen gardens, construction of latrines, digging of compost pits, sanitation campaigns, construction of smokeless chulas, surveying of drinking water wells, follow-up of communicable diseases, vaccinations, schools health education, classes, cholera inoculations, etc.

107

are among the regular services undertaken by the Sanitation Faculty with the help of Department of Public Health, Madurai Medical College and Kasturba Hospital.

The Institute also provides assistance towards subsidiary occupation to people who are dislodged from their traditional occupation, e.g. Due to Installation of electric motor pump-sets cobblers are not required to make and mend leather buckets used for lift irrigation. Such cobblers are now engaged on leather processing work with interest free loans advanced through the initiative of the Institute.

Another significant extension activity in rural service is the provision of new houses and roofing and renovation of old houses in the case of weaker sections of society. Locally available building material is used and small houses with tile are built. The participant beneficiaries contribute their labour towards construction of the house. Each house costs up to Rs. 750/- only and as an extension service, the Institute has been able to build 225 houses in 21 villages in its service area. The Institute has also been able to arrange for the distribution of 100 sheep to 60 poor families to improve their economic level. The financial assistance has been arranged through voluntary organisations.

As an ancillary to the Extension Department of the Institute a Rural Service Forum is functioning with the help of staff and student volunteers of the Institute. The Rural Service Forum which has a membership of 250 from the Gandhigram Rural Institute has completed three projects. The compound wall for Palwadi and two soakage pits and an approach road connecting 2 villages and cutting and renovating an irrigation supply channel in one of the community blocks. All the three projects are of permanent value to the villages and the expenditure towards food transport, implements and other incidentals were partly met by the student volunteers through their membership fee and partly from contributions by voluntary agencies. The Rural Service Forum is an active body which extends functional service activities to areas where such needs are felt and with the involvement of the beneficiaries. This is a great work experience to the students.

Another extension activity undertaken by the Institute is for protected water supply. Old water wells are deepened and renovated and in 4 villages, with the help of an over-head tank fed with a pump set, one of the villages has been provided with 9 street taps.

p. t. o.

6. Family and child welfare training centre, Gandhigram.

Gandhigram has a long tradition in training personnel for welfare programmes since the first Five-Year plan. In appreciation and recognition of its past experience the responsibility of organising training for the personnel of Family and Child Welfare was entrusted to Gandhigram in the year of 1967 by the Central Social Welfare Board. This is one of the six training centres in India. The other training centres are located at Indore-Kasturba-gram, New Delhi-Jamia Millia Islamia, West Bengal - Visvabharati, Allahabad - Agricultural Institute and Baroda M.S. University. This Centre is fully financed by the Central Social Welfare Board. UNICEF also extends aid like vehicles such as cycles, scooters and van and equipment for Home Science Lab., Audio Visual section and Child development section.

Programme: Two types of in-service training are conducted viz. Job course of 10 months duration and Orientation course of 3 months duration for Mukhyasevikas, Grihasevikas and Balasevikas. Both theoretical and Field training are given under the headings of Social Work, Nutrition, Pre-school Education and Public Health. So far 14 Orientation courses and 3 Job courses have been conducted in which 70 Mukhyasevikas 138 Grihasevikas and 570 Balasevikas participants.

Participants: The trainees are deputed by the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards and or the Rural Development department of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Karnataka, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Apart from the principal, the staff of the training centre at present are lecturers in Arts/Crafts/Public Health/Social work/Home Science and Child Development.

The training Centre has institutional collaborative programmes with the Rural Institute of Higher Education for rural services and the Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning.

7. Village Industries Department:

The Village Industries Department is a part of the Gandhigram Rural Institute. In addition to imparting training in Rural Industries to the students of the 3 year Diploma course in Rural Services, the Department caters to the needs of the Gandhigram community in some of the essential commodities like hand-pounded rice, ghani oil, and soap from non-edible oils. The sales figures for 1974-75 on the above items are as under:-

	<u>Sales Value</u>	<u>Profit</u>
1. Hand-pounded rice	Rs.1,91,606.00	Rs.20,080.31
2. Ghani Oil and cake	Rs.1,19,385.00	Rs. 2,834.01
3. Soap from non-edible oils	Rs.1,03,356.00	Rs.20,050.54
	<u>Rs.4,14,347.00</u>	<u>Rs.42,966.66</u>

Permanent employment is provided for 9 persons and 16 women find part-time employment in the Department.

(11)

Training: There are at present 39 students in the 3 year Diploma Course, who have opted for 'Rural Industries and Management' as their subject of specialisation. These students are given practical training in 3 industries - one major and two minor. Here, the I.I.T. offers oil pressing and soap-making as major industry and Bee-keeping and Poultry-keeping as minor Industries.

### 8. AVVAI RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Avvai Rural Medical Service which was started in 1943 in a village near Adyar moved to Gandhigram premises in 1957.

Kasturba Hospital is the main hospital under Avvai Rural Medical Service with Sub Centres for family welfare Clinics at Katchaketty and Battangundu. This is a general hospital with a bed strength of 144. There are 5 Medical Officers - 2 men and 3 women. One Nursing Advisor, One Nursing Superintendent, One Nursing Tutor, One Head Nurse, Four Staff Nurses, One Health Visitor, Eleven ANM Staff and a host of medical, para medical and administrative workers form the staff of the hospital. An ANM training School is attached to this hospital. 15 students are selected every year for this 2 year course.

This hospital has a well equipped Operation Theatre, a good clinical and Bio-chemical Laboratory and X-Ray unit, manned by well trained and experienced persons. Paediatric, Ay, E.N.T., Dental and Orthopaedic Specialists visit the hospital once a week.

This is a Government recognised Referral Hospital for a few primary Health Centres and Taluk Head quarters hospitals around. This programme facilitates free and specialised treatment for a large population around us.

Kasturba Hospital, Gandhigram has earned a good reputation in the field of family planning. A large number of women undergo sterilisation in this hospital. 5884 sterilisations in 1971-72, 2738 in 1972-73, 4162 in 1973-74 and 4776 in 1974-75 is considered to be a record at National level also. In addition, Vas and Tube recanalisation is being done in this Hospital. This special surgery is to undo the sterilisation, when the couple for some reason or other, long to have more children. There have been very good results with Vas recanalisation and the results of tubal recanalisation are also encouraging. This Hospital serves as a training centre for doctors in family planning surgical techniques. As a part of family welfare programme, sterile couples are helped to get children. Special care of Child Health is also taken by way of immunisation and nutrition education.

Wanting to extend the hospital services to the community, comprehensive community care programme has been taken up recently in a group of villages situated about 8 K.M. from the hospital. The attempt is to make the community sanitation and health conscious, give them health care and try to improve their economic status also.

### 9. Kasturba Sevika Ashram.

This is another institution functioning in the Gandhigram educational complex for promoting adult education among women. Started with 12 men in 1948 mainly serving widows, deserted wives and destitutes to help themselves,

(112)

the Institute has grown and has an intake of 90 in 1975. 30 women appear for S.S.L.C. every year. Besides, the S.S.L.C. course this Ashram is also maintaining a dairy farming unit and is also providing courses in Agriculture and Extension Work, Horticulture, Spinning and Tailoring. 967 women have undertaken various types of training courses under the auspices of this Ashram and they are working as teachers, midwives, nurses, typists, crafts teachers and other functionaries. The Ashram primarily caters to the needs of women living in and around Gandhigram and the entire district of Madurai.

10. Children's Home:

A Children's Home is also functioning in Gandhigram since October, 1947. This Centre has been able to admit 630 children or orphans left in the care of the Centre soon after their births. 405 of them have been discharged either after giving education and training and securing employment or by way of marriage and helping to settle down in family life. During the last 25 years, 102 of them have thus been employed as teachers, health visitors, sanitary inspectors, agricultural assistants, wiremen, health educator, nurse, librarian and so on. Some of them have been adopted in good families after proper enquiries. 182 of them are studying in different institutions. The Centre has at present 225 of them - 39 babies between the ages of 1 month and 4 years, 68 between the ages of 3 years and 8 years, 108 between the ages of 7 and 18 and 10 of them studying outside with the help of Gandhigram authorities. Of these 139 are girls and 86 boys. The Centre is receiving Government grant but the expenses for clothing, education, medical aid, etc. are not receiving any assistance and they are made good out of voluntary contributions and collections raised from the public. It was revealed that one of these orphans has joined the Medical College for M.B.B.S. and some others for various types of higher education courses.

(113)

: :

This service will be extended to other villages also.

Tree planting is another activity regularly undertaken by the extension department of the Institute. Greenleaf, avenue and ornamental plants are also planted on the campus every year. Glyricidia cuttings are distributed every year during winter season to farmers in the villages around Gandhi gram to meet part of their greenleaf manure requirements.

Growth Centre Project is yet another extension activity with an integrated approach. 16 villages which are geographically continuous form a unit of development. A basic fact finding socio-economic survey of farm and non-farm families is conducted in Achampatti Centre for this purpose, covering conditions of farm labour, nutritional status of children etc. Through sociogram method, functional leaders are identified and a committee is constituted in each village. Development of irrigation, dry farming, provision of houses for the weaker sections, pre-school education, assistance towards subsidiary occupations are among the on-going programmes in this growth centre project undertaken by the Institute. The extension activities of the Rural Institute amidst all limitations and shortcomings have significant possibility for wider application and for rural social change.

PROGRAMMES OF THE INSTITUTE OF RURAL HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING.

The Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning, which is managed by an independent Governing Council, is a constituent unit of the complex of Gandhigram institutions and is primarily functioning in the field of Public Health and Family Planning organising training courses for Health and Family Planning staff and trainers for various training institutions. It undertakes research in health and family planning besides developing methods and techniques for the delivery of health care and family planning services and demonstrating improved health and family planning practices. The staff of the Institute, which works in close association with the University of Madurai, Tamil Nadu Government, Government of India and other central agencies and international organisations like WHO, belong to various disciplines such as Medicine, Psychology, Sociology, Demography, Anthropology, Statistics, Epidemiology, Public Health Engineering, and Public Health Administration.

The Institute runs the following courses:-

1. A diploma course in Health Education - at the postgraduate level - affiliated to University of Madurai - intake 30 - duration one year.
2. Advanced Sanitary Inspector's course on behalf of the Rural Institute of Higher Education (details in Annexure III).
3. Sanitary Inspector's Course on behalf of the Rural Institute of Higher Education (details in Annexure III).
4. Training in Public Health Experience to trainee nurses and auxiliary Nurse Midwives.

This Institute provides also in-service training to:-

1. Senior officers in Maternal Child Health & Family Planning at the District level;
2. The trainers of the Regional Family Planning Training Centres;
3. District Extension Educators;
4. Mass Education and Information Officers and
5. Divisional Medical Officers of Railways, and others.

Besides, the Institute also functions as one of the Regional Family Planning Training Centres in Tamil Nadu, a House Surgeon's Training institution to medical entrants of the Madurai Medical College. It also arranges seminars, workshops and conferences at regular intervals and also gives training for overseas candidates in health education, maternal and child health and family planning. Senior medical officers. For this a number of candidates are deputed from different countries like USA, Nigeria, New Guinea, Philippines, Malaysia, Ceylon and Nepal. The Institute also collaborates with the Madurai University in the programme of population studies. The research activities focus upon four areas:



115

First concentration is on methodological problems in implementing a programme with emphasis on:

Extension techniques;  
Identifying, selecting, working through and supporting community leaders;  
communication;  
Contraceptive depot-holder system, etc.

