

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

AGENDA AND PROCEEDINGS

NO-129

6TH OCTOBER 1971

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MINUTES OF THE 129TH MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY
GRANTS COMMISSION HELD ON 6TH OCTOBER, 1971.

The following were present:

Professor D.S. Kothari	Chairman
Dr. A.S. Adke	Member
Smt. Indumati Chimanlal	"
Professor A.B. Lal	"
Professor Tapas Majumdar	"
Shri T.P. Singh	"
Shri M.R. Yardi	"
Shri R.K. Chhabra	Secretary

SECRETARIAT

Dr. R.C. Gupta	Additional Secretary
Dr. J.N. Kaul	Joint Secretary
Dr. S.K. Dasgupta	Development Officer
Shri S. Viswanath	"
Dr. G.S. Mansukhani	"
Shri I.C. Menon	"
Shri P.G.N. Nampoothri	Finance Officer

Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar attended the meeting by special invitation.

The Chairman mentioned that Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar resigned last month from the UGC membership on his relinquishing the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University (to join as Chairman of the Law Commission). Also, Dr. S. Dhawan (whose term was upto February 1972) who has been out of India since April 1971, and has not attended the last six meetings of the Commission, would now cease to be a member of the Commission. Action is being taken to fill the vacancies.

The Commission placed on record its sense of gratefulness and appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Commission by Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar and Dr. S. Dhawan.

Item No.1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 1st September 1971.

The minutes of the 128th meeting of the Commission held on 1st September 1971, already circulated, were confirmed.

p.t.o.

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

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

Arising out of Item 2(a)(15) the Commission desired that the Government of India be requested that the first para of the revised Regulation framed under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act may be re-worded as follows (with a view to clarifying that an institution under this clause is recognised by the UGC as "included in the University" and not as a "university"):

"No College shall be recognised by the University Grants Commission as included in the University concerned for the purpose of the UGC Act, 1956 unless it

- (i) is affiliated to, or forms a constituent member of, or is run directly as a University college by a university established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act and the statutes and regulations made thereunder;
- (ii) provides instructions upto a Bachelor's Degree or upto a Postgraduate Degree or for a Postgraduate Degree only or provides instructions for a Diploma Course of a duration of not less than one academic year and for which the minimum qualification for admission is a Bachelor's Degree; and
- (iii) is registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) or is a body corporate established or incorporated under a Central or State Act for the time being in force or is a trust with trustees being appointed and vested with legal powers and duties.

Any institution, recognised by the Commission under clause (f) of section(2) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, immediately before the commencement of these regulations shall, if it does not satisfy the requirements of clause (iii) of sub-section(I) take action to comply with such requirements within a period of three years of such commencement."

(b) This was noted.

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 1st September 1971.

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting held on 1st September 1971 (Appendix II)*.

Item No.4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1971-72 (upto 31st August, 1971).

This was noted.

Item No.5: To receive a note on the procedure for promotion and assessment in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

This was noted. The Commission desired that the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore be requested to send a note on the actual operation of the "promotions scheme" over the past five years indicating the number of promotions and subjects covered under the scheme.

Item No.6: To receive a note on the rules for Industrial Consultancy Work at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

This was noted. The Commission desired that detailed information about Consultancy Work undertaken by the Institute may be obtained.

Item No.7: To receive a note on the Maharashtra Universities (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

This was noted.

Item No.8: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the question of developing of "National Centres".

The Commission desired that the suggestion regarding "National Centres" may be referred to the Standing Committee on Centres of Advanced Study.

Item No.9: To receive the report on the implementation of various Cultural Exchange Programmes for the period 1.3.1971 to 31.8.1971.

This was noted. The Commission desired that an assessment of the cultural exchange programmes may be made with a view to further improve their effectiveness and utility.

Item No.10: To receive a note on the strengthening of college libraries - the scheme of 'Book Banks' in colleges.

This was noted.

Item No. 11: To consider the report of the committee appointed by the UGC to consider the question of extension of facilities for training in Library Science at the Postgraduate level.

The Commission desired that the comments of Dr.S.R. Ranganathan (a member of the Committee) on the report may be obtained, and the report printed and circulated to the universities.

Item No. 12: To consider the report of the committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Utkal University to start LL.M. course.

The Commission agreed to provide the following assistance to the Utkal University for starting the LL.M. Course on condition that the expenditure will be accommodated within the fourth plan allocation of the University and that the recommendations made by the committee are accepted by the University:

Recurring

1 Professor, 1 Reader and 2 Lecturers	For the period ending 1973-74.
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Non-Recurring

Library building including furniture	Rs. 3,00,000
Books and journals	Rs. 40,000
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	Rs. 3,40,000

Item No.13: To consider further a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, with regard to procedure for recognition of degrees by the universities.

The Commission was of the view that while it was for a university to determine the conditions of eligibility for admissions to the various courses of study of the university (as also the question of their relaxation in any individual case), it may be desirable to have some guidelines as regards the recognition of diplomas/degrees awarded by "non-university institutions", and desired that this may be discussed at a meeting of the UGC with the Standing Committee of the Inter-University Board of India.

Item No.14: To consider further the report of the Committee on Transport Economics and Transport Management appointed by the UGC.

The Commission desired that the comments received from the Planning Commission, Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare on the report of the Committee on Transport Economics and Transport Management may be considered by an expert committee. The report may be also circulated to the universities for their comments/proposals.

Item No.15: To consider the recommendations of the AICTE for the institut of one year postgraduate diploma course in Traffic Engineering at the Universities of Baroda and Roorkee.

This was postponed. (More details are to be obtained in regard to the proposed courses).

Item No.16:To consider the following proposals received from the Delhi University:-

- (i) Regarding rules to be followed by the Centre of Advanced Study in Botany for payment of honorarium to Visiting Fellows;
- (ii) For assistance for starting a college of Medical Science in Delhi from the academic year 1971-72;
- (iii) For the creation of a post of Reader in the Hindi Department;
- (iv) For the construction of hostels for non-academic staff of the affiliated colleges.

(i) The Commission was of the view that ordinarily the payment of honorarium to persons invited to deliver lectures in the departments which are Centres of Advanced Study should be on the same basis as for the other departments of the university; and that the UGC assistance towards such payments in the case of the Centres would not exceed that indicated in the "guidelines" for the purpose supplied by the Commission to the Centres.

(ii) The Commission noted that it has been decided to start a college of Medical Sciences by the Delhi University w.e.f. the academic year 1971-72. The setting up of a medical college with adequate hospital facilities required advance planning and preparatory work, and as this was not possible in the present case, the project would need special support and expert assistance. The Commission was not in a position to assist the College from its present funds. Additional funds would be required for this purpose to be made available to the UGC by the Central Government. The Commission desired that the college and the teaching hospital should be under the same management and that this matter may be taken up with the Ministry of Health, Government of India, and the University of Delhi.

(iii) The Commission noted that the University of Delhi had not provided for the post of a Reader in the Hindi Department within its "Fourth Plan allocations." In view of this the Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the University.

(iv) The Commission desired that this may be further examined and the matter brought up before the Commission.

Item No. 17:To consider the proposal of the Lady Shri Ram College for Women (University of Delhi) for the construction of additional hostel.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Lady Shri Ram College for Women for the construction of an additional hostel at an estimated cost of Rs. seven lakhs. The Commission's assistance would be on 75(UGC):25(College) basis.

Item No.18: To consider further a proposal from the Banaras Hindu University regarding introduction of Hindi as an alternative medium of education.

This was withdrawn as the matter was to be discussed with the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

Item No.19: To consider proposals from the Annamalai University for additional grants during the Fourth Plan period towards completion of (i) Guest House and Staff Quarters and (ii) Additional Research Laboratory at the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology.

The Commission agreed to provide an additional grant of Rs.2,41,000/- to the Annamalai University during the Fourth Plan period for the completion of Guest House and Staff Quarters and (ii) additional research laboratory at the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology.

Item No.20: To consider a proposal from the Rajasthan University for assistance for strengthening of the School of Law.

The Commission regretted its inability to provide additional assistance to the Rajasthan University for strengthening the School of Law in the current plan period.

Item No.21: To consider further a proposal from the Sri Venkateswara University for the creation of a post of Professor in Library Science.

The Commission regretted its inability to assist the Sri Venkateswara University for the post of Professor in Library Science in the current plan period.

Item No.22: To consider a letter from the Kerala University inviting the views of the Commission regarding the long term lease of the building for the Departments of Politics and Psychology constructed with the financial assistance provided by the UGC.

The Commission agreed to the transfer of the building under reference constructed with the assistance of the U.G.C., to the University College, Trivandrum, and to treat the expenditure incurred on the building as a grant to the college.

Item No.23: To consider a proposal from the Andhra University for further assistance for providing additional accommodation in the Department of Chemistry to meet the requirements of increased admissions.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Andhra University for assistance on 100% basis, outside the "Fourth Plan allocation" for providing additional accommodation of 7650 sq.ft., at an estimated cost of Rs.2.40 lakhs for the Department of Chemistry.

Item No.24: To consider the proposal of the Burdwan University for financial assistance for the construction of a Gymnasium.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Burdwan University for the construction of a gymnasium at an estimated cost of Rs.3,09,000/- and agreed to provide a grant not exceeding Rs.1,87,500/- for the purpose on the usual basis.

Item No.25: To consider the proposal of Shivaji University for the establishment of Health Centres.

It was agreed that the Shivaji University may be requested to send its proposal for the establishment of Health Centres along with estimates of expenditure for the Commission's consideration.

Item No.26: To consider further the proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for setting up of a Unit for Bio-physics in the Fourth Plan period.

The Commission agreed as a special case to the provision of an additional post of Professor(Rs.1100-1600) for the Bio-physics Unit at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. With regard to the other items, the Commission desired that these may be considered after the report of the Reviewing Committee has been considered.

Item No.27: To consider the question of inclusion of colleges which provide facilities for oriental degrees in the list of colleges prepared under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act.

It was agreed that this may be referred to an Expert Committee.

Item No.28: To consider further the question of providing assistance to the Schools of Social Work for the posts of Co-ordinator, Stenographer etc., sanctioned to enable them to formulate programmes of NSS by the end of 1973-74.

The Commission noted that as the National Service Scheme was not on a "permanent basis", the proposal that the post of Co-ordinator and other staff be created on a permanent basis could not be accepted. The posts under this scheme would be for the plan period, and the matter may be reviewed before the end of the Fourth Plan.

Item No.29: To consider the terms of conditions for exchange of junior research workers under Indo-Romanian Cultural Exchange Programme.

This was noted.

Item No. 30: To consider further the payment of **out-of-pocket allowance and transport charges to foreign visitors** under Cultural Exchange Programmes for the day of their departure to their respective countries.

The Commission desired that the practice followed by the Ministry of Education for payment of out-of-pocket allowance/transport charges to foreign visitors under the various Cultural Exchange Programmes be also followed by the UGC.

Item No.31: To consider the proposals of the Universities for enhancing the allocation of "unassigned grant" for 1971-72.

The Commission desired that this may be further examined and brought up again before the Commission at its next meeting.

Item No.32: To consider the proposal received from Colleges for participation in the College Science Improvement Programme..

The Commission considered the proposals received from the following four colleges for participation in the College Science Improvement Programme, and agreed to provide assistance indicated against each, spread over a period of three years:

<u>Name of the college</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Amount recommended</u>
D.N.R.College, Ehinavaram.	Andhra	Rs. 3,00,000
Serampore College, Serampore, Hooghly.	Calcutta	Rs. 2,70,000
Bangabasi College, Calcutta.	Calcutta	Rs. 3,00,000
D.A.V. College, Kanpur.	Kanpur	Rs. 3,00,000
	Total:	<u>Rs.11,70,000</u>

Item No.33: To consider certain establishment matters relating to UGC.

(i) It was agreed that, in accordance with usual practice in such cases, Dr. J.N. Kaul may be granted leave for the period he will be abroad(not exceeding 12 weeks).

(ii) It was agreed that a standing establishment committee consisting of Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar, Professor A.B. Lal, Finance Secretary and the Education Secretary, may be constituted. It was further agreed that the case of Dr. R.D. Deshpande, under reference, and the question of fixation of salary of the E.Os., and other pending cases, may be referred to the committee.

(iii) The Commission could not agree to the provision of residential telephones to the Branch Officers at this stage.

(iv) The Commission agreed to the purchase of an additional staff car and a three-wheeler scooter.

(v) This was noted.

Item No.34: To note the date and place for the next meeting of the UGC.

The next meeting of the Commission will be on Wednesday December 1, 1971. There will be no meeting in November.

The Chairman mentioned that the Federal Government of West Germany have invited a delegation of five Vice-Chancellors and the Secretary(UGC) to visit Germany for two to three weeks in October/November 1971. This has been approved by our Government. The Chairman said that he had also been invited; and it is likely he may join the delegation.

Item No.35: To receive revised estimates for 1971-72 and budget estimates for 1972-73 for the University Grants Commission under Plan.

The Commission desired that the revised estimates for 1971-72 and budget estimates for 1972-73 may be considered by a Committee consisting of the Chairman, Shri M.R. Yardi and Shri T.P. Singh, and then sent to the Government of India.

Item No.36: To receive a note on cases of students unrest for the period July-August 1971.

This was noted.

Item No.37: To receive the report of the Committee appointed to recommend the Block Grant to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the three year period 1971-72 to 1973-74.

This was noted. (The report is under the consideration of the Government of India).

Item No.38: To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Commission for examining the proposals of Colleges for the construction of teachers' hostels.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee which examined the proposals received from colleges for the construction of teachers' hostels and desired that these may be implemented keeping in view the availability of funds. The Commission further desired that fresh proposals for assistance to colleges for teachers' hostels outside the Fourth Plan ceiling may be invited during 1972-73.

Item No.39: To consider the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on English Language Teaching Summer Institutes for 1972 programme.

The Commission agreed that subject to the fulfilment of the conditions prescribed, the ELT Summer Institutes may be held in the following Universities during 1972:

1. Andhra University
2. Banaras Hindu University
3. Calcutta University
4. Calicut University
5. Dibrugarh University
6. Indore University
7. Karnatak University
8. Madurai University
9. Marathwada University
10. Meerut University
11. M.S. University of Baroda
12. Panjab University
13. Rajasthan University
14. Shivaji University
15. South Gujarat University
16. Utkal University

Item No.40: To consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Punjabi University, Patiala, for the introduction of post-M.Sc. courses (with applied bias).

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Punjabi University for introduction of post-M.Sc. courses with a distinctly practical content relevant to the present needs. To begin with the University may select one or two programmes to serve as a "pilot project". The Commission agreed that in view of the priority to be given to such projects, the UGC support in this case, and similar other cases, would be outside the usual "Fourth Plan allocations" to the universities.

Item No.41: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare with regard to organisation of Sri Aurobindo Memorial Lectures.

The Commission welcomed the proposal for organisation of Sri Aurobindo Memorial Lectures, beginning with 1972, and noted that Endowment of Rs. three lakhs would be made available to the Commission for the purpose. The Commission desired that a committee may be constituted to recommend names of persons for the Memorial Lectureships and to consider other relevant matters.

Item No.42: To consider a reference from the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, for improving facilities for receiving foreign students on their first arrival.

The Commission desired that this may be discussed with the Secretary ICCR and some university representatives.

Item No.43: To consider the proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for declaring the Institute of Sciences, Bombay as an Institution deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act.

The Commission took note of the views of the Bombay University and desired that the proposal may be referred to the UGC Standing Committee on new universities.

Item No.44: To consider the following proposals from the Banaras Hindu University:

- (i) For the improvement of watch and ward arrangement in the campus;
- (ii) For bifurcation of the Department of Arabic and Persian and for assistance towards the posts of a Reader in Arabic and a Lecturer each in Arabic and Persian;
- (iii) For creation of the posts of Professors and Readers in Applied Sciences at the Institute of Technology;
- (iv) For introduction of the two-year M.A. course in German.

(i) The Commission agreed to assist the Banaras Hindu University for improvement, as proposed, of the campus watch and ward arrangements, and desired that the quantum of assistance that may be made available to the University may be examined by a small committee with one or two experts and representatives of the Government of India. The Commission was not in favour of revising at this stage the grade of Chowkidars (which was at present the same in the universities of Banaras and Aligarh).

(ii) Consideration of this was postponed to a later meeting. In the meantime, the Commission desired further information may be obtained.

(iii) The Commission reiterated its earlier recommendation that it would be desirable that the posts of Professors and Readers under reference are instituted in the respective science departments of the University rather than in the Institute of Technology.

(iv) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for introduction of a two-year M.A. course in German subject to no additional grant being necessary for the purpose.

Item No.45: To consider the following proposals from the Aligarh Muslim University:

- (i) For sanction of an ad-hoc grant of Rupees twenty lakhs to meet the deficit of the hospital attached to the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College;

(ii) For additional funds required for completion of the building for the Centre of Advanced Study in History.

(i) The Commission desired that the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University to meet the deficit of the hospital attached to the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College be recommended to the Government of India.

(ii) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for additional funds of Rs.62,000 for the completion of the building for Centre of Advanced Study in History.

Item No.46: To consider proposals of the following Universities for the provision of Gymnasium:

- (i) Visva-Bharati
- (ii) Calicut University

(i) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Visva-Bharati for the provision of a gymnasium and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.50,000 for the purpose. The Commission noted that the expenditure for this would be met out of the allocation made by the Government of India under the N.S.O. programme.

(ii) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Calicut University for the construction of a gymnasium at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,65,000 and agreed to provide a grant not exceeding Rs.1,87,500 for the purpose on the usual basis.

Item No.47: To consider further a proposal from the Madurai University for assistance for starting of the Department of Sociology with special emphasis on Gandhian Technique outside the Fourth Plan allocation.

The Commission reiterated its earlier decision that assistance to the Madurai University for the department of sociology be accommodated within Fourth Plan allocation of the university.

Item No.48: To consider the following proposals from the Allahabad University:

- (i) For construction of a hostel for research scholars at the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science;
- (ii) For the creation of a post of Professor in the Department of Defence Studies.

(i) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Allahabad University for construction of first phase of a hostel for research scholars at the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Sciences at a cost of about Rs.30,000, and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.15,000 for the purpose, on the usual sharing basis.

(ii) The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Allahabad University for the creation of a post of Professor in the Department of Defence Studies.

Item No.49: To consider the proposal of the **SNET Women's University** for assistance towards the setting up of a Department of Continuing Education from the year 1971-72.

The Commission desired that assistance to the university for the programme of continuing education may be generally on the same pattern as approved for the M.S. University of Baroda.

Item No.50: To consider a proposal from the Bombay University for the establishment of a Department of Geology.

The Commission would prefer if the proposal could be taken up by the Bombay University in the Vth Plan, but agreed that it may be further discussed with the University.

Item No.51: To consider the proposals of Allahabad and Madras Universities for the revision of sharing basis towards the M.B.A. Courses.

The Commission regretted its inability to revise the present sharing basis of assistance to universities towards the M.B.A. courses.

Item No.52: To consider a proposal of the Andhra University for assistance towards the establishment of a postgraduate Department of Geography.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Andhra University for assistance towards the establishment of a postgraduate Department of Geography and agreed to provide assistance for the following w.e.f. 1973-74:

Professor	- one
Lecturer	- one
Cartographer	- one
Contingencies (Maps/Models etc.)	- Rs. 3,000 p.a.
Books & Equipment (N.R.)	- Rs.20,000/-

It was noted that the funds for this would be provided by the University within the overall "Fourth Plan allocation". The Commission further desired that the question of assistance to the University for the Department beyond Fourth Plan period may be further examined.

Item No. 53: To consider the proposal of the University of Jammu for assistance towards the establishment of a Law Department in the University.

In view of the bifurcation of the Jammu and Kashmir University on the recommendation of the Gajendragadkar Commission(1969) and the need for providing facilities for studies in Law in the State, the Commission agreed to assist the Jammu University for the establishment of a law department outside the Fourth Plan allocation. The Commission further desired that the requirements for this purpose may be assessed by a committee.

Item No. 54: To consider the proposal of Udai Pratap College, Varanasi(Gorakhpur University) for financial assistance beyond the Fourth Plan ceiling for the provision of additional teaching accommodation and reading rooms.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Udai Pratap College, Varanasi(Gorakhpur University) for the provision of additional teaching accommodation and reading rooms at an estimated cost of Rs.2,18,900 and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.1,45,333 for the purpose on the usual sharing basis.

Item No.55: To consider the proposals of the Maris Stella College, Vijayawada(Andhra University) for financial assistance beyond the fourth plan financial ceiling of Rs. three lakhs for a non-resident student centre and purchase of science equipment.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Maris Stella College, Vijayawada(Andhra University) for the construction of a non-resident student centre and provision of science equipment at a total estimated cost of Rs.1,30,000 and agreed to provide a grant of Rs. one lakh (Rs.70,000 (NRS) and Rs.30,000 (equipments) for the purpose on the usual basis.

Item No.56: To consider a proposal of Birla College of Science and Education, Calcutta for purchase of laboratory equipment and books.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Birla College of Science and Education, Calcutta for purchase of laboratory equipment and books & journals at an estimated cost of Rs.1,29,351/- and Rs.33,000/- respectively and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.1,21,763/- to the College on the usual sharing basis.

Item No.57: To consider a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the readjustment of the allocation for building projects.

The Commission regretted it could not accept the proposal of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, as the allocations for buildings under reference being parts of specific programmes, these could not be available if the programmes were not undertaken. The Commission desired that the matter be further discussed with the Institute.

Item No.58: To consider the question of filling up of teaching posts sanctioned to the Allahabad University.

The Commission was of the view that the teaching posts accepted by the Commission for the Allahabad University, as a part of the Fourth Plan development, were based on the recommendations of the Visiting Committee. The Commission desired that the recommendations of the Visiting Committee regarding specific subjects may be kept in view in instituting the professorships and other posts.

Item No.59: To consider a note on the proceedings of the meeting of the Committee to advise the UCC on the implementation of Summer Institute programme for 1972, held on August 16, 1971.

This was noted.

Item No. 60: To consider a note on the norms of expenditure for Summer Institutes, Seminars, Symposia, Conferences and Orientation Courses programme.

The Commission accepted the norms of expenditure for Summer Institutes, Seminars, Symposia, Conferences and Orientation Courses programme as indicated in Appendix III.

Item No. 61: To consider the question of inclusion of non-teaching employees of universities and educational institutions within the purview of industrial legislation.

The Commission desired that this may be brought up again before it along with the recommendations made by the National Commission on Labour in this regard.

Item No.62: To consider a proposal received from Sardar Patel University for holding a convention on organising and coordinating Hindi Research Centres of Non-Hindi States.

The Commission desired that this may be considered along with the proposals for conferences and seminars to be organised during the next year.

Item No.63: To consider the proposal of the U.P. Agricultural University, Nainital for assistance towards programmes of Adult Education.

The Commission agreed in principle to provide assistance to the U.P. Agricultural University, Nainital for programmes of Adult Education and desired that the proposal may be processed in the light of the guidelines.

Item No.64: To consider further the proposal from the Government of Bihar State for re-organisation of the KS Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya.

The Commission desired that this may be referred to the Standing Committee on new universities.

Item No.65: To consider further a reference from the University of Calcutta for payment of ad-hoc grants to recoup the loss incurred on account of disturbances, of property and equipment.

The Commission desired that the question of payment of ad-hoc grants to colleges which had suffered a loss on account of "disturbances" may be discussed with the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare. The

Commission after considering the relevant aspects of **the subject** felt that such grants may be provided by the State and the Central Governments, and not the U.G.C.

Item No.66: To consider further the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the Fourth Plan requirements of the Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani and the proposals for the development of bio-Science and the central instrumentation facility centre.

The Commission desired that this may be brought up again alongwith the recommendations of the Visiting Committee which assessed the IV Plan requirements of the Institute.

Item No.67: To consider the proposal from the Patna University for the construction of (i) Guest House-cum-International Students Hostel and (ii) Teachers' Club.

The Commission agreed to assist the Patna University with regard to the present proposal, and desired that the University may select either the project of a Guest House-cum-International Students Hostel or a Teachers' Club: The assistance would be within the "Fourth Plan allocation" of the University.

Item No.68: To consider the recommendation of the AICTE for the development of Postgraduate Courses in Engineering and Technical Education during the IV Plan period at the Roorkee University.

The Commission desired that the report of the review undertaken by the AICTE for the development of Postgraduate Courses in Engineering and Technological Education may be awaited.

Item No.69: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Poona University for assistance to the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute for completion of the Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Poona University for assistance to the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute for completion of the dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles and agreed to provide, outside the plan allocation, assistance of Rs. one lakh p.a. for a period of five years, to be shared equally between the UGC and the Government of Maharashtra. Grants on this account may be paid after the University has conveyed its acceptance of the recommendations of the Committee.

Item No.70: To consider the proposal of the University of Calcutta for assistance towards a professorship for encouraging the study of the Philosophy of Sri Aurobindo.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Calcutta University for a professorship for the study of the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo provided the expenditure is met within the Fourth Plan allocation to the university.

Item No.71: To consider the recommendation of the Committee appointed to review the staff strength (other than teachers) of the Colleges affiliated to Delhi University.

The Commission accepted the recommendation of the Committee appointed to review the strength of non-teaching staff of colleges affiliated to Delhi University.

Item No.72: To consider a proposal from St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry(Kerala University) for the development of postgraduate studies in science subjects.

The Commission desired that this may be further examined and brought up again.

Item No.73: To consider a proposal from the National Book Trust for participation of the UGC in the World Book Fair to be held in New Delhi in January-February 1972.

The Commission agreed that it may set up a pavilion at the World Book Fair to display the university publications. It was further agreed that a Committee may be set up to work out the relevant details in consultation with the NBT.

R.K. Chhabra
Secretary

D.S. Kothari
Chairman

NORMS FOR SUMMER INSTITUTES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS. REFRESHER/ORIENTATION COURSES ETC. FOR 1971.