Second concentration is in the field of Social Sciences including Demography and biostatistics with emphasis on problems of measuring effects of social action programmes on the modification of social behaviour, particularly with respect to fertility, and of developing more efficient methods for measuring population change.

Third concentration is in training with emphasis on:

Job analysis as a base for curriculum development;  
aptitude test in the selection of candidates; and  
Follow-up of trainees.

Fourth concentration is in health activities with emphasis on:

Relationship between family size and mother and child health including psychological adjustment;  
Child nutrition;  
water supply.

Important research activities include:

1. Developing and standardizing Instruments for the measurement of Family Size Norm in a Rural Community.
2. Developing and Standardizing a Scale for Measurement of Family Size norm in a Rural Community.
3. Standard Fertility Survey.
4. Development of scales to Measure the Attitude of Workers towards Community Work and Family Planning.
5. Leadership Study.
6. Community Study.
7. Follow-up of IUD.
8. A follow-up Study of Women Undergone Tubectomy.
9. Study of the Decision Process in Adopting Family Planning Methods.
10. A study of Socio-cultural and Psychological Factors Affecting Fertility of a Low-fertile Community.
11. Study of the performance of Family Planning Programme in Selected Districts in the States in the Southern Zone.
12. A study on the Causes of Declining Vasectomy acceptance in Selected Villages in Tamil Nadu State.
13. Study on Health and Human Reproduction.
14. Study on Infant Weaning Food and Practices.
15. Follow-up Study of Trainees.

The Institute has six community development blocks with about 6 lakhs of population serving as its laboratory for developing and testing improved methods for delivery of health and family planning services. These services include programmes in family planning, school health, improvement of vital statistics, immunization and latrine construction. It also works in programme planning, implementing and evaluating various programmes in collaboration with All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, School of Social Work, Nutrition Research Laboratory, Madurai Medical College and Nursing School at Dindigul.

The Institute has facilities for lecture rooms, laboratory, data processing, audio-visual facilities, workshop and also undertakes periodical workshops for professional development of the faculty. The Institute is financially supported by the Government of India, Government of Tamil Nadu, Indian Council of Medical Research, WHO and other international agencies and has a very competent and qualified faculty who work as a team.

#### LAKSHMI TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE, GANDHIGRAM

One of the big problems being faced by the Schools opened in rural areas is the unwillingness of teachers trained in institutions located in urban areas to stay and work in rural areas. To meet this problem, a training college affiliated to Madurai University was started in 1967 in Gandhigram. The training college which is fully residential has admitted 80 students this year (1975) - 23 men and 57 women for B.Ed. The college will also be starting M.Ed. course from 1975-76 onwards. There are 7 teachers on the staff at present/Sciences, Natural Sciences, Home Science, English, Basic Education and Early Childhood (pre-school) Education as optionals.

The College imparts intensive training to students in the preparation of audio-visual aids and in the handling of audio-visual equipment. The institutional aids prepared by the students are always of good quality and maximum utility as the services and guidance of experts working in other institutions in Gandhigram are always made available. Regular Scoutmasters and Guide captains Training Courses are organised in the College under the auspices of the Bharat Scouts and Guide Association Training in First Aid is given by qualified medical personnel and certificates from St. Ambulance are also awarded to students. Facilities for practice teaching and in educational and vocational guidance are also given. The authorities claim that the students completing the training course are not only self-confident and efficiently trained in new methods and techniques of teaching but these teacher-pupils - men and women have no difficulty or hesitation in working in rural areas.

#### THAMBITHOTTAM HIGH SCHOOL, GANDHIGRAM.

A Basic Education pattern School is functioning in Gandhigram since 1947. This school is a residential, co-educational institution mainly catering to the needs of the children belonging to the lower strata. Apart from class room instruction, the pupils are given practical training in agriculture, spinning and weaving. The school campus consists of 40 acres of land. The school has enough class rooms, furniture, a very well equipped laboratory and a library. Students are prepared for the S.S.L.C. in the school.

The present strength of the school is 640 comprising 421 boys and 219 girls. Of these 131 boys and 54 girls are residing in hostels in Gandhigram.

(117)

The school is headed by a trained postgraduate Headmistress and consists of 11 graduate teachers, 5 secondary grade teachers and 7 specialist teachers.

The students have an elected cabinet to look after the different community responsibilities including Recreation, Sports and Host l management. The school also serve s as a model school for the Lakshmi Teachers' Training College, and it is also a feeder school for the Rural Institute of Higher Education.

ANNEXURE IX

Proposal to declare Gandhigram Rural Institute Madurai as a deemed university under Section 3 of the UGC Act - The views of the Government of Tamil Nadu dated 26.5.1967.

"The State Government have carefully considered the whole question in all its aspects in consultation with the Director of Higher Education and Vice-Chancellors of the Madras and Madurai Universities. I am to state that the State Government are rather unhappy about the way in which Deemed Universities are sought to be brought into existence by the University Grants Commission by a notification under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act. In the first few years of its existence, the University Grants Commission considered with utmost hesitation the claims of any educational body set up to be a 'Deemed University'. During these early years, the only institution that was declared as a 'Deemed University' was the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, which has celebrated its golden jubilee and has an international reputation. In the relaxation made now by the University Grants Commission, rural institutes have been declared as 'Deemed Universities' without regard to the question of standards to be maintained in these institutions. It is also rather surprising that the Commission has decided that two Rural Institutes in Madras are to be recognised only for a period of three years. It is not clear what will happen after three years, when it is found that the standards are not maintained. There will be a lot of pressure by various persons and bodies for continuation of the recognition even if no improvement may take place. There is also the question of the recognition of degrees that will be awarded by these 'Deemed Universities'. The Universities and State Governments will be requested to recognise these degrees.

As far as the State Government is concerned, the question for consideration is whether the State Government are in a position at present to give necessary financial assistance to these two institutions at Gandhigram and Coimbatore when they are made 'Deemed Universities'. This has been examined very carefully. The financial position of the State Government is at present such that they can ill-afford to take on this additional recurring expenditure of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs per annum for each of these two institutions. The ultimate financial responsibility of the State Government will be on a very much larger scale and even on purely financial considerations, it is difficult for the State Government to give their concurrence to the proposal of making them 'Deemed Universities'.

If ultimately, notwithstanding that the State Government have not agreed to give their concurrence, the University Grants Commission issues an order under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act declaring these two institutions as 'Deemed Universities', I am to make it clear that there is no commitment on the part of the State Government with regard to meeting any portion of the expenditure either now or in future. In any case, these two institutions should not expect any financial assistance from the State Government on a scale larger than what is being given now".

119

ANNEXURE - X

Plans of the Gandhigram Institute of Rural  
Higher Education for future developments.

1. Centre for Rural Development Studies, undertaking and guiding research on rural problems, motivating the Faculty members trained in social and economic research methods for social and economic investigations, involving the specialists from all the units of Gandhigram and other Centres in cooperative research, efforts to comprehend rural area problems in a systemic manner. Act as a Centre for data collection for research degrees of universities engaged in rural problems. To provide training facilities through workshops and course work at Postgraduate and higher levels, to establish links with All India Research bodies like I. C. S. S. R., Indian Institute of Management, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi, Indian Statistical Institute etc. and to build up collaborative programmes with institutions like Tata Institute of Social Sciences. The Centre also would undertake extension training programmes.
2. To undertake new graduate programmes in management studies - Entrepreneurial Development programmes.
3. To set up a central workshop with five service centre to offer services for developing agro-based industries offering short-term course on servicing, repairing and maintenance of agricultural implements and equipments, improvisation of existing tools to suit the local needs, offering the services and repair facilities of agricultural implements to the villages and offering hire-service facilities like power-sprayer, duster, tractor, hand-sprayer, diesel pumps, thresher, elevator etc..
4. To start barefoot managerial training programme.
5. To start Ph. D. programmes in public health and health education, rural services etc.
6. To strengthen Post-graduate courses in education, to prepare high level workers in educational planning, guidance, counselling, curriculum development, evaluation and research.

Names and qualifications of teachers engaged in Advanced Research at the Institute.

.....

1. Professor V. Krishnamurti, M.A. (Hich) B.Sc., B.T., Has several research papers published in professional journals.
2. Dr. R. Srinivasan, M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D.
3. Professor R. Subramanian, M.A., M. Litt., Certificate Achievement in Social Science Research (Inter disciplinary), University of Kentucky, USA. Has several published Research reports, papers and articles in professional journals in India and abroad. Independent Research Scholar of the Madurai University, Department of Economics for his doctoral programme. To submit thesis very soon.
4. Dr. S. Sivasubramanian, M.A., M.P.A. (California) Ph.D. (California). Engaged in research work on Social Welfare Administration.
5. Sri D.S. Nagarajan, M.A., B.Sc., B.T. working on Ph.D. Thesis. Has co-authored publications.
6. Sri E. Desingu Setty M.A. M.C.D. (working on Ph.D. Thesis for submission soon). Has co authored Research articles.
7. Sri M. Palanisami-M.A., M.Sc., (Statistics) Co authored Research articles.
8. Sri V. Rengarajan, M.A. (Hich) M.A. (Linguistics) working on his Ph.D. in Linguistics.
9. Sri Karthokeyan M.Sc., Chemistry (Working on Ph.D. Thesis).
10. Sri Tagore Jayasingan, M.Sc. Zoology (Working on Ph.D. thesis).
11. Sri P.V. Subramanian, M.Sc. Chemistry (working on Ph.D. Thesis).
12. Sri N. Radhakrishnan, M.A. English (working on Ph.D. Thesis).
13. Professor A. Raju, M.A.(Econ) M.A.(Phil) M.A.(Soc) M.Ed. Has published research papers.
14. Professor R. Subramonia Iyer, M.A., Published several articles in leading journals in India.
15. Shri P.L. Krishnan, Lecturer, M.A.B.T. Lecturer in Rural Institute-16 years. Published more than fifty articles.
16. Sri H.G. Gopalakrishnan, Principal and Head of the Department of English, M.A. in English Literature 2nd class; Gnanabhushanam (Diploma in Vocal Music of the Kerala University) 1st class. Eighteen years in the Gandhi Gram Rural Institute from 1958 onwards and two publications to his credit.
17. Sri P.V. Pudra Variar, Lecturer, M.A. B.Ed., Vidvan, Seven Years and nine months in Rural Institute. (Total 21 years and nine months) 65 articles have been published.
18. Sri S.V. Mishra, Lecturer in Hindi, M.A. B.Ed. Shastry.