Item	Six week programmes					Upto 4 week programmes, seminars, workshops, Refresher courses etc.	Conferences of Academic/ Professional Bodies.	
	Science subjects	English Language	Social science subjects	For Post-graduate science students	Orientation courses for New/Junior college teachers			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Board & lodging	i)Rs.8/-per participant per day (ppd) including services ii)Free lodging to be provided by host institution iii)Rs.4/- per day for hospitality (lunch, tea, coffee,etc) for each local participant. iv)Outstation academic staff - Free lodging and board with participants, otherwise DA at the rate of Rs.12/50.					Rs.10/-ppd	2/3rd of total approved expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000/- for national (All-India Conference and Rs.2,000/- for regional conferences.
2.	a. TA upto First Rail fare	Rs.12-50 for every 24 hours of journey or part there of during expenses journey.		Upto 3rd class (sleeper) railfare	Upto first class rail fare			
3.	Out-of-pocket allowance	Rs.2/-per participant per day					Rs.1/-ppd, Rs.2/-ppd	Nil

2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
4. Books							
a. Per participant	150@	100	100	50	Nil	Nil	
b. Reference library	1,000	500	1,000	500	1,000	Nil	
5. Laboratory supplies	3,000	Nil	Nil	2,000	Nil	Nil	
6. Academic Staff							
a. Number (Director included)	upto seven	upto seven	upto seven	upto seven	upto seven	-	
b. Honorarium							
i) 800				for	Director	Nil	
ii) 500 for each academic staff with specified limits						Nil	
7. Visiting Guest Lecturers							
i) Available for special/All India advanced institutes only						-	
ii) They should participate for not less than 2 - 3 weeks						-	
iii) They should not normally exceed half of the academic staff						-	
iv) They may be treated as part-time academic staff and honoraria paid to them in proportion to their work out of the provision in item 6 above, but should be accommodated within overall specified limit for honoraria for academic staff							
v) TA and DA will be met as per UGC rules							

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Field trips	Rs.1500 for biology only, and Rs.500/- each for chemistry and physics	Nil	Nil	Rs.500*	Nil	Nil
9. Miscellaneous contingencies office supplies etc.	Rs.1,500	Rs.1,500/-	Rs.1,500/-	Rs.1,500/-	Rs.1,500/-	15 p.c. of the approved estimates of TA & DA.
10. Secretarial, clerical, class IV Library Asstt., Medical Expenses etc.	Rs.1,500/-* (Rs.500/-for Mathematics only)	Rs.1,000/-	Rs.1,000/-	Rs.1,500/* (Rs.500/-for Mathematics only)	Rs.1,000/-	

@Rs.200/- per participant for advanced special/All India Institute

* For biology, chemistry and physics institutes only.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Date : Meeting
6th October 1971
Time : 10 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 1st September 1971.
- Item No. 2* : (a) To approve the action taken on certain matters;
.....
(b) To receive items of information.
- Item No. 3* : To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 1st September 1971.
- Item No. 4* : To receive the statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1971-72 (upto 31st August 1971).
- Item No. 5 : To receive a note on the procedure for promotion and assessment in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. P. 1-2.
- Item No. 6 : To receive a note on the rules for Industrial Consultancy Work at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. P. 3-5.
- Item No. 7 : To receive a note on the Maharashtra Universities (Amendment) Bill, 1970. P. 6.
- Item No. 8 : To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the question of developing of "National Centres". P. 7-12.
- Item No. 9 : To receive the report on the implementation of various Cultural Exchange Programmes for the period 1.3.1971 to 31.8.1971. P. 13-50.
- Item No. 10 : To receive a note on the strengthening of college libraries - the scheme of 'Book Banks' in colleges.
P. 51.

p.t.o.

- Item No. 11 : To consider the report of the committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the question of extension of facilities for training in Library Science at the Postgraduate level. P. 52-68.
- Item No. 12 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Utkal University to start LL.M. course. P. 69-76.
- Item No. 13 : To consider further a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, with regard to procedure for recognition of degrees by the Universities. P. 77.
- Item No. 14 : To consider further the report of the Committee on Transport Economics and Transport Management appointed by the University Grants Commission. P. 78-125.
- Item No. 15 : To consider the recommendations of the AKTE for the institution of one year postgraduate diploma course in Traffic Engineering at the Universities of Baroda and Roorkee. P. 126.
- Item No. 16 : To consider the following proposals received from the Delhi University:- P. 127.
- (i) Regarding rules to be followed by the Centre of Advanced Study in Botany, for payment of honorarium to Visiting Fellows; P. 128-129.
 - (ii) For assistance for starting a college of Medical Science in Delhi from the academic year 1971-72; P. 130-134.
 - (iii) For the creation of a post of Reader in the Hindi Department; P. 135.
 - (iv) For the construction of hostels for non-academic staff of the affiliated colleges. P. 136-138.
- Item No. 17 : To consider the proposal of the Lady Shri Ram College for women (University of Delhi) for the construction of additional hostel. P. 139.
- Item No. 18 : To consider further a proposal from the Banaras Hindu University regarding introduction of Hindi as an alternative medium of education. (withdrawn).

- Item No. 19 : To consider proposals from the Annamalai University for additional grants during the Fourth Plan period towards completion of (i) Guest House and Staff Quarters and (ii) Additional Research Laboratory, at the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology. P. 140-143.
- Item No. 20 : To consider a proposal from the Rajasthan University for assistance for strengthening of the School of Law. P. 144-145.
- Item No. 21 : To consider further a proposal from the Sri Venkateswara University for the creation of a post of Professor in Library Science. P. 146-148.
- Item No. 22 : To consider a letter from the Kerala University inviting the views of the Commission regarding the long term lease of the building for the Departments of Politics and Psychology constructed with the financial assistance provided by the UGC. P. 149.
- Item No. 23 : To consider a proposal from the Andhra University for further assistance for providing additional accommodation in the department of Chemistry to meet the requirements of increased admissions. P. 150-153.
- Item No. 24 : To consider the proposal of the Burdwan University for financial assistance for the construction of a Gymnasium. P. 154-155.
- Item No. 25 : To consider the proposal of Shivaji University for the establishment of Health Centres. P. 156-157.
- Item No. 26 : To consider further the proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for setting up of a Unit in Bio-Physics in the Fourth Plan period. P. 158-166.
- Item No. 27 : To consider the question of inclusion of Colleges which provide facilities for oriental degrees in the list of colleges prepared under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act. P. 167-168.
- Item No. 28 : To consider further the question of providing assistance to the Schools of Social Work for the posts of Co-ordinator, Stenographer etc., sanctioned to enable them to formulate programmes of NSS by the end of 1973-74. P. 169-170.
- Item No. 29 : To consider the terms and conditions for exchange of junior research workers under Ind-Romanian Cultural Exchange Programme, 1971-73. P. 171-172.

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- Item No. 30 : To consider further the payment of out-of-pocket allowance and transport charges to foreign visitors under Cultural Exchange Programmes for the day of their departure to their respective countries. P.173-176.
- Item No. 31 : To consider the proposals of the Universities for enhancing the allocation of unassigned grant for 1971-72. P. 177-179.
- Item No. 32 : To consider the proposals received from Colleges for participation in the College Science Improvement Programme. P. 180-187.
- Item No. 33 : To consider certain establishment matters relating to UGC. P.188-198
- Item No. 34 : To note the date and place for the next meeting of the UGC.

Any other items.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Date: Meeting:
Time: 6th October, 1971.
Place: 10 A.M.
UGC Office, New Delhi.

A G E N D A (Contd.)

- Item No.35 : To receive revised estimates for 1971-72 and budget estimates for 1972-73 for the University Grants Commission under Plan. (Page 199-201)
- Item No.36 : To receive a note on cases of student unrest for the period July - August 1971 (Page 202-211)
- Item No.37 : To receive the report of the committee appointed to recommend the Block Grant to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the three year period 1971-72 to 1973-74. (Page 212)
- Item No.38 : To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Commission for examining the proposals of Colleges for the construction of teachers' hostels. (Page 213-235)
- Item No.39 : To consider the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on English Language Teaching Summer Institutes for 1972 programme. (Page 236-242)
- Item No.40 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Punjabi University, Patiala, for the introduction of post -M.Sc. courses. (Page 243-245)
- Item No.41 : To consider the reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare with regard to organisation of Sri Aurbindo Memorial Lectures. (P.246-247)
- Item No.42 : To consider a reference from the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi for improving facilities for receiving foreign students on their first arrival. (P.248-249)

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- Item No.43 : To consider the proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for declaring the Institute of Sciences, Bombay as an Institution deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act (P.250-251)
- Item No.44 : To consider the following proposals from the Banaras Hindu University:-(P.252)
- (i) For the improvement of watch and ward arrangement in the Campus. (P.253-257)
- (ii) For bifurcation of the Department of Arabic and Persian and for assistance towards the posts of a Reader in Arabic and a Lecturer each in Arabic and Persian: (P.258-259)
- (iii) For creation of posts of Professors and Readers in Applied Sciences at the Institute of Technology: (P.260)
- (iv) For introduction of the two-year M.A. course in German. (P.261-262)
- Item No.45 : To consider the following proposals from the Aligarh Muslim University:-(P.263)
- (i) For sanction of an ad hoc grant of Rs. 10 lakhs to meet the deficit of the hospital attached to the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College: (P.264-269)
- (ii) For additional funds required for completion of the building for the Centre of Advanced Study in History. (P.270-271)
- Item No.46 : To consider proposals of the following Universities for the provision of Gymnasiums (P.272)
- (i) Visva-Bharati; (P.273)
- (ii) Calicut University (P.274-275)
- Item No.47 : To consider further a proposal from the Madurai University for assistance for starting of the Department of Sociology with special emphasis on Gandhian Technique outside the Fourth Plan allocation. (P.276-277)

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- Item No.48 : To consider the following proposals from the Allahabad University. (P.278)
- (i) For construction of a hostel for research scholars at the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science. (P.: 279)
- (ii) For the creation of a post of Professor in the Department of Defence Studies. (P. 280-281)
- Item No.49 : To consider the proposal of the SNTD Women's University for assistance towards the setting up of a Department of Continuing Education from the year 1971-72. (P.282-285)
- Item No.50 : To consider a proposal from the University of Pombay for the establishment of a department of Geology. (P.286-287)
- Item No.51 : To consider the proposals of Allahabad and Madras Universities for the revision of sharing basis towards the M.B.A. Courses. (P.288-290)
- Item No.52 : To consider a proposal of the Andhra University for assistance towards the establishment of a postgraduate Department of Geography. (.291-292)
- Item No.53 : To consider a proposal of the University of Jammu for assistance towards the establishment of a Law Department in the University. (P.293-294)
- Item No.54 : To consider the proposal of Udai Pratap College Varanasi(Gorakhpur University) for financial assistance beyond the Fourth Plan ceiling for the provision of additional teaching accommodation and reading rooms. (P.295-296)
- Item No.55 : To consider the proposals of the Maris Stella College, Vijayawada (Andhra University) for financial assistance beyond the fourth plan financial ceiling of Rs.three lakhs for a non-resident student centre and purchase of science equipment. (P.297-298)
- Item No.56 : To consider a proposal of Birla College of Science and Education, Calcutta, for purchase of laboratory equipment and books. (P.299-300)
- Item No.57 : To consider a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the readjustment of the allocation for building projects. (P.301-304)

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- Item No.58 : To consider the question of filling up of teaching posts sanctioned to the Allahabad University. (P.305-307)
- Item No.59 : To consider a note on the proceedings of the meeting of the Committee to advise the UGC on the implementation of Summer Institute Programme for 1972, held on August 16, 1971. (P.308-316)
- Item No.60 : To consider a note on the ~~norms~~^{norms} of expenditure for Summer Institutes, Seminars, Symposia, Conferences and Orientation courses programme (P.317-323)
- Item No.61 : To consider the question of inclusion of non-teaching employees of universities and educational institutions within the purview of industrial legislation. (P.324-329).

Confidential

University Grants Commission

Date Meeting : 6th October 1971
Time 10.00 A.M.
Place U.G.C. Office, New Delhi.

Agenda (Contd.)

- Item No. 62: To consider a proposal received from Sardar Patel University for holding a Convention on organising and coordinating Hindi Research Centres of Non-Hindi States. P. 330-331.
- Item No. 63: To consider the proposal of the U.P. Agricultural University, Nainital for assistance towards programmes of Adult Education. P. 332-335.
- Item No. 64: To consider further the proposal from the Government of Bihar State for reorganisation of the KS Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya. P. 336
- Item No. 65: To consider further a reference from the University of Calcutta for payment of ad-hoc grants to recoup the loss incurred on account of disturbances, of property and equipment. P. 337-348.
- Item No. 66 : To consider further the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the 4th Plan requirements of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani and the proposals for the development of bio-Science and the central instrumentation facility centre. P. 349-376.
- Item No. 67: To consider the proposal from the Patna University for the construction of (i) Guest House-cum-International Students Hostel, and (ii) Teachers' Club. P. 377-378.
- Item No. 68: To consider the recommendations of the AICTE for the development of Postgraduate Courses in Engineering and Technical Education during the IV Plan period at the Roorkee University. P. 379-383.
- Item No. 69: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Poona University for assistance to the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute for completion of the Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles. P. 384-393.
- Item No. 70: To consider the proposal of the University of Calcutta for assistance towards a professorship for encouraging the study of the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo. P. 394.

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- Item No. 71 : To consider the recommendation of the Committee appointed to review the staff strength (other than teachers) of the Colleges affiliated to Delhi University.
- Item No. 72 : To consider a proposal from St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry. (Kerala University) for assistance for development of postgraduate studies in Basic sciences.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MINUTES OF THE 128th MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY
GRANTS COMMISSION HELD ON 1st SEPTEMBER 1971.

The following were present:

Professor D.S. Kothari	-	Chairman
Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar	-	Member
Smt. Indumati Chimanlal	-	"
Professor Tapas Majumdar	-	"
Shri T.P. Singh	-	"
Shri M.R. Yardi	-	"
Shri R.K. Chhabra	-	Secretary

SECRETARIAT

Dr. R.C. Gupta	-	Additional Secretary
Dr. R.D. Deshpande	-	Joint Secretary
Dr. J.N. Kaul	-	Joint Secretary
Dr. S.K. Dasgupta	-	Development Officer
Shri S. Viswanath	-	" "
Dr. G.S. Mansukhani	-	" "
Shri I.C. Menon	-	" "
Shri P.G.N. Nampoothri	-	Finance Officer

Item No. 1 : To receive the minutes of the meeting of the
Commission held on 4th August 1971.

The minutes of the 127th meeting of the Commission held on
4th August 1971, already circulated, were confirmed.

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

(b) To receive items of information.

(a) The Commission approved the action on items listed
in Appendix I+.

(b) This was noted. It was suggested that the Commission
may organise a small number of (year-round) training courses,
in collaboration with the IITs and National Laboratories, for
the training of Laboratory technicians.

Item No. 3 : To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 4th August 1971.

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting held on 4th August 1971 (Appendix II)+.

Item No. 4 : To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1971-72 (upto 31st July 1971).

This was noted.

Item No. 5: To receive a note on cases of Students' Unrest for the period from April 1971 to June 1971.

This was noted.

Item No.6: To receive a note on the working of the Commonwealth Foundation sent by the Indian High Commission in UK to the Ministry of Education in the Government of India.