(12)

19. Sri S. Janakiraman, Lecturer in Sociology, M.A. (Public Administration) M.A. (Sociology) M.A. (English) Eight years (completed) in teaching as Lecturer in College of Rural Services, Gandhi Gram.
20. Sri S. Venkataraman, Lecturer in Physics, M.S., (Physics) Had 3 years active research experience at Madurai University Madurai from November 1968 to 1971.
21. Sri S. Ramamurthy, Lecturer in Physics, M.S. (Physics) II Class, One year of Postgraduate teaching 9 years of undergraduate teaching.
22. Sri P.S. Varadachari, Honorary Adviser in Science Department, M.A., M.Sc. by Research on class awarded. B.A. first class first rank in the university, B.Sc.(Hons.) first class, M.A. Vovocation. 25 years Professor and Head of the Department of Physics undergraduate 6 years of Physics Postgraduate 14 years Principal Postgraduate college 4 years. Research in the following fields:
  1. Diamagnetism
  2. Secondary electron emission
  3. Ultrasonics.Several papers published.
23. Sri S. Sivaraman, Lecturer in Mathematics, M.Sc., Mathematics. Now undergoing an advanced course in Mathematics in the Ramanujan Institute of Mathematics, Madras.
24. Sri N. Thillainayagan, Lecturer in Rural Industries and Management. Two year postgraduate diploma in Rural Sociology and Community Development with specialisation in Rural Industrialisation. 3 months practical training in village industries conducted by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay. Two years experience as area organiser under the All India Khadi and Village Industries and Management. Four years experience as lecturer in Rural Industries and Management.
25. Sri B.S. Nagarajan, Lecturer in Economics, M.A. (Economics/ Specialisation: Agricultural Economics) B.Sc. Chemistry, B.T. Actively collaborating with the Research activities of the Institute and Published Research Articles and Papers. Also registered for Ph.D. in Economics with Ranchi University under Dr. R.N. Tripathi and working on the theme "Agricultural Development and position of Small farmers in Tamil Nadu. Several research papers published.

.....

122

## GANDHIGRAM BUDGET ABSTRACT FOR 1975-76

S. No.	Name of the Institution	Govt. Grant	Stipends Scholarships	Collection of mess fees	Endowment Income	Others	Total Income	Deficit
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Children's Home	72400	35610	50000	14435	9800	183245	40088
2.	Kasturba Sevika Ashram	8070	63000	49620	4175	6250	131115	36072
3.	Nivai Ashram, Sivasailam	41907	12000	30325	13700	15575	113507	5060
4.	Nivai Rural Medical Service	211900	31500	233000	33800	73000	583200	56200
5.	Family and Child Welfare Training Centre	119504	-	-	-	-	119504	-
6.	Basic School and Midday Meals	35925	-	-	-	1100	37025	10790
7.	Thambithottam High School and Basic Hostel	166043	5000	33350	10457	12100	223950	23783
8.	Lakshmi Teachers' Training College	51000	-	19200	17000	13250	100450	9762
9.	Rural Institute	980271	99240	76543	12000	90000	1258054	58216
10.	Village Projects	-	-	-	-	312410	312410	-
11.	Village Industries	-	-	-	-	60160	60160	8800
12.	Central Office	-	-	41000	-	3300	44300	34000
13.	Khadi Department	-	-	377400	-	103000	480400	11650 *
14.	Printing Press	-	-	32000	-	-	32000	1000
15.	Parent Body	-	80000	155000	17950	34000	286950	5000
Total		Rs. 1681020	326350	1097438	123517	733945	3969270	287121

\* SURPLUS



12/20

GANDHIGRAM BUDGET ABSTRACT FOR 1975-76

S. No.	Name of the Institution	Salary D. in P. F. Rs.	Contingencies Rs.	Special Dept. Expenses Rs.	Maintenance Expenses Rs.	Stipends Rs.	Non- Recurring Rs.	Total Exp en Rs.
1.	Children's Home	44913	8900	12000	151020		8500	223333
2.	Kasturba Sevika Ashram	24767	9100	3300	62020	63000	5000	167187
3.	Lvvai Ashram, Sivasailam	61782	8630	15680	10175	12000	10300	118567
4.	Lvvai Rural Medical Service	150900	58500	249000	89000	31500	80500	639400
5.	Family and Child Welfare Training Centre	75004	5750	29750	9000	-	-	119504
6.	Basic School & Midday Meals	39025	1300	300	4490	-	-	47815
7.	Thambithottam High School and Basic Hostel	150083	12650	4000	66000	-	18000	250733
8.	Lakshmi Teachers' Train- ing College	101212	8000	1000	-	-	-	110212
9.	Rural Institute	789730	126000	-	-	99240	311300	1326270
10.	Village Projects	-	-	15510	-	-	157000	312410
11.	Village Industries	13350	16610	-	-	-	9000	68960
12.	Khadi Department	123000	160250	157500	-	-	28000	468750
13.	Central Office	48200	16550	-	3550	-	10000	78300
14.	Printing Press	14000	-	-	16000	-	3000	33000
15.	Parent Body	-	44000	117950	-	80000	50000	291950
Total:		1330866	474240	745890	391255	285740	722400	4253391

GANDHIGRAM

Sd/- Secretary

Sd/- Chairman  
Finance Committee

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

123

Meeting:

Dated: 24th-25th November, 1975

Item No.14: To consider a proposal of the Government of Uttar Pradesh to declare the Kumaon University and Garhwal University as fit institutions to receive assistance from Central Government.

.....

The Government of Uttar Pradesh had in January, 1975 forwarded proforma information regarding Kumaon University, Nainital and Garhwal University, Srinagar requesting that the concurrence of the University Grants Commission be given to the establishment of these two universities. The State Government had also indicated that the Kumaon University and Garhwal University started functioning with effect from 1.12.1973.

The Commission at its meeting held in February, 1974 had noted the establishment of these two universities with effect from 1st December, 1973. The State Government was also informed of the provisions of the UGC (Fitness of Certain Universities for Grant) Rules, 1974 made by the Government of India under Section 12A of the UGC Act to enable the Commission to declare universities set up after 17th June, 1972 fit to receive grants from the Central Government, the Commission or any other organisation receiving any funds from the Central Government. The State Government was further requested that it may forward a proposal for declaring the Universities of Kumaon & Garhwal as fit institutions for receiving Central Government assistance under the rules prescribed as above. The State Government was specifically requested to forward information required under Rule 2 thereof. The State Government has sent the following information regarding Kumaon and Garhwal Universities in this respect.

(A) Kumaon University

Under Rule 2(a), the State Government has indicated that the inadequacy of facilities for higher education in the area in which the University is situated has already been duly examined by an Expert Committee appointed by the Commission. The State Government has quoted the proceedings of the meeting of the Committee appointed by the UGC held on 19.1.1967 to consider the proposal for the establishment of Kumaon University at Nainital as below:-

"The University at Nainital was conceived with the sole idea that it would be an affiliating-run-residential university in order to cater to the needs of the population of the hill region to wipe out the inadequacies as herein after mentioned:

P.T.O.

(124)

On account of the difference in the climatic conditions between the hill areas and plains the schedule of activity in the area could not synchronise. When the institutions were at the peak of their activities in the plains, those in the hill areas were closed with the result that proper guidance of teachers was not available to the students when it was needed most. Looking to the need for facilities for higher education that State Government had given an assurance to the people of hill areas for the establishment of this university and it was given a practical shape by including it in the Third Five Year Plan. The nucleus of the proposed university was duly located with the DSB Government College, Nainital. The aforesaid college have had built a good reputation in the field of academics and research. Administrative difficulties were also being faced by the State Government in up-grading the scales of pay of the teachers in the DSB Government College, Nainital vis-a-vis other colleges in the State, as good teachers were leaving the institution because of non-availability of proper service conditions and facilities for research as obtainable in the universities. As a solution thereof the only way to provide the university scale of pay and conditions of service which could attract qualified people to this institution was to establish the university with the DSB Government College, Nainital as its nucleus. . . .

The UGC Committee considered alternative short of the establishment of new university which could meet the difficulties on account of climatic factor and also meet the social, economic and cultural aspirations of the people of the region. The committee thought that it may not be possible to have a centre for postgraduate studies at Nainital run either by the Agra University to which the DSB Government College, Nainital was affiliated or a consortium of the universities in Uttar Pradesh. It was felt that this might provide better facilities to the teachers and students in the college at Nainital but the difficulties on account of climatic factor for this institution as well as other colleges located it would be desirable to create a university with only Arts and Science Faculties and without Engineering and Medical Colleges in that area. The State Government spokesman at the UGC meeting maintained that if need arises it would not be difficult for the State Government to start these colleges within the jurisdiction of the proposed university. The UGC Committee also considered the possibility of converting the Agricultural University at Pantnagar into a multi-faculty university. It was felt, that this proposition may not be feasible in view of the reasons for which the Agricultural University was set up.

The UGC Committee felt that the timely development of facilities for higher education in the hill areas was very important and special treatment needed to be

125

provided to those areas as had been recognised by the Education Commission. In view of the fact that the proposal had been included by the State Government in the Third Plan and on account of climatic factor and the need for the cultural, social and economic development of the area, the establishment of a teaching-cum-affiliating university at Nainital was felt desirable.

The Committee, therefore, supported the proposal of the State Government of U.P. for the establishment of university at Nainital".

Under Rule 2(b), the State Government has indicated that the University's aim will be for taking such steps that will help to wipe out the backwardness of the people of the area and with this end in view, the University will start several new courses including a School of Himalian Studies. The University will also provide for job-oriented diploma courses of short-duration on local crafts and small scale industries mainly based on forests.

Under Rule 2(c) the State Government has indicated that the University shall have programmes for the upliftment of the backward areas. The University in this connection will give impetus to local talents in the fields of arts and culture and will also explore the avenues to utilise local produces by offering opportunities through diploma courses which by and large will give scope to the backward sections of the people who may not have resources enough to go out for higher education but otherwise have talents to work and learn local crafts and also earn.

The State Government has further intimated that the University has been established under the Uttar Pradesh Universities Act, 1974 and it provides for the establishment of a Planning Board consisting of 27 members of high academic attainments and the University has been established to meet the inadequacy of the facilities for higher education and research in the area.

The State Government has also assured as required under Rule 2(iii) that due weight has been given to the recommendations of the Education Commission - 1964-66, the Committee on the Governance of Universities appointed by the UGC and the Committees or Panels appointed by the Commission from time to time.

Under Rule 2(iv), the State Government has further indicated that the University apart from being an affiliating type has affiliated 9 colleges in the Kumaon region, will also have facilities for postgraduate education and research in a large number of subjects and as such will be a multi-faculty university. Subjects in which courses of study at the Postgraduate level have been started include Physics, Chemistry,

(126)

Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Hindi, Sanskrit, English, Economics, Geography, History, Political Science and Commerce. There will be facilities for undergraduate education in Geology, Sociology and Music also. The research activity in various branches of Arts, Science and Commerce, the State Government has indicated, is also in full-swing. The Research Degree Committee has given approval to a number of projects for pursuing research.

Regarding Rule 2(v), the State Government has informed that it will be possible for the University to declare a College/ Department/ Centre or Campus as autonomous as envisaged under the rules notified in this respect. The University is also considering certain institutions to be recognised as Centres for researches like the Vivekanand Laboratory on Agricultural Research or the Astronomical Observatory. While it is too early for the University to start correspondence courses, it permits students to appear for certain examinations as private candidates. The granting of autonomous status to colleges, etc., however, will follow in due course of time, when full development of the institution is achieved. But the University Act provides for giving status of autonomy to colleges.

Regarding Rule 2(vi), the provision for the appointment of a minimum staff of one Professor, two Readers and with adequate number of Lecturers with supporting staff already exists.

Regarding Rule 2(vii) in respect of adequate machinery for health, residence and welfare of the students, necessary provision has already been made. The University has made arrangements for medical care of students and a Health Centre is also being set up. Hostel facilities already exist and the University under its master plan will also be adding residential facilities for 500 more students. The welfare of students is being looked after by a Board of Student Welfare.

Under Rule 2(viii), the State Government has given an assurance that a sum of not less than Rs.2 crores will be provided during the initial period of 5 years for the provision of adequate facilities in respect of buildings, equipment, books, hostels, staff quarters, etc., excluding colleges or institutions affiliated to the university. The State Government has also further indicated that it will provide an annual statutory recurring grant to the University.

In view of the information as supplied above, in respect of the Kumaon University at Nainital in terms of the rules laid down under the UGC (Fitness of certain Universities for Grant) Rules, 1974 the Commission may consider declaring this University to be fit to receive grants from Central Government sources.

(B) Garhwal University

Under Rule 2(i), the State Government has indicated that the inadequacy of facilities for higher education in the region

concerned is apparent. There are 16 colleges under the University with a total students population of approximately 10,000 leaving aside Dohradun. Postgraduate teaching in Science subjects or even in Arts subjects was being done only at one place i.e. Srinagar. The strength in the colleges is generally low but in the hill region, the average enrolment in degree and postgraduate degree colleges is very small. The University proposes to carry out new academic programmes in place of conventional disciplines. A series of Schools and Institutes of Inter disciplinary basis will form part of the University which will also carry out research and studies relevant to the region in all aspects. The University will have special programmes for the upliftment of the whole area which are backward and the new programmes and activities will include programmes for regional development.

Under Rule 2(ii), the State Government has indicated that a Planning Board consisting of eminent educationists has been set up to indicate the lines on which the University shall develop.

Under Rule 2(iii), the State Government has indicated that the U.P. Universities Act recently passed has taken into account recommendations of the Education Commission - the Committee on the Governance of Universities and the various Committees and Panels appointed by the Commission from time to time.

Under Rule 2(iv), the State Government has indicated that the Garhwal University, Srinagar is not only an affiliating University but will have faculties in Arts, Science and Commerce subjects. The University also has provided adequate facilities for research in a number of subjects.

Under Rule 2(v), the State Government has indicated that necessary provisions exist in the University Act which gives powers to the University to provide instructions through correspondence courses and for declaring colleges/departments/centres or campuses as autonomous.

Under Rule 2(vi), the State Government has indicated that the appointment in teaching departments will be made according to the suggestions contained therein ensuring an minimum staff of one Professor, two Readers and adequate number of Lecturers with supporting staff in every teaching department.

Under Rule 2(vii), the State Government has assured that adequate arrangements for the health residence and welfare of the students are being augmented.

Under Rule 2(viii), the State Government has further assured for the plan period a sum of not less than Rs.2 crores for making available adequate facilities in respect of buildings, equipment, books, library, hostels and staff quarters excluding the needs of colleges or institutions affiliated to the University alongwith developed land. The State Government has further given

(128)

an assurance that a minimum statutory recurring grant will be provided for the maintenance of the university every year.

In view of the information given by the State Government in terms of the UGC (Fitness of Certain Universities for Grant), Rules, 1974, the Commission may consider the question of declaring Garhwal University, Srinagar as a University fit to receive assistance from Central Government sources.

The matter is placed before the Commission for its consideration.

EO(CP)/Addl.Secy.

---

'CUGH'

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(129)

Meeting:

Dated: 24th-25th November, 1975

Item No. 15: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare for drawing a scheme to encourage student cultural groups in Colleges and Universities to be trained through the services of a local professional expert.

.....

The Ministry of Education has invited the attention of the Commission to the various decisions taken by the group of Ministers regarding youth activities, youth mobilisation and cultural media. In this context the Ministry has emphasized the need to utilise Theatre as a powerful cultural tool. The Theatre requires suitable orientation and direction. So long as theatre remains an entertainment of the urban elite and dissociated from the traditional cultures which fortunately are alive in India, the larger social gains which we wish to derive from promoting theatrical activity would not be attainable.

In this connection the Ministry has further informed that as far as Students Youth are concerned, a scheme should be drawn up by the Commission for encouraging students cultural groups in colleges and universities, to be trained through the services of a local professional expert, whose assistance might be invoked. It should take the shape of involvement of 200 to 300 students at each centre, and the result of the exercise, training, talent spotting etc., should culminate in the staging of one major play per year by the students concerned. Motivation, enthusing the students, creating a spirit of healthy competition and interest in these activities should be a part of the programme.

The group of Ministers have already suggested a number of programmes for Youth Mobilisation for national purposes like the schemes relating to the use of films, radio and television and theatre.

This includes cultural activities for students too. The Ministry has, therefore, suggested that the above proposals made by the Ministry of Education may also be considered by the Commission in this connection.

The matter is placed before the Commission for its consideration.

E.O.(CP)



CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

130

Meeting :

Dated : 24-25th November, 1975.

Item No.16: To consider a reference from the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration received through the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment to the posts of Lecturers.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held in July, 14, 15, 1975 (Item No.36) considered the question of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of appointments to teaching posts in the universities. The Commission agreed in principle that reservation may be provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for recruitment to the posts of Lecturers in universities and colleges and the mechanics for such reservation may be worked out. The Commission was also of the view that in order that the teaching posts may not remain vacant for long periods, such reservations may not be operated on a roster system nor should reserved posts be carried forward from year to year.

The above decision has been brought to the notice of Vice-Chancellors of all Universities as also Education Secretaries of the State Governments.

The Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration has addressed a letter to the Union Education Minister regarding the above decision stating that unless the mechanism of reservation is also provided and guidelines given, and the reservations are allowed to be brought forward on a roster system, the above decision will not be of much help. The letter from the Chief Executive Councillor is given as Annexure.

The above decision of the Commission was taken on the basis of recommendations made by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities. The Commission will be holding discussion with the Committee of Vice-Chancellors shortly.

The matter is placed before the Commission for its consideration.

E.O.(CP)

Annexure to Item No.16

131

COPY OF D.O. LETTER NO.F.18(1)/Edu.4(1)/GEC/2391 DATED 8TH OCTOBER, 1975 FROM SHRI RADHA RAMAN, CHIEF EXECUTIVE COUNSELLOR, DELHI ADMINISTRATION, DELHI, ADDRESSED TO PROF. S. NURUL HASAN, MINISTER OF EDUCATION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI.

My dear Prof. Nurul Hasan Ji,

You would recollect that Shri Prabhu Dayal, a member of the Executive Council of the Congress party in the Metropolitan Council had written to you to consider granting of reservation of seats in the teaching posts in the University of Delhi and its colleges on 6th November, 1974. This matter had been taken up by us with the Delhi University and we had requested the University to consider the feasibility of providing reservation in the teaching posts in the Universities and various colleges under their jurisdiction. Resolution No.90 of the Executive Council of the Delhi University dated 8.5.1970 was repeated and the University was not favourably inclined to accept our suggestions.

I, therefore, took up this matter again with the present Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University and also with the University Grants Commission.

It is heartening to note that at least our efforts have been fruitful and University Grants Commission has been good enough to consider this very important problem of removing the regional imbalances and providing of equal opportunities to all sections of our society, specially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and they have agreed in principle that reservation may be provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitments to the posts of Lecturers in the Universities and colleges but they have left it to the University concerned to work out the mechanism of such reservations. They have not given any guidelines for that purpose. The University Grants Commission has also expressed the view that in order not to allow the teaching posts to remain vacant for long periods, such reservation may not be operated on a roster system nor should the reserved posts be carried forward from year to year.

I am happy that the Commission has at least agreed in principle to allow reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment to the posts of Lecturers, but this would not help very much unless the mechanism of reservation is also provided and guidelines given, and the reservations are allowed to be brought forth on a roster system.

I shall be grateful if you could consider this question also and take a decision in this regard.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-  
( Radha Raman )

Prof. S.Nurul Hasan  
Minister of Education  
Govt. of India  
Shastri Bhawan  
NEW DELHI.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

132

Meeting :

Dated : 24-25th November, 1975.

Item No. 18 : To receive an analysis of the results of the Indian Administrative Services etc. Examination 1973.

.....

The Union Public Service Commission conducts an examination for the selection of candidates for the Indian Administrative Services etc. Detailed information is now available in respect of the examination conducted in 1973. Although the IAS examination does not necessarily test those skills and abilities for which the universities prepare students through their academic courses and programmes, the results give some idea of the performance of students and the comparative standards in different universities. The detailed information supplied by the UPSC is attached Annexure and its analysis is given below in a summary form :

- (a) In all 12,623 candidates appeared at the examination; and among them the number of first classes was 2,468 i.e. 19.55 percent of those who took the examination. This percentage was 11.64, 11.16, 11.69, 13.49, 15.99 and 16.51 for 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972 examinations respectively. This shows that an increasing number of first divisioners are now taking the IAS examination.
- (b) The success ratio in the case of those with first classes was 1 : 9.31 and in the case of three it was 1 : 31.15 was against the overall success ratio of 1 : 21.36. This indicates the authenticity of the classification of students in university examinations.
- (c) The performance of those with first class vis-a-vis. others, possessing respectively Honour's and Master's degrees on the one hand and Bachelor's (Pass) degrees on the other may be summarised

P.T.O.

133

as follows :-

	<u>Number of</u> <u>Who</u> <u>appeared</u>	<u>andidates</u> <u>Who</u> <u>declared</u> <u>successful</u>	<u>Success</u> <u>Ratio</u>
<u>First Classes</u>			
M. A., B. A. (Hons.) M. Sc. B. Sc. (Hons.) / M. Com. B. Com. (Hons.) / M. E., M. Tech., B. E. (Hons.) B. Sc. (Engg.) (Hons.) B. Tech. (Hons.) etc.	1734	210	1 : 8.26
B. A., B. Sc., B. Com. / B. E. B. Sc. (Engg.) / B. Tech. etc.	734	55	1 : 13.35
<u>Other than first classes</u>			
*M. A., B. A. (Hons.) M. Sc., B. Sc. (Hons.) / M. Com., B. Com. (Hons.) / M. E., M. Tech. B. E. (Hons.), B. Sc. (Engg.) (hons.), B. Tech. (Hons.) etc.	4919	246	1 : 20.00
B. A., B. Sc., B. Com. / B. E., B. Sc. (Engg.) B. Tech. etc.	5236	80	1 : 65.45

Thus, those with first classes and/or with Honours and Master's degree had substantially high success ratios when compared with the overall success ratio of 1 : 21.36. This conclusion is similar to those which were drawn on the basis of studies conducted in respect of the examinations held during the years 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972.

(d) For purposes of making a comparative assessment of the performance of candidates from different universities, those universities have been taken into consideration from which 100 or more candidates appeared at the examination. Out of 29 such universities, the success ratio was higher than the overall success ratio of 1 : 21.36 in 12 universities viz. I. I. T.'s (1 : 7.11), Delhi (1 : 10.75), Poona (1 : 12.75), Kerala (1 : 13.08), Allahabad (1 : 13.95), Gauhati (1 : 14.00), Nagpur (1 : 15.57), Punjab (1 : 15.77), Calcutta (1 : 15.81), Bombay (1 : 19.14), Lucknow (1 : 20.00), Ranchi (1 : 21.08). In the remaining 17 universities the success ratio was lower than the overall success ratio. These universities are Madras (1 : 22.46), Banaras (1 : 23.00), Rajasthan (1 : 25.11), Patna (1 : 31.44), Bangalore (1 : 31.50), Andhra (1 : 31.86),

Utkal (1 : 32.36), Sri Venkateswara (1 : 33.33), Agra (1 : 37.92), Gorakhpur (1 : 41.00), Kanpur (1 : 44.67), Meerut (1 : 46.00), Osmania (1 : 57.00), Bhagalpur (1 : 57.50), Madurai (1 : 104.00), Bihar (1 : 136.50), Panjabi University, Patiala (1 : 152.00). The universities mentioned above have been arranged in order of the performance of their candidates.