This was noted. In this connection it was suggested that the Commonwealth Foundation may be approached to assist the following two schemes:

- (1) Commonwealth Conference (to be held in India) and Exhibition, on the educational value and use of scientific toys, models, science kits and science exhibitions.
- (2) Conference on "Science Workshops" for universities/ colleges and training of technicians etc. (This title has been added subject to approval by the Commission members).

Item No.7: To receive a note on the award of Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships and Scholarships for the year 1971-72.

This was noted.

Item No.8: To receive a note on the award of International Scholarships for advance study and research in Indian Universities as part of the Programme of Celebration of the International Education Year - 1970.

The Commission noted that any awards under the scheme which have not been availed of by the end of August 1971, will be treated as cancelled.

+ Not enclosed.

p.t.o.

Item No.9: To receive a note on workers University and workers Education in Yugoslavia.

This was noted. It was suggested this may also be placed before the Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors for information.

Item No.10: To receive a note on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on "Centre State Relationships".

This was noted.

Item No.11: To receive a note on the selection of National Associates by the Advisory Committee.

The Commission accepted the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee regarding award of National Associateships as given at Appendix III to the minutes.

Item No.12: To receive a note on the progress of the scheme regarding the establishment of "Student Study Centres".

This was noted. The Commission desired that a note on the progress of the scheme of the student study centres may be placed before the Commission.

Item No.13: To consider recommendations/suggestions of the Third National Conference of Scientists, Technologists and Educationists.

In this connection the Commission's attention was also invited to the note placed before it at its meeting held on 2nd July 1971 (Item No.51) regarding the support for scientific research in the universities. The Commission endorsed generally the recommendations made by the 'COST' relating to higher education and research. It was noted that several of the recommendations were already incorporated in the UGC programmes.

Item No.14: To receive the main observations and recommendations of the report on Technical Manpower in the Seventies of the Sub-Group on Manpower of the Directorate of Manpower, Ministry of Home Affairs.

This was noted.

Item No.15: To consider the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Seminars, Symposia, Conferences, Workshops, Refresher Courses and Orientation Courses etc. held on 12th July 1971 for the implementation of the programme during 1971-72.

The Commission approved the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee regarding holding of seminars/symposia as per p.t.o.

Appendix IV to the minutes. It was noted that support for them would be on the basis of the norms adopted by the Commission. The Commission desired that a note on the norms of expenditure for summer institutes/seminars/symposia/conferences and orientation programme may be placed at the next meeting of the Commission.

Item No.16: To consider the proposal of the Ministry of Education & S.W. to reserve seats at the Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay University, for students from the Gujarat State.

It was agreed that this may be further discussed with the Bombay University and the Maharashtra Government and the matter brought up again before the Commission.

Item No.17: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education & S.W. for extending the scheme of Visiting Studentships to cover the affiliated colleges.

The Commission desired that the universities while sending proposals for Visiting Studentships - within the allocation already agreed to - may also include proposals from affiliated colleges.

Item No.18: To consider the report of the Expert Committee to examine the development proposals for Science departments of Jabalpur University for the Fourth Plan period.

The Commission desired that the report may be discussed with the State Government/University with a view to ensure that adequate facilities were provided, and duplication avoided, as regards development of postgraduate studies and research.

Item No.19: To consider the proposal of the Jabalpur University to name the Professorship in Law as "Pandit Kunji Lal Dubey, Professor of Law".

The Commission desired that this may be discussed with the Vice-Chancellor in the first instance.

Item No.20: To consider a proposal from the Government of Mysore for the construction of an International Students House at Bangalore.

The Commission felt that the concept of an "International Students Hostel" needed further examination, and desired that the question, as also that of sharing of cost between University/State Government/Centre(ICCR) may be examined and the matter brought up again.

Item No.21: To consider the following proposals of the Mysore University:

- (i) For assistance towards the extension of the University Library Building at an estimated cost of Rs.5,58,000/-;
- (ii) For assistance towards the setting up of an Institute of Jainological Studies in connection with the celebration of the 2,500th Nirvana Day of Lord Mahavira;
- (iii) For the construction of a Gymnasium.

(i) The Commission desired that the Mysore University may be requested to indicate if the expenditure (whole or in part) on the proposed extension of the University Library Building could be accommodated within the "Fourth Plan allocations". After receiving the views of the University the matter may be placed before the UGC Standing Committee on Library Development.

(ii) The Commission desired that the proposal of the Mysore University for an Institute of Jainological Studies may be recommended to the Government of India for assistance as part of the celebrations of the 2,500th Nirvana Day of Lord Mahavira for which funds may be provided by the Government of India.

(iii) The Commission agreed to assist the Mysore University for the construction of a Gymnasium in accordance with the usual norms.

Item No.22: To consider the proposal of Aligarh Muslim University for extending the benefit of 1966-71 revision of salary scales to the professional assistants in the University Library.

The Commission after considering the relevant aspects of the case regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the revision of scale of pay of professional assistants.

Item No.23: To consider again the proposal of the Calcutta University for a special grant for the purchase and installation of Siemens Electron Microscope for the Department of Pure Physics.

This was withdrawn because in the light of the Commission's resolution No. 23(1)(a) dated 2nd July 1971 certain further information has been called for, from Calcutta University.

Item No.24: To consider the proposal of the University of Madras for further assistance towards the scheme of Catalogues Catalogorum.

The Commission accepted in principle to support the scheme of "Catalogues Catalogorum" of the University of Madras and p.t.o.

desired that the question of quantum and period of assistance may be examined by an expert committee.

Item No.25:To consider the proposal of Poona University for assistance to the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute for completion of the Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles.

The Commission agreed in principle to support the proposal of the Poona University for assistance towards the completion of the Dictionary of Sanskrit on historical principles for a period of five years, and desired that an expert committee may go into the question of quantum of assistance required for the purpose. It was also agreed that a reference be made to the State Government to ensure that the scheme would be continued after the Commission's assistance ceases(at the end of a period of five years)..

Item No.26:To consider a proposal of the Dibrugarh University for undertaking a study on Chinese politics and foreign policy.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Dibrugarh University.

Item No.27:To consider the proposal of Andhra Lutheran College of Education, Guntur (Andhra University) for financial assistance towards the construction of library, laboratory and NRSE buildings, for development of Teachers Training Programme.

In view of the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, the Commission agreed to provide Rs. 50,000 towards the construction of library, laboratory and NRSE buildings for development of Teachers Training Programme in the Andhra Lutheran College of Education, Guntur.

Item No.28:To consider further the request of Bihar University for additional grant(NR) for the Printing Press of the University.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Bihar University for additional expenditure of Rs. 2.10 lakhs, UGC share at 2/3rd being Rs.1.40 lakhs towards printing press of the University, provided that the amount could be made available within the "Fourth Plan allocations" to the University.

Item No.29:To consider the proposal of the JMJ College for Women, Tenali (Andhra University) for financial assistance towards extension of library block beyond the ceiling of Rs. three lakhs.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the JMJ College for Women, Tenali (Andhra University) for the construction of library

building and agreed to provide a grant of Rs. 54,127/- on the usual sharing basis beyond the Fourth Plan ceiling of Rs. three lakhs.

Item No.30:To consider the proposals of the College of Fine Arts, Mysore (Mysore University) for the construction of (a) Lecture Theatre, and (b) Teachers' Hostel.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the College of Fine Arts, Mysore for the construction of a Lecture Theatre at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,06,000 and agreed to provide a grant of Rs. 70,666 for the purpose, on the usual sharing basis.

Item No.31:To consider the request of the Teresian College, Nazarbad (Mysore University) for a special grant of Rs. one lakh beyond the Fourth Plan ceiling of Rs. three lakhs for the construction of a Women's Hostel.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Teresian College, Nazarbad (Mysore University) for the construction of a Women's Hostel at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,08,892 and agreed to provide a grant of Rs. 3,81,669 for the project on the usual sharing basis.

Item No.32:To consider a proposal received from Vivekananda College, Madras (Madras University) for financial assistance for the development of its postgraduate department of Chemistry during the Fourth Plan period.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Vivekananda College, Madras (Madras University) and agreed to provide additional grant, as detailed below, for the development of its postgraduate department of Chemistry during the Fourth Plan period:

<u>Department of Chemistry</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>UGC's Share</u>	<u>College Share</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Equipment	44,000	33,000	11,000
Books & Journals	16,000	12,000	4,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL:	<u>60,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>

Item No.33:To consider the proposal of the Miranda House (Delhi University) for the construction of quarters for the teaching and non-teaching staff.

The Commission agreed to assist the Miranda House (Delhi University) for the construction of eight units for class IV employees, two units for Warden's House; and a Teachers Hostel (the hostel at a cost not exceeding Rs. three lakhs).

Item No.34:To consider proposals received from colleges for participation in the College Science Improvement Programme.

The Commission accepted the proposals received from the following Colleges invited to participate in the "College Science Improvement Programme", and agreed to provide assistance, as indicated below, over a period of three years:

1. Andhra Christian College,
Guntur (Andhra University) - Rs. 3,00,000
2. Hindu College, Guntur
(Andhra University) - Rs.1,60,000
3. Khalsa College, Amritsar
(Guru Nanak University) - Rs.2,00,000
4. Shibsagar College, Jaysagar
(Dibrugarh University) - Rs.2,30,000

Item No.35:To consider programme for "Examination Reforms" for which support may be provided by the Commission.

The Commission attached great importance to the subject of "Examination Reforms" in the universities; and desired that this may be discussed at the meeting of the Vice-Chancellors' Advisory Committee, and the matter brought up again before the Commission.

Item No.36:To consider a note on the implementation of the Programme of Summer Institutes in English Language Teaching and the recommendations made at the Evaluation Conference of Directors of the ELT Summer Institutes held on July 26-28, 1971.

This was noted.

Item No.37:To consider the question of assistance to Central Universities for the construction of houses for Class IV staff.

The Commission desired that this may be further discussed with the representatives of the Central Universities and the matter brought up again before the Commission after taking into account the availability of funds.

Item No. 38: To consider the question of providing Assembly Halls in Colleges of the University of Delhi.

The Commission was of the view that the capacity of assembly halls for colleges should not generally exceed 500. The Commission felt that taking into account the availability of funds and the relative priority of assembly halls it may not be possible to provide UGC assistance for assembly halls in the current Plan period. In this connection the Commission noted the recent reference from the Government of India that construction of new buildings should be restricted in view of the difficult financial situation. The Commission further noted that in view of all these considerations, it may not be possible to provide assistance to the Banaras Hindu University for its large auditorium project.

Item No. 39: 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 in New Delhi on Wednesday, 6th October, 1971.

Item No. 40: To receive the report on the investigation of the cashewnut plantations in Garo Hills by the Union Christian College, Barapani (Gauhati University).

This was noted. It was felt that a further study of the problem with expert assistance (botanists and agricultural scientists) would be of real value.

Item No. 41: To consider the proceedings of the sixth meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on Social Work Education and Training held on 3rd July 1971.

It was noted that the action on the recommendations of the Committee will be reported to the Commission from time to time.

Item No. 42: To consider a note from the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare on the increase in the number of research fellowships for Ph.D. work in Engineering/Technology at University Institutions.

The Commission desired that the proposal for increase in the number of research fellowships be referred to the UGC Standing Committee on Engineering Education. It was noted that the number of fellowships depends on the availability of facilities and also on how the available resources are to be distributed between the different faculties (depending on relative priorities in terms of national needs).

Item No.43: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal received from the Orissa Government for the establishment of an Institute of Physics at Bhubaneswar.

The Commission generally agreed with the report of the committee and the concept of a quality institute for physics within university framework, as outlined by the committee. The Commission desired that a phased programme, keeping in view the provision of resources by the State Government, may be prepared by the State Government in consultation with the universities concerned. The quantum of UGC assistance may be determined by the Commission in the light of the phased programme.

Item No.44: To consider a proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for the construction of a boundary wall around the University land outside the campus and adjacent to the DIW Road.

The Commission desired that the proposal may be further examined and brought up again.

Item No.45: To consider the proposal from the Aligarh Muslim University for starting postgraduate courses in the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh.

The Commission desired that the starting of postgraduate courses in Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University, may await the decision of the Government of India with regard to provision of funds for the maintenance of the Hospital attached to the Medical College.

Item No.46: To consider the following proposals of the Delhi University:

- (i) For the creation of a post of Reader in the Department of Chinese Studies;
- (ii) For allotment of land for the Law Centre(Evening) of the University;
- (iii) Regarding deputation of teachers from the University and its affiliated colleges abroad with assistance from Ford Foundation;
- (iv) Establishment of a Women's College by Delhi Administration affiliated to Delhi University.

(i) The Commission agreed to the provision of a post of Reader in the Department of Chinese Studies by conversion of one of the existing posts of lecturers.

(ii) The Commission agreed to support the proposal of the University of Delhi for allotment of land measuring three acres at Lodhi Road for the construction of academic buildings.

(iii) It was noted that the number of persons selected by the University to go abroad this year under the scheme of Ford Foundation assistance is very much larger than in the previous years. The Commission desired that the University be requested to arrange the list under two priorities, the first priority to include about (say) ten names (and indicating the specific purpose of the visits). Further, a committee may be appointed to consider the list/proposal received from the University before recommending it to the Government for clearance.

(iv) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for the establishment of a Women's College sponsored by the Delhi Administration with effect from the current academic year.

Item No.47: To consider the proposal of Rajdhani College, New Delhi (Delhi University) for payment of grant for acquiring land for the construction of building allotted by the DDA on concessional rates.

The Commission regretted its inability to provide assistance to the Rajdhani College, New Delhi, for acquiring land at the rates as suggested by the Delhi Development Authority.

Item No.48: To consider the proposal of the Poona University for organising a law seminar.

The Commission agreed to support the proposal of the Poona University for organising a seminar on legal education within the norms prescribed by the U.G.C.

Item No.49: To consider a proposal received from the Andhra University for starting a department of Human Genetics and Physical Anthropology and to receive assistance from the German Research Council to undertake collaborative research programmes.