- (e) The names of universities with less than 100 candidates but more than 50 and the success ratios in these universities are as under :-

Krurukshetra (1 : 24.50), Himachal Pradesh (1 : 32.50), Aligarh (1 : 34.00), Roorkee (1 : 39.50), Karnatak (1 : 41.00), Mysore (1 : 45.50), Guru Nanak University Amritsar (1 : 45.50), Saugar (1 : 66.00), Sambalpur (1 : 70.00), Berhampur (1 : 84.00), Jammu & Kashmir (1 : 97.00).

- (f) No candidate qualified from the under mentioned universities which sent 50 or less candidates.

Universities which sent more than 10 candidates but less than 50 candidates are Annamalai, A.P. Singh University, Rewa, Baroda, Bhopal, Birla Institute of Technology, Pilani, Burdwan, Dibrugarh, Indore, Jabalpur, Jiwaji, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Marathwada, Rabindra Bharti, Ravi Shankar, Saureshtra, Vikram.

Universities with 10 candidates or less - Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University., Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat, Madras, Gurukul Kangri, Hardwar, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar, I.A.R.I, New Delhi, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, Kalyani, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidhya-peeth, Rahuri, Punjab Rao Krishi Vidhya-peeth, Ikola, Rajendra Agricultural University, Bihar, S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay. Sardar Patel University, Sardar Vallabha Bhai Patel Vidya-peeth South Gujarat, U.P. Agricultural University Nainital.

- (g) The performance of the first divisioners of Aligarh, Berhampur, Bhagalpur, Bhopal, Birla Institute of Technology, Pilani, Gujarat, Jabalpur, Jammu & Kashmir, Jiwaji, Gwalior, Jodhpur, Madurai, Magadh, Mysore and Udaipur was poor as none of them got finally selected, success ratio of first divisioners of Bihar, Gorakhpur, Panjabi University, Patiala, and Roorkee Universities was lower than even the overall success ratio of 21.36 for the examination as a whole.

135

(h) The success ratio in respect of the first divisioners belonging to 9 universities/institutions was found to be higher than the overall success ratio of the first divisioners viz., 1 : 9.31. The number of first divisioners belonging to Jadavpur University was less than 10 (out of 9 universities mentioned above). Of the remaining universities the names of those from each of which more than 10 first divisioners appeared are arranged below in the descending order of performance of their first divisioners :

Calcutta (1 : 3.16), Delhi (1 : 3.94), Bombay (1 : 5.00), Poona (1 : 5.00), Punjab (1 : 5.18), Allahabad (1 : 5.25), I.I.Ts. (1 : 5.90), Lucknow (1 : 8.57).

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

DS(ER)/AS(ER)

INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE ETC. EXAMINATION, 1973.

Based on the information furnished by the candidates in their applications in regard to their academic qualifications, and the universities from which they had obtained those qualifications, a study has been made of university-wise distribution of candidates who appeared at the Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination, 1973, and those among them who qualified for appointment. Similar studies were made in respect of the examinations held in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972 and published in the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Annual Reports of the Commission. For purposes of this study the highest degrees and the universities from which those degrees were obtained have been taken into account. Thus, in so far as those with M.A., M.Sc./M.Sc. (Agriculture), M.Com., M.E./M.Tech. etc.\* degrees are concerned, their universities/divisions in respect of B.A., B.Sc./B.Sc(Agriculture), B.Com., B.E./B.Sc.(Engg.)/B.Tech., etc. degrees have been ignored.

2. In all 12,623 candidates appeared at the examination; and among them the number of first classes was 2,468 i.e. 19.55 percent of those who took the examination. This percentage was 11.64, 11.16, 11.69, 13.40, 15.99 and 16.51 for 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972 examinations; respectively. The names of 591\*\* candidates were included in the Press Notes declaring the final results of the examination; and among them, the number of those with first classes was 265 i.e. 44.84 percent of those who were recommended for appointment. Similar figures for the examinations held in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972 were 32.95, 34.46, 35.19, 33.18, 38.56 and 41.89 respectively. The success ratio in the case of those with first classes was 1 : 9.31 and in the case of others it was 1 : 31.15 as against the overall success ratio of 1 : 21.36. For the examinations held in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972 these ratios were as under:-

Year of Examination	Overall Success ratio	Success ratio for those with first classes	Success ratio for other than those in Col-3
1	2	3	4
1967	1 : 15.00	1 : 5.27	1 : 19.67
1968	1 : 16.12	1 : 5.22	1 : 21.85
1969	1 : 17.24	1 : 5.73	1 : 23.49
1970	1 : 15.72	1 : 6.35	1 : 20.38
1971	1 : 14.08	1 : 5.84	1 : 19.26
1972	1 : 15.21	1 : 6.05	1 : 22.05

\* Including Ph.D.

\*\* This figure includes certain candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recommended at relaxed standards.

(137)

3. The distribution of candidates according to the degrees obtained by them i.e. Honours and Master's degrees\* on the one hand, and Bachelor's (Pass) degrees on the other, and the corresponding success ratios, were as follows:-

	Number of candidates who appeared	Number of candidates included in Press Notes	Success Ratio
1. Ph.D., M.A., B.A. (Hons.)/M.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.)/M.Com., B.Com. (Hons.)/M.E. M.Tech., B.E. (Hons.) B.Sc. (Engg.) (Hons.) B.Tech. (Hons.) etc.	6653 (52.71%)	450 (77.16%)	1 : 14.59
2. B.A., B.Sc./B.Com./E.E., B.Sc. (Engg.), B.Tech. etc.	5970 (47.29%)	135 (22.84%)	1 : 44.22

The proportion of first classes vis-a-vis others in respect of the candidates with Honours and Master's degrees\* on the one hand, and those with Bachelor's (Pass) degrees on the other, was as follows:-

	Number of candidates who appeared		Number of candidates included in Press Notes	
	Ist Class	Others	Ist Class	Others
1. M.A., B.A. (Hons.)/M.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.)/M.Com., B.Com. (Hons.)/M.E. M.Tech., B.E. (Hons.) B.Sc. (Engg.) (Hons.) B.Tech. (Hons.) etc.	1734 (26.09%)	4919@ (73.19%)	210 (46.05%)	246 (53.95%)
2. B.A., B.Sc., B.Com. B.E. B.Sc. (Engg.), B.Tech., etc.	734 (12.29%)	5236 (87.71%)	55 (40.74%)	80 (59.26%)

\* Including Ph.D., M.A., M.Tech.

@ Including Ph.D.



On the basis of the above analysis, the performance of those with first class vis-a-vis, others, possessing respectively Honour's and Master's degrees on the one hand and Bachelor's (Pass) degrees on the other may be summarised as follows:-

	Number of candidates		Success Ratio
	who appeared	who declared successful	
<u>First Classes</u>			
M.A., B.A.(Hons.)/M.Sc., B.Sc.(Hons.)/M.Com., B.Com. (Hons.)/M.E., M.Tech., B.E.(Hons.) B.Sc.(Engg.) (Hons.) B.Tech.(Hons.) etc.	1734	210	1 : 8.26
B.A. B.Sc., B.Com./B.E. B.Sc. (Engg.)/B.Tech. etc.	734	55	1 : 13.35
<u>Other than first classes</u>			
*M.A., B.A.(Hons.)/M.Sc. B.Sc.(Hons.)/M.Com., B.Com.(Hons.) M.E., M. Tech., B.E.(Hons.), B.Sc. (Engg.)(Hons.) B.Tech.(Hons.) etc.	4919	246	1 : 20.00
B.A., B.Sc., B.Com./B.E., B.Sc. (Engg.), B.Tech. etc.	5236	80	1 : 65.35

Thus, those with first classes and/or with Honours and Master's degree had substantially high success ratios when compared with the overall success ratio of \*1: 21.36. This conclusion is similar to those which were drawn on the basis of studies conducted in respect of the examinations held during the years 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972.

4. An analysis of the candidates - university-wise - shows that the degree of popularity of this examinations among the alumni of different universities varied considerably. It has been observed that the generality of students

\* Including Ph.D.

139

of quite a large number of universities (including their first classes) either does not seem to be aware of this examination, or they do not look to it for a career. The number of candidates from the different universities varied considerably, showing the degree of response of the plumni concerned. Out of a total of 12,623 candidates who took the examination, only one each belonged to the Agricultural University; Ludhiana; Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha; Madras; I.A.R.I., New Delhi; Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi; Madras Institute of Technology, Rajendra Agricultural University; Bihar and S.N.D.P. Women's University, Bombay. There were other universities/institutions which sent upto 2 -10 candidates viz., Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University; Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat; Gurukul Kangri, Haridwar; Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar; Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad; Jamia Milia Islamia; Kalyani University; Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri; National Council of Higher Education; Orissa University; Punjab-rao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola; Sardar Patel University; Sardar Vallabh Bhai Vidyapeeth; South Gujarat University and U.P. Agricultural University, Nainital. There were as many as 8 other universities/institutions from which 11 - 20 candidates appeared (viz. A.P.Singh University, Rewa; University of Baroda; Dibrugarh; Kashi Vidyapeeth; Marathwada University; Ravindra Bharti; Saurashtra University and Vishwa Bharti Santi Niketan).

On the other hand as many as 1,311 candidates belonged to Delhi University, 1,277 to Punjab University, 795 to Allahabad University, 629 to Madras University, 598 to Meerut University, 585 to Calcutta University, 566 to Patna University, 493 to Agra University, 453 to Utkal University, 452 to Jaipur University and 421 to Lucknow University. There were also 19 other universities (Andhra Banaras, Bangalore, Bhagalpur, Bihar, Bombay, Gauhati, Gorakhpur, I.I.Ts., Kanpur, Kerala, Madurai, Magadh, Nagpur, Osmania, Poona, Punjabi University, Patiala, Ranchi and Venkateswara ) from which 100 or more candidates appeared.

5(i) For purposes of making a comparative assessment of the performance of candidates from different universities, it would be appropriate from the statistical point of view to take into account those universities from which 100 or more candidates appeared at the examination, no valid inference being possible in respect of universities from which the number of candidates appearing at the examination was less than 50. Taking note of the number of candidates who appeared, and the number of candidates who were declared finally qualified, in respect of 29 universities with 100 or more candidates, it is seen that the success ratio

p.t.o.