The Commission accepted in principle the proposal of the Andhra University for starting a department of Human Genetics and Physical Anthropology. As regards the quantum of assistance to be made available to the University the Commission desired that this may be examined by an expert committee.

Item No.50: To consider the proposal received from the University of Calcutta for a grant of Rs. 15,000 towards the publication of proceedings of the seminar on Paleopalynology and Indian Stratigraphy.

The Commission agreed to provide a grant of Rs.15,000 to the Calcutta University towards the publication of proceedings p.t.o.

of the seminar on Paleopalynology and Indian Stratigraphy.

Item No.51: To consider further the question of assistance to Bhopal University and AP Singh University, Rewa for development programmes for the Fourth Plan period.

It was agreed that the proposal may be further discussed with the State Government.

Item No.52: To consider the proposal of the Degree College, Niwari (AP Singh University) for construction of a men's hostel.

It was agreed that an officer of the Commission may visit the Degree College, Niwari, and report to the Commission with regard to the need of a men's hostel.

Item No.53: To consider the proposal of the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, for organising an International Conference of linguists in India.

The Commission felt that it would be desirable at this stage if a conference is organised by the Central Institute of Indian Languages at the national level in the first instance, rather than the proposed international conference. The question of an International conference could be considered later. The Commission agreed that TA/DA of the university participants to the national conference would be met by the Commission.

Item No.54: To consider a note on the implementation of the summer institute programme and the norms of expenditure for the operation in six-week summer institutes and orientation courses of fresh/junior college teachers to be held in 1971.

This was noted. Please see Item No.15.

Item No.55: To receive the aide memoire of discussions held between the representatives of the Government of India and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) during their visit to India between 9th - 13th August 1971.

This was noted.

Item No.56: To consider certain establishment matters relating to UGC - Purchase of a new Ambassador staff car for the Commission in place of the existing staff car No.DID 2295.

The Commission agreed to the purchase of an Ambassador car in lieu of the existing staff car No.DID 2295.

Item No.57: To consider the request of the Ranchi University for a suitable grant for the organisation of a Centennial Symposium on S.C. Roy and Hundred Years of Indian Anthropology in November 1971.

It was agreed that this may be further discussed with the ICSSR and brought up again before the Commission.

Item No.58: To consider the proposal of the University of Kerala for assistance towards starting the diploma course in Journalism.

The Commission desired that this may be referred to an expert committee for advice.

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R.K. Chhabra
Secretary

D.S. Kothari
Chairman

PHYSICS

S.No. Names recommended for award of National Associateship

1. Dr. Rama Prasad,
Asstt. Prof. of Solid State Physics,
Agra University
2. Dr. O.N. Srivastava,
Lecturer,
Banaras Hindu University.
3. Dr. S.N. Behera,
Berhampur University
4. Dr. K.N. Goswami,
Reader in Physics,
Jammu University,
5. Dr. G. Bhamati,
Reader,
Madras University
6. Dr. T.M. Haridasan,
Lecturer,
Madurai University
7. Dr. S.M. Prasad,
Lecturer,
Ranchi University
8. Dr. R.K. Satpathy,
Reader,
Sambalpur University,
Sambalpur
9. Dr. A.V. Narlikar,
Prof. & Reader of the Deptt. of Physics,
Shivaji University
10. Dr. S. Guha,
Lecturer,
Vikram University
11. Dr. S. Ahmed,
Lecturer,
Birla Instt. of Technology & Science,
Pilani.

12. Dr. A. Selvarajan,
Technical Assistant,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore
13. Dr. Jawad Hussain Naqvi,
Reader in Physics,
Aligarh Muslim University

CHEMISTRY

1. Dr. Satyanarayana Devalraju,
Lecturer,
Andhra University
2. Dr. Chittoor Philip Josnua,
Reader,
Kerala University
3. Dr. C.L. Sharma,
Lecturer,
Roorkee University,
4. Dr. S.P. Damerjee,
Assistant Professor,
Saugar University
5. Dr. Hanuman Prasad Tiwari,
Assistant Professor,
Birla Institute of Technology & Science,
Pilani.
6. Dr. S.K. Paknikar,
Reader in Organic Chemistry,
Bombay University
7. Dr. A.L.J. Rao,
Lecturer in Chemistry,
Panjab University
8. Dr. K.S.R. Krishna Mohan Rao,
Lecturer,
Osmania University

BOTANY

1. Dr. K.R. Mantha,
Lecturer,
Andhra University,
Waltair
2. Shri Pranjit Sarma
Lecturer,
Burdwan University

3. Dr. N. Sankhla,
Reader,
Jodhpur University.
4. Dr. B.D. Sharma,
Lecturer,
Jodhpur University

ZOOLOGY

1. Dr. V. Chari,
Sr. Lecturer,
Invertebrate ~~Endocrinology~~,
Marathwada University
2. Dr. Bonny Pile,
Lecturer,
MS University of Baroda
3. Dr. Gyanendra Nath,
Lecturer,
Allahabad University
4. Dr. G. Majumdar,
Lecturer in Zoology,
Burdwan University.

MATHEMATICS

1. Dr. K.M. Rangaswamy,
Reader,
Madurai University.
2. Dr. Vasanti N. Bhat,
Reader,
CAS In Mathematics,
Bombay University
3. Dr. Sree Nivasulu Vadhi,
Lecturer,
Poona University
4. Dr. J.C. Pant,
Assistant Professor,
Birla Institute of Technology & Science,
Pilani

STATISTICS

1. Dr. M. Sreehari,
Lecturer,
Mysore University

GEOLOGY

1. Shri Soom Krishan Shah,
Lecturer,
Jammu University
2. Dr. P.K. Rajendran Nair,
Lecturer,
Kerala University
3. Dr. C. Sudarsana Raju,
Lecturer in Geology,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad

GEOCHEMISTRY

1. Dr. Jiba Mitra Ganguly,
Assistant Professor,
Birla Institute of Technology & Science,
Pilani

BIO-CHEMISTRY

1. Dr. R. Kaleyea Raj,
Lecturer,
Kerala University,
Trivandrum
2. Dr. D.J. Jayaraman,
Reader in Bio-Chemistry,
Madurai University
3. Dr. C. Bhaskar Harinath,
Associate Prof. of Bio-Chemistry,
Nagpur University,
Mahatma Gandhi College of
Medical Sciences,
PO Sevagram

PHARMACOLOGY

1. Dr. D. Visweswaram,
Reader in Pharmacy,
Andhra University.

ENGINEERING

1. Dr. D. Krishnamurthy,
Assistant Professor,
MA College of Technology,
Bhopal University

2. Dr. Chandra Shekhar Sharma,
Associate Professor in Mechanical Engineering,
BITS., Pilani
3. Dr. T.L.S. Rao,
Assistant Prof. in Mechanical Engineering,
Birla Institute of Technology & Science,
Pilani
4. Dr. G.R. Govinda Raju,
Assistant Professor in High Voltage Engineering,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore
5. Dr. A. Sridharan,
Assistant Professor,
Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore
6. Dr. B.Satyanarayana,
Reader,
Roorkee University,
Roorkee
7. Dr. Bhagabat Jena,
Lecturer,
RE College,
Sambalpur
8. Dr. K.T. Krishnaswamy,
Professor of Structural Engineering,
Shivaji University,
Kolhapur

GEOPHYSICS

1. Dr. D.V. Radha Krishna Murthy,
Associate Lecturer in Geophysics,
Andhra University

AGRICULTURE

1. Dr. A.S. Sohi,
Assistant Entomologist,
Panjab Agricultural University,
Ludhiana
2. Dr. J.L. Minocha,
Cytogeneticist,
Panjab Agricultural University,
Ludhiana

NUTRITION

1. Shri Usha Chandrasekher,
Professor of Nutrition,
Madras University

METALLURGY

1. Dr. Rama Rao Palle,
Reader,
Banaras Hindu University

MICRO-BIOLOGY

1. Dr. Guru Prasad Sulebele,
Reader in Micro-biology,
Bombay University

HISTORY

1. Dr. Madhu Sen,
Lecturer,
Jammu University

ENGLISH

1. Dr. H.N. Gohain,
Lecturer,
Gauhati University

REGIONAL
LANGUAGES

1. Shri Syed M.S. Aliquadri,
Lecturer in Persian,
Calcutta University

ECONOMICS

1. Dr. Vinod Anand,
Lecturer,
Allahabad University
2. Dr. Rambaboo Misra,
Lecturer in Economics,
TRS College, Rewa

3. Shri Vinod Chandra Sinha,
Reader,
Economics Department,
APS University,
Rewa
4. Shri K.G. Shukla,
Professor of Economics,
SV Arts College,
Ahmedabad.
5. Dr. D.S. Sreekantaradhya,
Lecturer,
Mysore University
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6. Dr. M. Madaikh,
Reader,
Mysore University
7. Dr. C.S. Mishra,
Prof. of Economics,
Ravi Shankar University
8. Shri Himatbhai Gomanbai Patel,
Lecturer,
Arts College,
Sardar Patel University
9. Shri Jawaharlal Kaul,
Assistant Professor of Economics,
Panjab Agricultural University.

Appendix IV to UGC Minutes
dated 1st September 1971
(Item No. 15).

Recommendations of the Advisory Committee for
holding Seminars, Symposia, Conferences, Workshops,
Refresher Courses etc. during 1971-72.

S.No.	University	Titles of the project
1.	Bihar University	Conferences of the Indian History
2.	Calcutta University	Seminars on 'Philosophy of Evolution
3.	Jawaharlal Nehru University (ISIS, New Delhi)	Workshop on International Relations for three years 1971-72 and 1973.
4.	Kerala University	Annual conference of the India association for Management Development
5.	Mysore University	Seminar on Contemporary Indian Drama
6.	Poona University	Symposium on Urological Problems in India
7.	Rajasthan University	Symposium on Reconstruction Surgery of Nose
8.	Visva Bharati	Symposium on Recent trends in Solvent Extraction Chemistry
9.	Kerala University	First Annual Conference of Dravidian Linguistics
10.	Banaras Hindu University	Third Annual Conference of the Nuclear Medicine of India
11.	Meerut University	Refresher course in Political Science
12.	Rajasthan University	Refresher Course in Sociology
13.	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	Seminar on Buddhist Logic and its relation to other Indian Schools of Logic

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 6th October '71.

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

- (1) Grant-in-aid to the University of Delhi for continuation of the special cell for Sociological Studies of the North Eastern Hill Areas.

On the recommendation of the expert Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Delhi University for continuation of the special cell for Sociological Studies of North Eastern Hill Areas, the Commission at its meeting held on 5th May, 1971 (Resolution No.38) accepted the proposal of Delhi University for continuing assistance towards this scheme upto 1973-74 at a cost of Rs.1,43,000/-. Later the Delhi University requested the Commission to sanction additional funds for (i) Raising the funds for investigation from Rs.5,000/- to Rs.18,600/- (ii) increasing the tenure of scholarship for Ph.D. and M.Litt. from two to three years (iii) Extension of two research scholarships for one year w.e.f. 1.8.1971 (iv) awarding short term visiting Fellowship to Dr. M. Horam from Nagaland.

These proposals of the Delhi University have been accepted. The Commission's share towards the continuation of special cell for Sociological Studies of North Eastern Hill Areas from 1971-72 to 1973-74 will thus increase to Rs.1,94,020/-.

- (2) Shri Pushpam College, Poondi (Madras University) - Development of postgraduate studies in science subjects during the fourth plan period.

The Madras University recommended the proposal of Shri Pushpam College, Poondi, for the development of its postgraduate department of Mathematics during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The proposal was

p.t.o.

examined and a grant of Rs.18,000/- as U.G.C.'s share as detailed below, has been approved to the College:-

Department	Purpose	Total expenditure approved	UGC's share	College share
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mathematics	Books and journals	24,000/-	18,000/-	6,000/-

(3) J.H. Government College, Betul (Saugar University) - Development of postgraduate studies in science subjects during the Fourth Plan period.

The Saugar University, Saugar recommended the proposal of J.H. Govt. College, Betul (M.P.) for financial assistance from the University Grants Commission for the development of its postgraduate department of Chemistry during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. On scrutiny of the proposal as per approved norms, a grant of Rs.25,000/- as U.G.C.'s share, as detailed below has been approved to the College.

Department	Purpose	Total approved expenditure	U.G.C.'s share	College share
Chemistry	Equipments	28,000	21,000	7,000
	Books & Journals	5,333	4,000	1,333
	Total	<u>33,333</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>8,333</u>

(4) Jiwaji University - Approval of Higher Starting salaries to teachers appointed against the development posts approved for the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

The Jiwaji University forwarded particulars in respect of two teachers who had been selected for appointment

against the development posts accepted for the Fourth Five Year Plan period and who had been offered more than 5 increments at the time of appointment. The particulars of the teachers and the starting salaries offered are as follows:-

S.No.	Name of the Teacher	Post and Department	Starting salary offered in the respective grade	Grade
1.	Dr. Sidheswarlal	Reader Physics Department	Rs.1,060/-	Rs.700-40-1100
2.	Dr.M.M. Mhala	Professor Chemistry Department	Rs.1,300/-	Rs-1000-50-1500

Since the grant of higher starting salaries to the above teachers had been approved by the University in view of their qualifications, past experience and Research, the action taken by the University has been accepted.

(5) Centre of Advanced Study in Applied Mathematics, University of Calcutta - Construction of one floor extension for the Centre's Building.

The Commission during the Third Plan period approved a provision of Rs.2,50,000/- for the construction of the Building for the Centre of Advanced Study in Applied Mathematics, University of Calcutta. Since the grant could not be utilised by the University during the Third Plan period, no provision for the purpose was made during the Fourth Plan period.