140

in respect of candidates belonging to 12 universities was higher than the overall success ratio of 1 : 21.36. The names and success ratio of those universities are given below in descending order of performance:-

Name of University	Number of candidates	Success ratio
1	2	3
I.I.Ts.	128	1 : 7.11
Delhi	1311	1 : 10.75
Poona	102	1 : 12.75
Kerala	314	1 : 13.08
Allahabad	795	1 : 13.95
Gauhati	238	1 : 14.00
Nagpur	109	1 : 15.57
Punjab	1277	1 : 15.77
Calcutta	585	1 : 15.81
Bombay	134	1 : 19.14
Lucknow	421	1 : 21.05
Ranchi	253	1 : 21.08

On the other hand, the success ratio in respect of candidates belonging to the remaining 18 universities were lower than the overall success ratio of 1 : 21.36. The names and success ratios of these universities are given below in descending order of performance:-

Name of University	Number of candidates	Success ratio
Madras	629	1 : 22.46
Banaras	184	1 : 23.00
Rajasthan	452	1 : 25.11
Patna	566	1 : 31.44
Bangalore	126	1 : 31.50
Andhra	223	1 : 31.86
Utkal	453	1 : 32.36
Venkateswara	100	1 : 33.33
Agra	493	1 : 37.92
Gorakhpur	164	1 : 41.00
Kanpur	268	1 : 44.67
Meerut	598	1 : 46.00
Osmania	171	1 : 57.00
Bhagalpur	115	1 : 57.50
Madurai	104	1 : 104.00
Bihar	273	1 : 136.50
Punjabi University Patiala	152	1 : 152.00

(14)

(ii) The names of the universities with less than 100 candidates but more than 50 candidates, and the success ratios in respect of those universities are:-

Name of University	Number of candidates	Success ratio
Kurukshetra	98	1 : 24.50
Himachal Pradesh	65	1 : 32.50
Aligarh	68	1 : 34.00
Roorkee	79	1 : 39.50
Karnatak	82	1 : 41.00
Mysore	91	1 : 45.50
Guru Nanak University Amritsar	91	1 : 45.50
Saugar	66	1 : 66.00
Sambalpur	70	1 : 70.00
Behrampur	84	1 : 84.00
Jammu & Kashmir	97	1 : 97.00

(iii) The names of universities with less than 50 candidates but some of those candidates figured in the Press Note of qualified candidates, are as under:-

Name of University	Number of candidates	Number qualified
Calicut	39	1
Jadavpur	31	3
Jodhpur	47	2
North Bengal	31	1
Shivaji	40	1
Udaipur	28	1
Vishva Bharti Shanti Niketan	12	1

(iv) There are two universities namely, Gujarat and Magadh, which sent up more than 50 candidates, none of whom figured in the list of qualified candidates.

(v) No candidate qualified from the undermentioned universities which sent up 50 or less candidates, arranged

(142)

in two groups as follows:-

---

Name of University	Number of candidates
--------------------	----------------------

---

Group A:- Universities with more than 0 candidates but less than 50 candidates.

Annamalai	40
A.P. Singh University, Rewa	14
Baroda	15
Bhopal	46
Birla Institute of Technology, Pilani	23
Burdwan	48
Dibrugarh	16
Indore	22
Jabalpur	46
Jiwaji	38
Kashi Vidyapeeth	12
Marathwada	19
Ravindra Bharti	12
Ravi Shankar	34
Saurashtra	15
Vikram	14

Group B:- Universities with 10 candidates or less.

Agricultural University, Ludhiana	1
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University	6
Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	3
Dakshin Bharat Hindi Parchar Sabha, Madras	1
Gurukul Kangri, Haridwar	4
Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar	2
I.A.R.I., New Delhi	1
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	2
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	8
Jamia Millia Islamia	4
Jawahar Lal Nehru University	1
Kalyani	7
Madras Institute of Technology, Madras	1
Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidya-peeth, Rahuri	2
National Council of Higher Education	4
Orissa	2
Punjab Rao Krishi Vidhyapeeth, Akola	5
Rajendra Agricultural University, Bihar	1
S.N.D.T. Womens' University, Bombay	1
Sardar Patel University	4
Sardar Vallabha Bhai Patel Vidhya-peeth	5
South Gujarat	3
U.P. Agricultural University, Nainital	10

---

(143)

6. Among the universities from which no candidate was included in the Press Notes declaring the results of the examination, there were certain universities from which some of their first classes had also appeared at the examination. Omitting the names of universities from each of which only one candidate with first class had appeared the names of such universities from which 2 or more such candidates had appeared are as follows:-

Annamalai; A.P. Singh University, Rewa; Baroda; Bhopal; Birla Institute of Technology, Pilani; Burdwan; Dibrugarh; Gujarat; Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar; Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad; Indore, Jabalpur; Jiwaji University, Gwalior; Kashi Vidhya-peeth; Magadh; Marathwada; Punjab Rao Krishi Vidhyapeeth, Akola; Tawi Shankar University Raipur; Sardar Vallabh Bhai Vidhyapeeth; Saurashtra; U.P. Agricultural University, Nainital; and Vikram.

7. Just as the performance of the generality of candidates from different universities varied, the performance of the first divisioners amongst them also shows that the standard of their attainment at the examination varies from University to University. Apart from the universities referred to in the preceding paragraph from which no first divisioner figured in the Press Notes; it is observed that there were 12 other universities which sent up 2 or more first divisioners, none of whom figured in the list of finally qualified candidates (though some of their candidates with second or third division had finally qualified) there being one other such university which sent only one first divisioner. The names of such universities together with number of first class candidates are as follows:-

---

Name of University	Number of first class candidates
Aligarh	29
Madurai	28
Bhagalpur	23
Jodhpur	20
Behrampur	18
Udaipur	13
Jammu & Kashmir	10
Mysore	10
Calicut	8
Srivankateswara	8
Himachal Pradesh	5
North Bengal	2

---

8. As stated above the overall success ratio for the examination was 1 : 21.36 and the overall success ratio in respect of candidates with first division was 1 : 9.31.

144  
144

There were as many as 21\* universities in the case of which one or more of their first divisioners got finally selected, but the success ratio in respect of the candidates with first division was lower than the overall success ratio for the first divisioner. In the case of 44@ universities/institutions no first divisioner was declared finally selected on the result of this examination though they had sent one or more such candidates. Omitting the 34 universities/institutions from which less than 10 of their first divisioners appeared, the names of the remaining universities from which 10 or more than 10 first divisioners appeared are arranged below in the descending order of performance of their first divisioners:-

Name of the University	Number of first divisioners who appeared	Success ratio
1.	2.	3.
Calcutta	60	1:3.16
Delhi	205	1:3.94
Bombay	15	1:5.00
Poona	20	1:5.00
Punjab	145	1:5.18
Allahabad	147	1:4.25
I.I.Ts.	65	1:5.90
Lucknow	120	1:8.57

Contd..p.10/

\*/Andhra; Bihar; Gauhati; Kanpur; Karnataka; Kerala; Kurukshetra; Madras; Meerut; Nagpur; Patna; Punjabi University; Patiala; Rajasthan; Ranchi; Roorkee; Sambalpur; Saugar and Utkal.

@Aligarh; Amamalai; A.P.Singh University; Rewa; Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University; Baroda; Borhanpur; Bhagalpur; Bhopal; Birla Institute of Technology; Pileni; Burdwan; Calicut; Dibrugarh; Gujarat; Gurukul Kangri, Harwar; Guru Nanak University, Amritsar; Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar; Himachal Pradesh University; IARI, New Delhi; Indore; Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad; Jabalpur; Jammu & Kashmir; Jawaharlal Nehru University; Jiwaji University, Gwalior; Jodhpur; Kashi Vidyapeeth; Madurai; Megadh; Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri; Marathwada; Mysore; National Council of Higher Education; North Bengal; Punjab Rao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola; Rajendra Agricultural University, Bihar; Ravi Shankar University Raipur; Sardar Vallabh Bhai Vidyapeeth, Saurashtra; Shivaji; Sri Venkateswara; Udaipur; U.P. Agricultural University, Nainital and Vikram.

145

1.	2.	3.
Kurukshetra	28	1: 9.33
Utkal	85	1: 9.44
Ranchi	50	1:10.00
Agra	98	1:10.89
Meerut	90	1:11.25
Rajasthan	93	1:11.62
Patna	152	1:11.70
Kanpur	60	1:12.00
Madras	112	1:12.44
Gauhati	13	1:13.00
Sanbalpur	14:	1:14.00
Banaras	90	1:15.00
Andhra	47	1:15.67
Kerala	195	1:16.25
Bangalore	17	1:17.00
Karnatak	17	1:17.00
Saugar	19	1:19.00
Nagpur	20	1:20.00
Bihar	26	1:26.00
Punjabi University, Patiala	27	1:27.00
Roorkee	57	1:28.50
Gorakhpur	35	1:35.00
Aligarh	29	Nil
Borhanpur	18	Nil
Bhagalpur	23	Nil
Bhopal	11	Nil
Birla Institute of Technology, Pilani.	11	Nil
Gujarat	17	Nil
Jabalpur	14	Nil
Jammu & Kashmir	10	Nil
Jiwaji, Gwalior	16	Nil
Jodhpur	20	Nil
Madurai	28	Nil



146

1.	2.	3.
Magadh	18	Nil
Mysore	10	Nil
Udaipur	13	Nil

From the above statement it is seen that the performance of the first divisioners of Aligarh; Borhampur; Bhagalpur; Bhopal; Birla Institute of Technology, Pilani; Gujarat; Jabalpur; Jammu & Kashmir; Jiwaji, Gwalior; Jodhpur; Madurai; Magadh; Mysore and Udaipur was poor as none of them got finally selected; success ratio of first divisioners of Bihar; Gorakhpur; Punjabi University, Patiala; and Roorkee Universities was lower than even the overall success ratio of 21.36 for the examination as a whole.

9. The success ratio in respect of the first divisioners belonging to 9 universities/institutions was found to be higher than the overall success ratio of the first divisioners viz., 1:9.31. The number of first divisioners belonging to Jadavpur University was less than 10 (out of 9 universities mentioned above). Of the remaining universities the names of those from each of which more than 10 first divisioners appeared are arranged below in the descending order of performance of their first divisioners:-

1.	2.	3.
Calcutta	60	1:3.16
Delhi	205	1:3.94
Bombay	15	1:5.00
Poona	20	1:5.00
Punjab	145	1:5.18
Allahabad	147	1:5.25
I.I.Ts.	65	1:5.90
Lucknow	120	1:8.57

10 Out of 7 candidates holding Ph.D. degree who appeared at the Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination, 1973, only one could find a place in the list of qualified candidates.

.....

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

147

Meeting :

Dated : 24-25th November, 1975

Item No. 19: To receive the recommendations of the Working Groups appointed by the Standing Committee on Area Studies with regard to Fifth Plan proposals of Universities for development of Area Studies.

The Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies at its meeting held on 1.11.75 considered inter-alia proposals from Universities for the Development of Area Studies programmes in the V Plan period and appointed four working groups to examine the proposals and make recommendations to the U.G.C. The Working groups met on 8th and 9th November, 1975. A copy of the recommendations made by the groups is attached (Annexure).

The Working Groups were of the view that as far as possible no additional buildings should be sanctioned for the Area Studies Programmes for the Fifth Plan period. Assistance may be provided for appointment of core staff, purchase of books, periodicals and equipment, fellowships (Senior & Junior), Visiting scholarships, field trips, organisation of seminars publications and contingencies. The groups also recommended that (i) The additional posts which may be sanctioned should be treated as joint appointments with the department concerned and even the existing faculty members should also work for some time with the parent department. (ii) The number of junior and senior research fellowships recommended should be the total at any given time. (iii) The amount recommended for Visiting Scholars may be utilised for inviting scholars from within the country. For foreign visitors the UGC may be approached separately for assistance. (iv) The allocation for books and periodicals is inclusive of the basic grant already sanctioned. (v) Time bound research projects in Area Studies may be supported separately.