The University of Calcutta sent a proposal to the Commission during July 1971 for one floor extension to the Building (Kanoria Block) at 92, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road, Calcutta, Centre of Advanced Study in Applied Mathematics, at an estimated cost of Rs.96,000/-. The proposal of the University has been accepted and it has been agreed to provide a grant not exceeding Rs. one lakh for the proposed construction. The University, has, however, been informed that the question of air-conditioning, telephone installation, special fittings/fixtures and furniture will be considered separately on merits.

- (6) Centre of Advanced Study in Botany, -
University of Madras - Organisation of the
first International Symposium on 'Taxonomy
of Fungi' during January, 1973.
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The University of Madras submitted a proposal for organisation of the First International Symposium on 'Taxonomy of Fungi' during January, 1973 under the auspices of the Centre of Advanced Study in Botany at an estimated cost of Rs.35,000/-. The Symposium would be the first of its kind ever to be held in India as well as in Asia. It is expected that about 25 to 30 mycologists would be attending the symposium.

An additional grant of Rs.30,000/- besides Rs.5,000/- available during 1972-73 to the Centre under the head 'Seminars' has been agreed to be provided for the purpose.

- (7) Tenureship of National Scholarship awarded at the Centres of Advanced Study in Indian Universities.
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The rules governing the award of National Scholarship at the Centres of Advanced Study stipulate that these will be tenable for the period of Master's Degree Course upto a maximum of two academic years including the vacation period in between.

On the lines of the Commission's decision in respect of award of Scholarships for Honours studies in Arabic and Persian to the effect that the scholarships may be made tenable upto the end of the academic term or the end of the month in which the final examination is held, whichever being earlier, subject to maximum tenure of award, this decision may also apply to the National Scholarship awarded at the Centres of Advanced Study.

- (8) Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics,
Panjab University - Conversion of Two
Senior Research Fellowships into three
Junior Research Fellowships.
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The Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics,
Panjab University, submitted a proposal for conversion of

two vacant Senior Research Fellowships (Rs. 500/-p.m. fixed) into three Junior Research Fellowships (Rs. 300/-p.m. fixed) in the Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics.

The Head of the Centre in support of the proposal stated that most of the time the Senior Research Fellowships remained vacant because the persons qualified enough for these Fellowships were able to find permanent jobs with more emoluments. Out of the five Senior Research Fellowships available to the Centre, two had already been converted into three Research Assistantships. Since the Centre had a large number of good applicants for Junior Research Fellowships and these could be taken only when the number of Junior Research Fellowships was increased, the proposal of the Centre to convert two more available Senior Research Fellowships into three Junior Research Fellowships has been accepted.

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- (9) Centre of Advanced Study in Education, M.S. University of Baroda - Award of an Additional Research Scholarship during 1971-72.

The Centre of Advanced Study in Education, M.S. University of Baroda has been allocated two Research Scholarships, to be awarded each year on 50:50 basis to External and Internal candidates.

The Centre through the University approached the Commission for permission to award an additional Research Scholarship during 1971-72 to an external candidate from Poona with First class first.

The proposal of the Centre to award an additional Research Scholarship during 1971-72 has been approved.

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- (10) Centre of Advanced Study in Sanskrit, University of Poona - Extension of tenure of Junior Research Fellowship held by Miss Y.K. Wadhvani, beyond the three year period.

The three year tenure of Junior Research Fellowship held by Miss Y.K. Wadhvani in the Centre of Advanced Study in Sanskrit, University of Poona, was to expire on 5th p.t.o.

September, 1971.

On the recommendations of the Head of the Centre, the tenure of fellowship held by Miss Wadhvani has been extended beyond the three year period, as a special case, with effect from 6th September, 1971 upto the end of February, 1972.

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- (11) Centre of Advanced Study in Applied Chemistry, Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay - Extension of tenure of Research Scholarship held by Shri K.J. Mehta beyond the two year period.

The two year tenure of Research Scholarship held by Shri K.J. Mehta, in the Centre of Advanced Study in Applied Chemistry, Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, expired on 21st August, 1970.

On the recommendations of the Head of the Centre/ University, the tenure of Scholarship held by Shri K.J. Mehta has been extended beyond the two year period, for a period of one year in accordance with the rules and for a further period of six months beyond the three-year period, as a special case.

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- (12) Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, University of Madras - Extension of tenure for Junior Research Fellowships.

The tenure of Junior Research Fellowships awarded to the following at the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, University of Madras was extended beyond the three-year period by six months, as reported to the Commission vide item 2(a)(1) of the Commission's meeting held on 7th April, 1971:

1. Shri S.R. Raghuthamachar
2. Shri A.R. Krishnamachar
3. Shri V. Nagarajan

The University of Madras has now requested for further extension of their tenure by six months to enable the research fellows to take up fresh work for critical edition. In view of the recommendations of the Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy it has been agreed to extend their tenure of Junior Research Fellowships by a further period of six months.

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- (13) Bangalore University: Grant-in-aid for the development of postgraduate course in Public Health Engineering at Visveswaraya College of Engineering - Approval of facilities on the recommendations of the AICTE.

The Postgraduate Board of the A.I.C.T.E. has recommended the introduction of Postgraduate Course in Public Health Engineering in Visveswaraya College of Engineering, Bangalore University in addition to the two specialities (structure and Soil Mechanics & Foundation Engineer) approved earlier. The total intake in all the Postgraduate Courses would however remain at 40 per annum. The following facilities for the introduction of Public Health Engineering Course have been approved.

Non-recurring :

Equipment Rs. 1,00,000

Recurring per annum

Staff(Prof.1 & Reader 1) Rs. 35,000/-
UGC's share @ 100%

-
- (14) Introduction of Postgraduate Courses in Hydraulics at Andhra University.

The Ministry of Education has forwarded the following recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. for starting postgraduate courses in Hydraulics in the Department of Civil Engineering at Andhra University. The recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. have been accepted.

1) Non-recurring :

Equipment		Rs.75,000	
Total(NR)		Rs.75,000	p.t.o.

2) Recurring:

Teaching staff

Professor 1
Reader 1 Total(R) Rs.35,000/- per annum

(15) Amendment of the Regulations framed under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act read with Section 26(1)(d) of the Act.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 7th April, 1971 agreed that the regulations framed under Section 2(f) read with Section 26(1)(d) of the UGC Act may be revised and the existing colleges listed under Section 2(f) which did not fulfil the requirements of the revised regulations may be allowed to comply with the requirements of the revised regulations within a period of 3 years. The Government of India have approved the following revised regulations:-

Recognition of Institutions:

1) The Commission may, in consultation with the university concerned, recognise, for purposes of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, an Institution as a University, if -

- (i) it is affiliated to, or forms a constituent member of, or is run directly as a university college by, a university established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act and the statutes and regulations made thereunder;
- (ii) it provides instructions upto a Bachelor's Degree or upto a postgraduate Degree or for a postgraduate degree only or provides instructions for a Diploma Course of a duration of not less than one academic year and for which the minimum qualification for admission is a Bachelor's Degree; and
- (iii) it is registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) or is a body corporate established or incorporated under a Central or State Act for the time being in force or is a trust with trustees being appointed and vested with legal powers and duties.

Any institution, recognised by the Commission under clause (f) of Section 2 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, immediately before the commencement of these regulations shall, if it does not satisfy the requirements of clause (iii) of sub-regulation (1), take action to comply with such requirements within a period of three years of such commencement."

The above regulation came into force w.e.f. 1.9.71. Further action in the matter has been taken.

(16) Travel grant to College Teachers for attending Conferences abroad.

S.No.	Name of the University	Name of the Teacher with designation	Conference	Amount sanctioned
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Allahabad	Dr. R. B. Singh, Professor of Civil Engineering, Moti Lal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad.	Fourth Asian Regional Conference of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engg. held in Bangkok Thailand in July/August, 1971.	50% Travel expenses
2.	Punjabi	Dr. R. L. Manchanda, Professor of Plastic Surgery, Govt. Medical College, Patiala	5th International Conference of Plastic Surgery held in Melbourne (Australia) from 22nd February to 26th February, 1971.	50% Travel expenses
3.	Kanpur	Dr. K. K. Sikka, Professor of Medicine, G. S. V. M. Medical College, Kanpur.	First International Symposium on Magnesium in Human Pathology held at Vittel (France) in May 1971.	50% Travel expenses.
4.	Kanpur	Dr. Kedar Nath, Professor and Head of the Postgraduate Department of Medicine, G. S. V. M. Medical College, Kanpur.	Symposium on Magnesium Deficiency in Human Pathology in May 1971 held at Vittel (France)	-do-

p. t. o.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5.	Lucknow	Dr.P.C. Bajpai, K.G.Medical College, Lucknow.	First International Symposium on Magnesium Deficit in Human Pathology held in France in May 1971.	50% Travel expen.
6.	Rajasthan	Dr.K.C.Joshi, Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur.	Second meeting of the Asian and Pacific Division of the International Society Haematology held in Melbourne from 25th May to 28th May 1971.	-do
7.	Rajasthan	Dr.R.S. Saxena, Head of the Deptt. of Chemistry, Malviya Regional Engineering College Jaipur.	Symposium to be organised by the Inter- national Committee for Pure and Applied Science on Biological Aspects of Electro-chemistry at Rome(Italy) from 13.5.71 to 4.6.77.	-do-
8.	Rajasthan	Shri S.C.Agarwal, Lecturer in Electrical Engg. Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur.	Conference on Materials for the Electrical and Electronics industries held at Perth (Australia) from 18th to 20th August 1971.	-do
9.	Delhi	Dr.(Mrs)Nirmala, Head of the Deptt. of Mathematics,Indra- prastha College for women, Alipur Road, Delhi.	Seminar on Arbeet staging Conference from 10th to 17th June 1971 at Bonn (West Germany)	-do-
10.	Kanpur	Dr. S.R.Kapoor, G.S.V.M.Medical College, Kanpur.	XXV International Conference of Physiological Sciences at Munich (West Germany) in July 1971.	-do-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
11.	Rajasthan	Dr.J.B.Mehta, Professor of Paediatrics, S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.	International Congress of Paediatrics at Vienna (Austria) and Prague (Czechoslovakia) from 29th August to 4th September 1971.	50% Travel expenses
12.	Rajasthan	Dr.V.L. Talekar Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Physics, Malaviya Regional Engg. College, Jaipur.	International Symposium on Electromagnetic Wave Theory USSR to be held September 9-15, 1971 and Xth. International Conference on Phenomena in Ionized gases Oxford September 13-18, 1971.	-do-
13.	Indore	Dr.K.S.Rao Asstt. Professor in Zoology, Govt. Degree College, Mhow.	International Conference on Bryozoa at London from 6th to 16th September 1971.	-do-
14.	Agra	Dr.R.S.Dayal, Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Paediatrics S.N.Medical College, Agra.	XIII International Congress of Paediatrics at Vienna from 29th August to 4th September 1971.	-do-
15.	Kanpur	Dr. Satyanand, Orthopaedic Surgeon G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur.	Silver Jubilee Conference of Orthopaedic Surgeons at Brussels, Belgium from 19th to 23rd May, 1971.	-do-
16.	Osmania	Shri Dev Rao, Lecturer in Botany Vivek Vardhini College, Hyderabad	Ist International Mycological Congress to be held in U.K. in September 1971	-do-
17.	Calcutta	Dr.P.C.Mukherjee Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta.	International Conference at Boston from 25th to 30th July 1971	-do-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
18.	Delhi	Dr.M.P. Thakore, Principal, Bhagat Singh College, Govindpuri, New Delhi.	International Geo- graphical Union European Regional Conference at Budapest from 10th to 14th August 1971	50% Travel Expense
19.	South Guja- rat	Dr. A.P.Verma, Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Mathematics, S.V.R.Engg. College, Surat.	XIV International Congress of International Association for Hydraulic Research at Paris - August 29 /September 3, 1971	-do-
20.	Lucknow	Dr. R.N. Sharma Prof. of Plastic Surgery, K.G.'s Medical College, Lucknow.	5th International Confederation for Plastic and Reconstruc- tion Surgery held at Melbourne from 22nd-26th February 1971.	-do-
21.	Delhi	Dr.S.S. Sethi, Plastic Surgeon & Asstt. Prof. M.A. Medical College, New Delhi.	-do- from 22nd-26th February 1971.	-do-

(17) Maintenance grants to Constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University.

The Government of India, while intimating the provision of the UGC under non-plan for 1971-72, had inter-alia suggested that increase in expenditure on maintenance grant to constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University beyond 5% may be treated as plan expenditure provided the increase in expenditure can be identified as due to increase in the plan items such as starting of new courses, extended college scheme, etc. It was explained to the Govt. of India that it would be difficult for the colleges to maintain separate accounts for plan and non-plan expenditure and identify the expenditure beyond a certain percentage increase

as due to plan development. The Government of India were requested to agree to treating the entire expenditure over and above 5% increase over the previous years' provision as plan expenditure. The Government of India have agreed to this.

(18) Delhi University constituent colleges -
Finalisation of the accounts of the maintenance grants paid by the University Grants Commission

Maintenance grant to colleges affiliated to Delhi University is paid on 95% basis to meet deficit (i.e. approved expenditure minus approved income). In the case of University maintained colleges and evening classes of the colleges deficit accordingly worked out is met on 100% basis.

The audited accounts in respect of the following colleges for the year noted against each have been examined and grants finalised:-

1.	Shivaji College	for 1967-68	Rs.2,87,254/-
2.	Sri Venkateswara College.	for 1968-69	Rs.2,36,674/-
3.	Ramjas College	-do-	Rs.6,73,488/-
4.	Ramlal Anand College	-do-	Rs.1,59,312/-
5.	Dyal Singh College (Evening Classes)	-do-	Rs.2,25,766/-
6.	Hastinapur College (Evening Classes)	for 1967-68	Rs.1,25,368/-

(19) Award of scholarships for Postgraduate studies in Arabic/Persian during 1971-72.

The Selection Committee for award of scholarships for Honours/Persian at its meeting held on 8th July 1971 recommended the name of Sri M. Ahsan Latheef for award
p.t.o.

of a scholarship subject to his obtaining first class in the B.A. examination. As this condition has been fulfilled, a scholarship has been awarded to him for Postgraduate studies in Arabic at Farook College, Calicut.