The working groups recommended that assistance may be provided to the universities for the development of the centres for area studies as follows for the V Plan period subject to the condition that in State Universities the responsibility for continuing these beyond V Plan will be taken over by University/State Government.

The assistance recommended by the groups for each University is indicated in the minutes.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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

The working groups appointed by the Area Studies Committee at its meeting held on 1.11.1975 to examine the Fifth Plan proposals sent by different universities for Area Studies Programme and make recommendations to U.G.C. met on 8th & 9th November, 1975 in the U.G.C. The working Groups comprised/besides the Vice-Chairman, U.G.C. and Chairman of the Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies (Professor S. Gopal), the following members of the Area Committee:-

1. Professor Iqbal Narain (For Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi).
2. Professor Man Mohan Singh (For Jadavpur)
3. Professor V.P. Dutt. (For Madras and Sri Venkateswara)

Professor V. Shannugasundaram (For Rajasthan, Bombay & Poona) could not attend the meeting of the working groups.

The working groups took into account the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Area Studies made in the light of the comments of the Review Committees set up for various centres and the existing position of the staff and implementation of the programmes already in hand. The working groups were of the view that as far as possible no additional buildings should be sanctioned for the Area Studies Programmes for the Fifth Plan period. Assistance may be provided for appointment of core staff, purchase of books, periodicals and equipment, fellowships (Senior & Junior), visiting scholarships, field trips, organisation of seminars publications and contingencies. The groups also recommended that (i) The additional posts which may be sanctioned should be treated as joint appointments with the department concerned and even the existing faculty members should also work for some time with the parent department. (ii) The number of junior and senior research fellowships recommended should be the total at any given time. (iii) The amount recommended for Visiting Scholar may be utilised for inviting scholars from within the country. For foreign visitors the UGC may be approached separately for assistance. (iv) the allocation for books and periodicals is inclusive of the basic grant already sanctioned. (v) Time bound research projects in Area Studies may be supported separately.

The working groups recommended that assistance may be provided to the universities for the development of the centres for area studies as follows for the V Plan period subject to the condition that in State Universities the responsibility for continuing these beyond V Plan will be taken over the University/State Government.

Aligarh Muslim University:

The working groups noted that the Commission had accepted the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Committee that the centre may undertake special studies and research on Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Yemen, Oman and Iran and recommended the following:-

- i) Reader One  
(in Modern Arabic)
- ii) Lecturers Two  
(one in Economics and the other to be decided by the University).

149

iii) Senior Research Fellowships	One
iv) Junior Research Fellowships	Three
(The research fellowships may be earmarked for the regions indicated above).	
v) Professional Assistants (Library)	Two
vi) Books & Journals	Rs. 2,00,000
Visiting Scholars	Rs. 25,000
Seminars	Rs. 15,000
Equipment	Rs. 10,000
Publications	Rs. 10,000
Field Work	Rs. 50,000
Contingencies	Rs. 10,000 per annum.

Delhi University

The Working Group noted that the Commission had accepted the following recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee:-

(a) African Studies:

Studies and research in West Africa may be undertaken and the proposals should be considered on merits.

(b) China and Japan studies:

Area Studies on China should be the main emphasis of the University and this Centre should be given adequate support.

(c) Pakistan Studies:

Pakistan studies may be developed in the Departments of Sociology and Economics.

The working group did not recommend any facilities for the Department of African Studies, as the department has not been able to fill up all the posts sanctioned under non-plan so far. It was decided that the position of the department may be reviewed and the question of additional facilities considered later. With regard to Pakistan studies, it was noted that a separate group as decided by the Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies at its meeting on 1.11.1975 would be looking into the development of Pakistan studies in the Universities and

as such no additional facilities were recommended at this stage.

150

For Chinese and Japanese Studies, the working group recommended the following:-

Chinese Studies:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| i) Professor                                  | One<br>(Chinese language and literature) |
| ii) Reader                                    | One<br>(Sino-Korean Studies).            |
| iii) Research Associates                      | Two                                      |
| iv) Junior Research Fellowships               | Three                                    |
| v) Documentation Officer<br>(Rs. 700-1300/-). | One                                      |

Japanese Studies:

- |                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| vi) Readers                      | Two |
| vii) Junior Research Fellowships | Two |

In addition to the above, the working group recommended eight scholarships per year for specialisation in Chinese and Japanese languages at the master's level. The value of the scholarships may be the same as that under the scheme of centres of advanced study (i.e. Rs. 150 p.m.).

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| viii) Books & periodicals | Rs. 1,50,000          |
| ix) Visiting Scholars     | Rs. 15,000            |
| x) Seminars               | Rs. 15,000            |
| xi) Publications          | Rs. 20,000            |
| xii) Field Work           | Rs. 1,00,000          |
| xiii) Contingencies       | Rs. 12,000 per annum. |

Banaras Hindu University:

The working group recommended that the centre for Area Studies in Nepal should work in close collaboration with the department of foreign languages dealing with Nepalese language courses and agreed to the following:

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| i) Readers                                   | Two                         |
| ii) Lecturer                                 | One<br>(in Nepali language) |
| iii) Documentation Officer<br>(Rs. 700-1300) | One                         |

(151)

iv) Senior Research Fellowships	One
v) Junior Research Fellowships	Three
vi) Books and Periodicals	Rs. 1,00,000
vii) Visiting Scholars	Rs. 15,000
viii) Seminars	Rs. 15,000
ix) Equipment	Rs. 10,000
x) Publications	Rs. 5,000
xi) Field Work	Rs. 50,000
xii) Contingencies	Rs. 10,000/- per annum.

Jadavpur University:

The working group noted the recommendation made by the standing committee at its meeting on 1.11.75 that in the Centre at Jadavpur, the main emphasis of the programme should be on Indonesia/Malaysia. Programmes relating to Burma and Thailand should be taken up as incidental studies. Keeping this in view, the working group recommended the following for this centre:-

i) Professor	One (for studies in Indonesia/Malaysia)
ii) Reader	One (the specialisation of the incumbent should be such that there is no duplication of area in the staff of the centre).
iii) Senior Research Fellowship	One
iv) Junior Research Fellowship	Four
v) Books, Micro-Films published documents etc.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
vi) Visiting Scholars	Rs. 20,000/-
vii) Seminar	Rs. 10,000/-
viii) Publications	Rs. 15,000/-
ix) Field Work	Rs. 50,000/-
x) Contingencies	Rs. 12,000/- per annum.

Madras University



The Working Group noted that the Commission had accepted the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee that the main emphasis of the Centre should continue on study and research on Malaysia and Sri Lanka in the Economics department of the University.

The working group however felt that the centre has not made any noticeable progress and recommended the following:

i) Reader	One (in Sinhalese)
ii) Lecturer	One (with specialisation on Malaysia/Sri Lanka)
iii) Documentation Officer (Rs.700-1300)	One
iv) Senior Research Fellowships	One
v) Junior Research Fellowships	Two
vi) Language teacher in the Lecturer's grade	Two (one in Malay and one in Sinhalese).
vii) Books and periodicals.	Rs. 1,00,000
viii) Visiting scholars.	Rs. 20,000
ix) Seminars	Rs. 10,000
x) Publications.	Rs. 5,000
xi) Field work	Rs. 30,000
xii) Contingencies	Rs. 8,000 per annum.

Sri Venkateswara University:

The Working Group noted that the Commission had accepted the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Committee that the History department of the University may continue to concentrate in History of Indo-China. Facilities for teaching of the French language library and documentation may be developed further. Research projects with field work orientation may not be taken up at this stage.

The group recommended the following:

i) Reader	One (in Vietnamese)
ii) Lecturers	Two (one in French and one in Vietnamese)
iii) Documentation Officer (Rs.700-1300)	One
iv) Senior Research Fellowship	One

(153)

v) Junior Research Fellowships	Three
vi) Library books and micro-films etc.	Rs. 1,00,000
vii) Visiting scholars	Rs. 15,000
viii) Seminar	Rs. 15,000
ix) Equipment.	Rs. 10,000
x) Publications	Rs. 10,000
xi) Field work.	Rs. 60,000
xii) Contingencies	Rs. 10,000 per annum.

In addition to the above, the working group recommended three scholarships for M.A. students for specialisation in Vietnamese language at the rate of those available in the Centres of Advanced Studies, i.e. Rs. 150 p.m.

Bombay University:

The Working Group noted that the Commission had accepted the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Committee that the Centre may concentrate its studies and research on East Africa.

The working group recommended the following:

i) Readers	Two
ii) Lecturers	Two
iii) Lecturer	One (in Sothili)
iv) Research Associates	Two
v) Documentation Officer (Rs. 700-1300)	One
vi) Senior Research Fellowships	Two
vii) Junior Research Fellowships	Seven
viii) Steno-typist.	one
ix) Library books and periodicals	Rs. 1,25,000
x) Visiting Scholars	Rs. 25,000
xi) Seminars	Rs. 20,000
xii) Equipment	Rs. 30,000
xiii) Publications	Rs. 25,000
xix) Field work.	Rs. 2,00,000
xv) Contingencies	Rs. 20,000 per annum.



Poona University

The Working Group noted that the Commission had accepted the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee and agreed to assist Poona University for the project/ "Economics of East European countries".

The Group recommended the following:

i) Professor	One
ii) Reader	One
iii) Documentation Officer (Rs.700-1300)	One
iv) Senior Research Fellowship	One
v) Junior Research Fellowships	Three
vi) Library Assistant	One
vii) Stenographer	One
viii) Books and Periodicals.	Rs.75,000/-
ix) Visiting Scholars	Rs.25,000/-
x) Seminars	Rs.15,000/-
xi) Publications	Rs.25,000/-
xii) Field work	Rs.50,000/-
xiii) Contingent grant	Rs.10,000/- (per annum).

Rajasthan University:

The Working Group noted that the Commission had accepted the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Committee that the Centre may be advised to implement its programme of studies and research on South Asia with the main focus on comparative study of Government and Politics.

The Working Group recommended the following:

i) Professor	One
ii) Readers	Two
iii) Lecturers	Three
iv) Senior Research Fellowship	One
v) Junior Research Fellowship	Three
vi) Books & Periodicals.	Rs.1,00,000
vii) Visiting Scholars	Rs. 20,000
viii) Seminars	Rs. 15,000
ix) Language teaching	Rs. 10,000
x) Publications	Rs. 15,000
xi) Field work	Rs. 50,000
xii) Contingencies	Rs. 10,000 (per annum)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

155

Meeting:

Dated: 24th-25th November, 1975

Item No. 20: To consider some suggestions received from Professor F.R. Erchananda, Acting Director, Department of Economics, Bombay University, regarding utilisation of contingency grant of Rs.1500/ p.a. by Junior Research Fellows.

.....