The proposal of the Head of the Department of Arabic and Persian, Delhi University for considering the applications of the students of Delhi University who could not apply in time for award of scholarships in Arabic/Persian owing to late declaration of examination result was accepted. Of the five candidates whose applications were forwarded by the Delhi University, the qualifications of only one candidate namely, Shri R.I. Faynan were comparable with the candidates selected during 1971-72 for award of postgraduate scholarships. Shri Faynan secured first class in the B.A. Honours examination while the remaining candidates had a second class in the degree examination. A scholarship has therefore been awarded to Shri R.I. Faynan for postgraduate studies in Arabic at Delhi University.

(20) Award of scholarships and fellowships to the students belonging to the Hill areas of North Eastern India during 1971-72.

The Selection Committee for award of scholarships and fellowships to the students of Hill areas of N.E. India at its meeting held on 8th July 1971 recommended that Junior Research Fellowship may be awarded to Shri N.K. Singh if Professor A. Bose of Calcutta University with whom he proposed to work on Modern English Poetry recommends him for award and scholarships for postgraduate studies be awarded to Shri Z.L. Hsingliana (Sociology, Delhi University), Km. Agnes Momin (Political Science, Daulat Ram College, Delhi) and Shri H.C.K. Thang (History, D.M. College, Imphal) if they obtain at least 50% marks in aggregate in the B.A. final examination. As these conditions have been fulfilled Junior Research Fellowship and scholarships for postgraduate studies have been awarded to the above candidates during 1971-72.

(21) Award of scholarships for postgraduate studies in Sanskrit.

The Selection Committee for award of scholarships for postgraduate studies in Sanskrit recommended that a scholarship may be awarded to Km. Madhu Dala Saxena if she obtains first class in the B.A. examination with at least 70% marks in Sanskrit.

As this condition has been fulfilled, scholarship has been awarded to her for postgraduate studies in Sanskrit.

(22) Utilisation of services of retired teachers - First Award during 1971-72.

Since February 1962, the University Grants Commission has been providing assistance to universities and colleges towards utilisation of services of retired teachers towards teaching and research work. An honorarium of Rs.6,000/- per annum and an annual contingency grant of Rs.1,000/- is admissible to the teachers selected under the scheme. Two awards are made in a year. First award is made in August and the second in November.

For the first award during 1971-72, the Commission received 168 applications. A Committee of 14 members (Annexure I) was constituted by the Commission to scrutinise the applications and recommend teachers for first award under the scheme during the current year. The Committee met on 5th August 1971.

On the recommendation of the Committee, awards have been made to 27 teachers for teaching and research work and to three teachers for teaching work during the current year (under rules, teachers selected for teaching work have to devote 8 to 10 hours a week for teaching work). Awards have also been made to Professor Kalidas Bhattacharya, formerly Vice-Chancellor, Visva-Bharati and Dr. Sukumar Ray, formerly Head of the Department of Islamic History and Culture, Calcutta University on the recommendation of the university concerned. Details of 32 teachers selected for first award during 1971-72 are given in Annexure II. Subject-wise details of applications received and awards made are given in Annexure III.

On the recommendation of the Committee, the proposal of Dr.V.V. Deshpande formerly Professor of Law, Banaras Hindu University (who worked under the retired teachers scheme from 15th November 1969 to 30th November 1970 and relinquished the award to join Law College, Sambalpur as its Principal) for rejoining the award has been accepted and a fresh award for 3 years has been made to him for working on "Artha Shastra of Kautiliya and Kamandakiya Niti Sara" in the Department of History at Banaras Hindu University. Dr. Deshpande is 64 years old.

(23) Utilisation of services of retired teachers -
Extension of award.

Under rules, assistance to a teacher under the retired teachers scheme is limited to a period of three years in the first instance and may be continued thereafter till the age of 68 provided the teacher retains active interest in academic work. The total period of award does not normally exceed five years.

On the recommendation of the UGC Committee for retired teachers which met on 5th August 1971, the tenure of 12 teachers has been extended beyond their present tenure as per details given in the Annexure. The extensions given are in accordance with the rules relating to the scheme.

(24) Research Fellowships in Engineering and
Technology - Award during 1971-72.

The University Grants Commission has been awarding since 1960-61, research fellowships of the value of Rs.400/- p.m. for advanced study and research in Engineering and Technology. The number of awards is 60 per year.

During 1971-72, the Commission received 257 applications for award. These were placed for consideration before the Selection Committee (Annexure I) which met on 26th August, 1971. On the recommendation of the Committee fellowships of the value of Rs.400/- p.m. have been awarded to 25 candidates for post-M.E./M.Tech/M.Pharm research work as per details given in Annexure II. Subject-wise details of applications received and awards made are given in Annexure III.

The Committee's recommendation about award of fellowships to 42 candidates subject to their getting Master's degree in first division will be considered after their results are available.

(25) Financial assistance was sanctioned to the colleges listed below for their development projects subject to the normal rules and within the approved financial ceiling for Rs. three lakhs per college.

S.No. (1)	Name of the College (2)	Purpose of the grant (3)	Approved cost (4)	UGC share (5)
1.	The New College, Madras (Madras University)	Construction of library and Lab. Building.	5,93,641/-	2,76,063/
2.	Maharaja Shri Mahendra-singhji Science College, Morvi (Asurashtra Univ.)	Construction of Warden's quarters.	29,289/-	14,644/
			(Revised sanction)	
3.	M.D.T. Hindu College, Petai, Tirunelveli (Madurai Univ.)	Construction of class room and lecture theatre.	2,06,860/-	1,37,906/
4.	T.V. Patel Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar (Sardar Patel Univ.)	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	95,244/-	70,000
5.	N. Wadia College, Poona (Poona Univ)	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	81,593/-	52,922/
6.	Little Flower College, Guruvayur (Calicut University).	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	1,24,500/-	70,000/
7.	C.K.M. Arts & Science College, Warangal (Osmania University)	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment, furniture and library books.	1,71,833/-	1,26,430/
8.	Smt. C.K.M. College, Ulhasnagar (Poona Univ)	Purchase of library books.	20,000	15,000/
9.	N.C. Bodiwala Commerce College, Ahmedabad (Gujarat Univ.)	Purchase of library books.	20,000	15,000/

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10.	V.S. Patel College, of Arts & Science, Bilimora(South Gujarat Univ.)	Construction of cycle shed.	3,212/-	1,606
11.	Shree Jayendrapuri Arts and Science College, Broach(South Gujarat Univ.)	Construction of a Tube-well and an Over Head Tank.	69,485/-	34,742
12.	Raiganj College, Raiganj(North Bengal University)	Purchase of library Books and journals	40,000/-	30,000
13.	-do-	Construction of a Women's Hostel	2,08,560/-	1,56,420
14.	Providence Women's College, Calicut (Calicut Univ.)	Construction of addi- tional teaching accommo- dation.	1,80,800/-	1,20,533
15.	Holy Cross College, Nagercoil(Madurai University)	Construction of library building.	3,35,856/-	1,50,000
16.	North Lakhimpur Coll- ege, North Lakhimpur (Dibrugarh Univ.)	Construction of lecture theatres(Science Block)	3,16,292/-	2,10,860
17.	-do-	Construction of a Cycle Shed	8,950/-	4,475
18.	Christian College, Martandam(Madurai University)	Extension of library Building.	4,22,412/-	2,17,500
19.	St.Xaviers' College for Women Alwaye (Kerala University)	Construction of Women's Hostel.	3,60,529/-	2,70,397
20.	D.K.D. College, Deragaon(Dibrugarh University)	-do-	1,78,970/-	1,34,228
21.	Sir Syed College, Taliparamba(Calicut University)	Construction of a Men's hostel	3,99,500/-	1,99,750

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
22.	Moran College, Moran(Dibrugarh Univ.)	Construction of Women's Hostel	2,74,540/-	2,05,905/-
23.	St.Thomas College, Trichur(Calicut Univ.)	Construction of a Cycle Shed.	6,700/-	3,350/-
24.	--do--	Purchase of Laboratory equipment & furniture	50,000/-	35,834/-
25.	--do--	Purchase of equipment for Science workshop.	20,000/-	15,000/-
26.	C.S.D.St.Theresa's College for Women, Eluru(Andhra Univ)	Construction of a Women's Hostel	1,15,800/-	86,850/-
27.	S.G.G.M.College of Science,Kopergaon (Poona Univ.)	Construction of Men's Hostel	4,76,564/-	2,38,282/-
28.	--do--	Construction of Principal's Bungalow	69,298/-	34,649/-
29.	J.M.Patel College, Bhandara(Nagpur Univ.)	Construction of Lib- rary Building.	2,65,500/-	1,76,917/-
30.	J&J College of Science Nadiad.	Construction of Women's Hostel.	3,88,355/-	2,91,266/-
31.	M.V.Mahila College, Rajkot(Saurashtra Univ.)	Principal's Bungalow	50,351.96	25,175/- (Revised sanction)
32.	G.V.N. College, Kovilpatti (Madurai Univ.)	Construction of Laboratory Building	2,44,630/-	1,70,666/- (Revised sanction)
33.	C.B. Patel Arts College, Nadiad (Gujarat Univ.)	Construction of Non- Resident Students Centre	43,751/60	35,000/-
34.	Sri G.S.Arts College, Tirumala(S.V. University)	Purchase of books	20,000/-	15,000/-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
35.	Nowgong College, Nowgong(Gauhati University)	Construction of Men's Hostel.	3,12,905/-	1,40,055/
36.	Arts and Commerce College, Kaira (Gujarat)	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre	1,10,724/-	35,000/
37.	-do-	Purchase of books	40,000/-	30,000/
38.	National College, Tiruchirapalli (Madras Univ)	Construction of additional Teaching Accommodation.	2,15,000/-	1,42,667/
39.	Milind College, Aurangabad(Marath- wada University)	Purchase of Books, Furniture and equipment.	81,000/-	59,666/
40.	Dr.Ambedkar College of Arts and Commerce, Aurangabad(Marath- wada Univ.)	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre	1,01,631/15	70,000/
41.	B.N.N.College, Dhiwandi(Poona University)	Construction of Laboratories	1,37,159/-	91,436/
42.	-do-	Construction of Water Tank	14,160/-	7,080/
43.	Shri B.P.B.Arts and M.H.G.Commerce College,Unjha (Gujarat Univ)	Construction of Library Building and purchase of books and furniture	2,38,936/-	1,51,290/
44.	L.B.Shastrri Maha- vidyalaya, Dharmabad (Marathwada Univ)	Construction of Men's Hostel.	5,97,511/-	2,98,756/
45.	Bethune College, Calcutta(Calcutta University)	Purchase of library books	40,000/-	30,000/
46.	Vivekananda Mission Mahavidyalaya, Darabasudeopur (Calcutta Univ.)	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre	54,856/-	35,000/