The contingency grant of Rs.1500/ and Rs.2000/ p.a. is admissible to Junior Research Fellow and Senior Research Fellow respectively for the purchase of apparatus, chemicals, equipment, books, journals, photostat copies, micro films, typing, stationery, postage and field work/travel needed in connection with the approved research project with the approval of the supervisor and the University. The amount of Rs.1500/ Rs.2000/- is to be spent on approved items of expenditure within a year and any amount left unspent thereof at the end of each year of the fellowship tenure is to be adjusted against the contingency grant payable for the subsequent years, the year for the purpose being reckoned from date of joining the fellowship. Similarly any amount left unspent out of the contingency grant on the date of expiry/termination/relinquishment of the fellowship is to be refunded to the Commission. A copy of the contingency rules is attached as Annexure-I.

required to  
be refunded

Prof. B.R. Brahmendra, Acting Director, Department of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay has suggested that since there is a time lag between the ordering and receipt of books and the books for which the orders are placed with the booksellers may/be carried forward to the next year and so on till the final stage that is the end of the fourth year. He has also suggested that the fellowship holders may be permitted to subscribe to journals out of the amount of the contingency grant and also to purchase low priced indigenously manufactured calculators; alternatively an extra amount upto a limit of Rs.1000/- over the whole period may be given to each student to enable him/her to purchase the equipment and other approved accessories for research. A copy of the letter No.S-3-c/2814/75 dated 8-9th October, 1975, received from Prof. Brahmendra is enclosed as Annexure-II.

come available  
the scholars  
generally in the  
sequent year,  
unspent  
amount left at  
end of the  
year

In this connection it may be stated that the Commission at its meeting held on 7th May, 1974 Item No.19 agreed to enhance the contingent grant payable to junior/senior research fellows from Rs.1000/- to Rs.1500/-/Rs.1500 to Rs.2000 with effect from 1st July, 1974.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

AS (RF)

Rules for utilisation of contingency grants admissible to the University Grants Commission fellows

The contingency grant of Rs.15000/- and 2,000/- per annum admissible to Junior Research Fellows/Senior Research Fellows respectively may be utilised on apparatus, chemicals, equipments, books, journals, photo stat copies and micro films, typing stationery postage and field work/travel needed in connection with the approved research project with the approval of the Supervisor and the University.

2. The contingency grant is not intended for meeting expenditure on furniture etc., items normally provided by the University/College, and payment of examination or other fees.

3. On termination of the fellowship, the apparatus and other non consumable articles purchased out of the contingency grant will become the property of the University or the College where a fellow works. A fellow may, if he/she desires, retain with him/her the books purchased out of the contingency grant.

4. For all expenditure out of the contingency grant a certificate from the supervisor to the effect that the expenditure incurred is in furtherance of the approved research project will be necessary.

5. Travel allowance for approved field work/travel in connection with the research work will be admissible according to the rules applicable to the teaching staff of the University/College.

6. The contingency grant for the first year of the fellowship tenure will be released to the Head of the Institute concerned on receipt of the joining report and statement of particulars etc. The contingency grant for the subsequent years will be released only on receipt of account of expenditure incurred out of the previous instalment of grant duly certified by the supervisor and the utilisation certificate in the prescribed form (Appendix) through the University/College.

7. The amount left unspent at the end of each year of the fellowship tenure will be adjusted against the contingency grant payable for the subsequent year. The year for the purpose is to be reckoned from the date of joining the fellowship. Similarly any amount left unspent out of the contingency grant on the date of expiry/termination/relinquishment of the fellowship will be refundable to the Commission.

P.T.O.

157

Annexure II to Item No. 20

Copy of d.o. letter No.S-3-a/2814/75 dated 8-9th October, 1975, received from Dr. P.R. Brahmaananda, Acting Director, Department of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay-29, addressed to Shri R.K.Chhabra, Secretary, UCC, New Delhi.

.....

As you are aware, the University Grants Commission awards a number of Ph.D. Fellowships. The terms of these fellowships carry a provision for 'Contingency' of Rs.1500/- p.a. for each fellowship. The fellowship-holders have conveyed to me some genuine difficulties which they are facing at present in regard to the expenditure under the contingency grant. They are required to spend the whole amount of Rs.1500/- within the completion of one year; otherwise it lapses. These grants are mainly used for purchase of books, stationery, etc. for clerical/statistical assistance and for travel for furtherance of their research work. In the case of books, especially, there is a time lag between the ordering and the receipts of books. Though the orders are placed with the book-sellers during the current year, the books may become available to them only in the subsequent year. May I suggest that the students be permitted to carry forward the unspent portions of their contingency grant of any year to the next year and so on till the final stage, i.e. the end of the fourth year?

The fellowship-holders also desire that they may be permitted to subscribe to journals within their contingency grant, and also to purchase low priced indigenously produced Calculators; alternatively, an extra amount to a limit of Rs.1000/- over the whole period may be given to each student to enable him to purchase this and other approved accessories for research.

The Auditors are raising some objection in regard to purchase of Dictionaries by the fellowship-holders in the relevant subjects. Such purchases should be permissible.

I am sorry I am intruding upon your busy time. These are some genuine difficulties faced by the fellowship-holders, and I request you kindly to give sympathetic consideration to them.

\_\_\_\_\_

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

158

Meeting:  
Dated: 24-25 Nov. '75

Item No.22: To consider the decision of the Government of India regarding the procedure to be followed for the purpose of consideration of proposals for appointment of Professor of Eminence.

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd June, 1975 had accepted the recommendations of the Working Group appointed by it for suggesting a procedure to be followed for considering proposals for appointment of Professor of Eminence in universities. The procedure so suggested had been referred to the Government of India for its approval, the proposal being a direct result of the revision of scales of pay announced by it in March, 1974 (Annexure). The Government of India have accepted this subject to the following observations/modifications:

Procedure proposed by the Commission

Procedure as accepted by the Government of India

Clause E(iii):

If a university desires to invite a professor eminence working in another university to join it on grounds such as better facilities for research/teaching etc. the Commission may agree in such case to meet the entire salary payable to the professor concerned.

The University which invites the professor of eminence should bear the basis salary of the professor and the Commission should pay only the difference in order to make salary of the professor equal to Rs.3000/- instead of the UGC meeting the entire expenditure.

Clause E(iv):

If a university desires to invite as professor of eminence, an outstanding person working in an institution other than a university in India or in a university or institutions in a foreign country (provided he is an Indian national), the UGC may assist such universities also by providing funds to meet the difference in salary over and above the basic salary of Rs.2,000/- and allowances normally admissible and which the university itself should agree to pay.

The clause, as it is worded does not make it clear as to whether the intension is to protect the salary of such individuals who are brought from outside universities, or whether they are also to be granted only the maximum amount of Rs.3,000/-. Presumably, the intension is not, in any case, to give an amount higher than Rs.3,000/- to Professors invited from outside universities.

p.t.o.

(159)

This clause therefore needs to be reworded in unequivocal language to make the instructions of the Commission quite clear. The following modifications is suggested:

Proposed modification

If a university desires to invite as Professor of Eminence, an outstanding person working in an Institution other than a university in India or in a university or institution in foreign country (provided he is an Indian national) the UGC may assist such universities by providing for the difference in order to make the salary of the Professor equal to Rs. 3,000/-P.M., the University concerned agreeing to meet Rs. 2,000/-P.M. as basic salary and allowances as admissible for a University Professor.

While agreeing to the above procedure the Ministry of Education has also clarified that the central assistance will not be available for the posts of Professors of Eminence as these posts were not in existence on 1-1-1973 with effect from which date the revision of scales of pay of university and college teachers was made. As such the additional expenditure in respect of such Professors of Eminence will have to be borne by the Commission/State Government/University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for its consideration.

---

Professors of Eminence

- A. i) A person selected as a professor of eminence will draw a salary of Rs.3,000/- per month, but will not use the word 'professor of eminence' as a title or as designation.
- ii) The total number of professors of eminence in the universities at any given time may not exceed 100 during the Fifth Plan period. This may be spread suitably over various disciplines or inter-disciplinary studies.
- iii) The selection of a professor as a professor of eminence is basically a recognition of the meritorious contribution made by him to knowledge or to its promotion. It is expected that the selectors will demand the most exacting standards in making their choice. Self nomination and personal application for selection would, therefore, not be desirable.
- iv) Universities may propose names of persons for being selected as professors of eminence only when they have satisfied themselves fully that the professor concerned has reached a very high level of academic distinction and is capable of fruitful work himself as well as of guiding and inspiring others.
- B. i) Proposals will be invited by the UGC from time to time. Vice-Chancellors will be requested to make proposals in consultation with either the Dean of Faculty/School concerned in the university or with any professor of the subject concerned serving in that or any other university.
- ii) Only professors drawing the salary of at least Rs.2,000/- per month in the revised scale of Rs.1500-2500 (or in case they are in different scale they have been university professors for not less than seven years) will be eligible for being proposed for selection.
- iii) In addition, the UGC may also invite suggestions in this regard from outstanding professors, reputed scholars and scientists.
- C. When a proposal is made under 'B', the Commission will obtain from the universities or from the sponsoring individuals, properly documented information about the academic achievement of the professor concerned, including research/scientific work and contributions including published work, inventions, discoveries, reviews, monographs, books and such other materials giving necessary evidence of original work done either individually or in collaboration with a team. A brief note may also be obtained from the professor concerned about what he considers to be his main contribution to knowledge. The professor may also be requested to furnish the necessary reference about his published work.

- D. i) The Commission will constitute the following sub-committees to undertake a preliminary evaluation of the work done by the professors in the concerned areas:
- (a) Humanities and Social Sciences
  - (b) Physical, Natural and Earth Sciences
  - (c) Agricultural Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Medical Sciences.
- ii) After the preliminary evaluation, the sub-committee may consult panels of referees before recommending suitable names to the Commission for consideration. The sub-committee shall, inter alia, point out the importance and the significance of the work of professor whose name is recommended.
- iii) The evaluation reports and recommendations of the sub-committees will be examined by a committee consisting of five members of the Commission with power to co-opt experts representing different disciplines to make final recommendations to the Commission.
- iv) Care will be taken that the names of persons suggested and the evaluation reports on the work of professors whose names are suggested are treated as personal and confidential. Canvassing by or on behalf of a professor will not be looked upon with favour by the Commission.
- E. i) Where a proposal made by a university in respect of a professor is accepted by the Commission, the University Executive Council may appoint such person as a professor of eminence. In that case, the Commission will reimburse the university the difference in salary over and above the salary drawn by him at the time of selection and Rs.3,000/- p.m. This difference will be paid by the Commission to the university on a recurring basis until the time of superannuation of the person concerned and will not be subject to fluctuation as a result of the increments earned by the professor.

However, the terminal benefits resulting from the increase in the salary of the professor concerned will be the responsibility of the university.

- ) Universities participating in this scheme will be requested to make a provision, permitting such professors to hold part-time appointment in another University/ Institute of Higher Learning.
- iii) If a university desires to invite a professor of eminence working in another university to join it on grounds such as better facilities for research/teaching etc. the Commission may agree in such case to meet the entire salary payable to the professor concerned.



iv) If a university desires to invite as professor of eminence, an outstanding person working in an institution other than a university in India or in a university or institutions in a foreign country (provided he is an Indian national), the UGC may assist such universities also by providing funds to meet the difference in salary over and above the basic salary of Rs.2,000/- and allowances normally admissible and which the university itself should agree to pay.

F. Universities agreeing to participate in the scheme are requested to amend suitably their Statutes/Ordinances preferably in consultation with the Commission.

---