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
47.	A.V.C.College of Arts Science and Commerce Hyderabad(Osmania University)	Construction of laboratory bldg.	1,53,780/-	1,02,520/-
48.	-do-	Construction of Library Building	1,37,760/-	91,840/-
49.	-do-	Purchase of library books	6,000/-	14,500/-
50.	Shyampur Sidheswari Mahavidyalaya, P.O.Ajodhya(Calcutta University)	Purchase of chalk boards.	1,150/-	1,000/-
51.	D.K.College, P.O.Mirza(Gauhati University)	Construction of Men's Hostel	1,52,805/-	76,402/-
52.	Guru Nanak Khalsa College,Yamuna- nagar.	Purchase of Books	30,000/-	22,500/-
53.	Govt.College for Women, Chandigarh.	1.Extension of Women's Hostel. 2.Extension of Science Laboratory	4,29,700/- 3,19,650/-	1,82,418/- 1,17,582/-
54.	Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozepur City.	Extension of Library Building	1,69,496/-	1,12,997/-
55.	Khalsa College, Garhdiwala	Purchase of Books and Furniture	60,000	43,750/-
56.	Lajpat Rai Memorial College, Jagraon.	Class rooms	1,13,458/-	75,633/-
57.	Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Chandigarh	Const.of class rooms & Labora- tories.	6,66,780/-	3,00,000/-
58.	Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur City	Construction of Lecture theatre and Laboratories	62,974/-	41,982/-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
59.	G.M.N.College, Ambala Cantt.	Construction of additional class rooms	1,23,294/-	82,196/-
60.	Govt.College, Jind.	Construction of Men's Hostel	6,59,000/-	3,00,000/-
61.	Hans Raj Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur City.	Women's Hostel	3,10,922/-	2,15,418/-
62.	Dev Samaj College for Girls, Ambala City	Women's Hostel	2,99,268/-	2,11,016/-
63.	Govt. College, Ludhiana.	N.R.S.C.	58,347/-	35,000/-
64.	D.A.V.College, Abohar.	1.Extension of Lab. Bldg. lecture theatre. 2.Purchase of Lib.Books	1,44,662/- 20,000/-	96,441/- 15,000/-
65.	S.D.P.College, Ludhiana.	Library Building	57,833/-	38,555/-
66.	A.I.Jat Heroes Memorial College, Rohtak.	Purchase of Labora- tory equipment & furniture	1,20,000/-	88,333/-
67.	Vaish College, Bhiwani.	N.R.S.C.	97,406/-	70,000/-
68.	D.A.V.College, Malout.	Construction of Teachers' Hostel.	3,10,006/-	2,06,670/-
69.	Khalsa College, Garhdiwala.	Construction of Teacher's hostel	1,71,516/-	1,14,344/-
70.	Hindu College, Amritsar.	N.R.S.C., Lab. equipment and furniture.	1,18,520/-	98,500/-
71.	Shri Guru Arjan Dev College, Taran Taran	Construction of Principal's Bungalow.	59,379/-	29,689/-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
72.	Rural College, Kanakpura	Composite Bldg. consisting of Library Lab., & lecture theatres.	4,38,000/-	2,85,000/-
73.	D. Banumiah College of Commerce & Arts, Mysore.	Library books and purchase of furniture & fittings.	75,000/-	54,166 /-
74.	Sri Bahuvanendra College, Karkala.	Construction of Tube Well	31,600/-	13,155/-
75.	D.V.S. College of Arts & Science, Shimoga	Lab. equipment & Lab. furniture	65,000/-	46,667/-
76.	Bhandarkar's Arts & Science College, Coondapur.	Principal's Quarters Tube well & over head tank.	48,470/- 9,270/-	24,235/- 4,635/-
77.	Poornaprajna College, Udipi.	Purchase of furniture and equipment.	29,000/-	19,333/-
78.	Govt. College, Mangalore.	Principal's residence & purchase of books, furniture and equipment.	1,75,490/-	1,17,241/-
79.	Yuvaraja's College, Mysore.	Construction of an extension to Laboratory Block.	1,80,850/-	1,20,566/-
80.	Teresian Coll. Nazarabad.	Construction of Women's Hostel.	5,23,686/-	3,00,000/-
81.	J.S.S. College of Arts, Commerce & Science, Mysore.	Composite building consisting of Library Block, Lab. Block & class rooms & lecture theatres.	6,55,000/-	3,00,000/-
82.	M.S.S. Giri College, Areraj.	Library Building & Library Books.	1,49,529/-	1,00,519/-
83.	Dalshrinagar Daldec College, P.O. Jayanagar, Darbhanga.	Additional class rooms.	1,38,493/-	92,328/-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
84.	R.N.College, Pandaul.	Library Building	1,20,178/-	80,118/-
85.	Dr.S.K.Sinha Women's College, Motihari.	Women's Hostel for 37 students.	1,84,271/-	1,38,203/-
86.	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, Anandpur Sahib	N.R.S.C.	38,900/-	35,000/-
87.	Multanival Modi College, Patiala.	Construction of Library Building	1,93,543/-	1,29,028/-
88.	Sahu Gopinath Girls College, Bareilly.	Construction of Cycle Shed.	10,000/-	5,000/-
89.	D.S.B.Govt. College,Nainital.	Construction of Women's Hostel for 56 students.	2,76,925/-	2,07,694/-
90.	S.G.Girls College, Bareilly.	Purchase of Library books, equipment & furniture.	51,000/-	37,208/-
91.	Kasganj College, Kasganj.	Construction of tube well & over head tank.	23,230/-	11,615/-
92.	Hindu College, Moradabad.	Construction of N.R.S. Centre.	73,000/-	70,000/-
93.	C.L.Jain College, Firozabad.	Expansion of Science education.	49,329/-	32,886/-
94.	Bareilly College, Bareilly.	Construction of over head tank & tube well	86,546/-	43,273/-
95.	Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.	1.N.R.S.C. 2.Expansion of Science education	47,030/-	35,000/-
96.	B.M.S.College of Law, Bangalore.	Purchase of Library Books & Journals	27,000/-	20,250/-
97.	Sri Renukacharya Evening College, Bangalore.	Construction of Library Building.	1,50,000/-	1,00,000/-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
98.	National College, Basavangudi, Bangalore.	Construction of Multistoryed building.	3,51,420/-	2,34,280/-
99.	Sri Renukacharya College of Law Bangalore.	1. Construction of Men's Hostel for 50 students. 2. Purchase of Library books.	2,47,906/- 25,000/-	1,23,953/- 18,500/-
100.	R.R. Degree College, Amethi, Sultanpur.	Construction of N.R.S.C.	58,214/-	35,000/-
101.	Jawaharlal Nehru Smarak Degree College, Maharajganj.	Construction of Geog. Lab., lecture theatres, Store & staff Room & purchase of furniture.	48,000/-	32,000/-
102.	Madan Mohan Malviya Degree College, Bhatparrani, Deoria.	Construction of Cycle Shed.	15,450/-	7,725/-
103.	K.S. Saket Maha- vidyalaya, Faiza- bad.	Purchase of Lib. books & Laboratory furniture	31,000/-	22,750/-
104.	Ganpat Sahai Degree College, Sultanpur.	Purchase of Laboratory equipment & furniture	54,415/-	39,561/-
105.	R.R. Degree College, Amethi (Sultanpur)	Construction of Teacher's Hostel.	1,07,875/-	71,916/-
106.	Jawaharlal Nehru Smarak Degree College, Maharajganj.	Purchase of Library books, equipment & furniture.	30,000/-	22,167/-
107.	Sant Vinoba Degree College, Deoria.	Library facilities	1,28,719/-	86,646/-
108.	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru College, Banda.	1. Construction of Cycle Shed. 2. Const. of a Tube Well.	26,000/- 23,252/-	13,400/- 11,626/-
109.	Dayanand College of ...	Construction of Library building.	4,28,559/-	2,10,843/-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
110.	Halim Muslim Degree College, Kanpur.	Construction of class rooms	2,79,000/-	1,86,000/-
111.	S.N.Sen B.V. Degree College, Kanpur.	Purchase of Library books	15,000/-	11,250/-
112.	Janta Mahavidyalaya, A jitmal, Etawah.	1. Const. of Library bldg. including furniture. 2. Purchase of Library books	1,76,623/- 20,000/-	1,17,748/- 15,000/-
113.	Christ Church College, Kanpur.	N.R.S.C.	78,406/-	70,000/-
114.	Nari Shiksha Niketan, Lucknow.	Const. of Science laboratory.	3,04,124/-	2,02,749/-
115.	Khun Khunji Girls Degree College, Lucknow.	Const. of class rooms.	1,06,298/-	67,266/-
116.	B.S.N. Vocational Degree College, Lucknow.	Const. of Biology Block.	1,43,397/-	95,598/-
117.	Mahila Vidyalaya Degree College, Lucknow.	Const. of Science Laboratory.	2,62,695/-	1,75,130/-
118.	Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.	Purchase of Laboratory equipment, furniture and Library books.	67,000/-	49,000/-
119.	Janta Vedic College Baraut.	Purchase of Lib. books & furniture for laboratory.	19,004/-	14,140/-
120.	Ch. Chhotu Ram Degree College, Muzaffarnagar.	Const. of two lecture theatres.	74,400/-	49,600/-
121.	M.K.P. College, Dehra Dun.	Const. of cycle shed	41,000/-	20,500/-
122.	S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar.	Const. of lecture theatre & purchase of furniture.	65,000/-	43,333/-
123.	Digambar Jain Coll. Baraut.	Const. of cycle shed	19,683/-	9,841/-
124.	J.S. Degree Coll. Sikandrabad.	Const. of Lib. Bldg. & purchase of furniture	96,290/-	49,700/-

(1)	(2)	-27- (3)	(4)	(5)
• D.B.S. College, Dehra Dun.		Const. of composite Bldg. for N.R.S.C. & cycle shed.	1,34,035/-	95,075/-
• D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar.		Const. of Over-head tank & Tube Well.	41,030/-	20,515/-
• SKR College, Barbigha		Const. of Sc. Laboratory building including lec- ture theatre	1,75,825/-	1,17,216/-
• Murarka College, Sultanganj		Const. of Library Building	71,752/-	47,834/-
• KKM College, Pakur		Const. of NRSC	50,728/-	35,000/-
• Deograh College, Deogarh		Const. of Men's Hostel	2,51,323/-	1,18,321/-
• GS College, Mangadhia		Purchase of Equipment, furniture, & books	50,000/-	36,333/-
• BNM College, Barahiya		Const. of Library Bldg. including furniture	1,56,365/-	1,04,243/-
• JRS College, Jamalpur.		Const. of Teachers' Hostel	1,17,121/-	78,080/-
• SVP Mahavidyalaya, Bhabua		Purchase of Library books & Sc. equipment.	1,30,859/-	95,477/-
• SNS College, Warrisaliganj (Gaya)		NRSC	61,605/-	35,000/-
• GBM College, Gaya		Purchase of Library books	40,000/-	30,000/-
• St. Columbia's College, Hazaribagh		NRSC	80,496/-	70,000/-
• Ramgarh College, Ramgarh		NRSC	78,051/-	35,000/-
• Tata College, Chaibasa		Estension of Lab. & Library (including furniture)	2,85,500/-	1,90,293/-
• Mahila College, Chaibasa		Const. of NRSC	50,000/-	35,000/-
• Ranchi Women's College, Ranchi		Const. of Sc. Block	6,75,000/-	4,00,000/-
• BN College, Patna		Const. of Chemistry Block	4,30,331/-	2,86,920/-
• Patna Women's College, Patna		Const. of Library Bldg. including furniture	2,25,716/-	1,50,477/-
• Magadh Mahila College, Patna		Const. of Botany & Zoology Block	3,54,158/-	2,36,105/-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
145.	Chirawa College, Chirawa	NRSC	49,862/-	35,000
146.	SGN Khalsa College, Sri Ganganagar	Staff quarters Laboratory Furniture	1,84,400/-	92,313
147.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth College of Education, Banasthali	Hostel for 54 (Womens)	1,61,734/-	1,21,300
148.	Da yanand College, Ajmer	Cycle Shed	52,319/-	26,153
149.	Govt. College, Baran	Tube well	12,360/-	6,180
150.	Govt. College, Beendi	Lib Building	1,83,030/-	1,22,020
151.	Kuchinda College, Kuchinda	Books & Journals	50,000/-	37,500
152.	Rourkela Evening College, Rourkela	Library Books	30,000/-	22,500
153.	Sushila Vati Khosla DAV College for Women, Rourkela	Hostel furniture for 72 students	18,000/-	13,500
154.	Kalshandi College, Bhawani Patna	Library Books	23,000/-	19,508
155.	Anandpur College, Anandpur	NRSC Library books	37,500/- 16,000/-	35,000 12,000
156.	Savitri Girls College, Ajmer	Library Building	85,962/-	57,308
157.	Madhav College, Ujjain	Extension of Hostel for 20 students	1,42,060/-	69,363/-
158.	Madhav Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Ujjain	Purchase of Lab. equipment & books	1,50,000/-	1,12,500/-
159.	Sevasadan Mahavidyalaya, Burhanpur	Purchase of Library Books & Journals	40,000/-	30,000/-
160.	Govt. PG College, Shivpuri	Const. of NRSC	60,250/-	35,000/-

2.	3.	4.	5.
Indore Christian College, Indore	1. Const. of NRSC 2. Cycle shed	1,73,187/- 41,730/-	70,000/- 20,865/-
Islamia Karimia Degree College, Indore	Cycle Shed	16,318/-	8,158/-
Vijyanagar College, Hospet	Purchase of Books & journals & Lib. Equip- ment & furniture	1,10,000/-	81,667/-
Govindram Seksaria Sc. College, Belgaum	Const. of Women Hostel	2,02,000/-	96,260/-
Smt. VG College of Arts Sc. & Home Sc for Women, Gulbarga	Const. of NRSC	51,000/-	35,000/-
Rani Parvati Devi College, Belgaum	Const. of lecture theatre & class rooms	2,81,780/-	1,87,853/-
KCP Science College, Bijapur	Purchase of science equipment	44,000/-	33,000/-
SK Arts College & HSK Science Instt., Hubli	Const. of Class rooms & lecture theatres	2,92,713/-	1,95,142/-
ASM College for Women, Ballary	Const. of Women's Hostel & purchase of furniture	2,37,140/-	1,64,436/-
Gudleppa Hallikeri College, Haveri	Const. of additional teaching accommodation	1,96,785/-	1,29,000/-
JSS Shantikumar Gubbi Science College, Dharwar.	Extension of Laboratories	2,10,038/-	1,40,026/-

(26) Bongaigaon College (Gauhati University) - approval for non-resident student centre.

The proposal of the Bongaigaon College for the construction of a non-resident student centre at an estimated cost of Rs. 58,343/- was accepted on the recommendation of the Gauhati University, and the UGC's contribution for the project limited to Rs. 35,000/-. The College had a student enrolment of 322 in 1970-71 (as against the minimum enrolment of 400 required under the normal rules). It has been certified that the college is situated in an educationally backward area in the district of Goalpara and the Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati University, has recommended special assistance to the college.

Annexure I to
Item No.2(a)22

Members of the Committee which met on 5.8.71 in the office of the Commission for considering applications for awards under the scheme for utilisation of services of Retired Teachers.

1. Dr. D.S. Kothari Attended
Chairman,
University Grants Commission
2. Dr. A.S. Adke, -do-
Vice-Chancellor,
Karnatak University.
3. Dr. Rais Ahmed -do-
Professor of Physics,
Aligarh Muslim University.
4. Dr. C.D. Devanesan -do-
Principal,
Madras Christian College,
Madras.
5. Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar -do-
Vice-Chancellor,
Bombay University.
6. Dr. M.S. Gore -do-
Director,
Tata Institute of Social
Sciences, Bombay.
7. Dr. J.N. Kapur -do-
Vice-Chancellor,
Meerut University
8. Dr. G. Krishnan -do-
Professor of Zoology,
Madras University
9. Dr. A.B. Lal, -do-
Vice-Chancellor,
Rajasthan University
10. Dr. T.G. Mainkar Could not attend
Professor of Sanskrit
Bombay University

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------------|
| 11. | Prof. Tapas Majumdar,
Professor of Economics,
Presidency College,
Calcutta. | Attended |
| 12. | Prof. B.S. Rao
Professor of Economics,
Andhra University | Could not attend |
| 13. | Shri T.P. Singh
Secretary,
Ministry of Education,
New Delhi. | Attended |
| 14. | Dr. K.N. Udupa,
Principal,
Medical College,
Banaras Hindu University. | -do- |
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Annexure II to Item No.2(a)

Details of teachers selected for first award
under the retired teachers scheme during 1971-72.

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Sl. No.	Name, Designation and age.	Subject	Topic of work	Centre of work
1	2	3	4	5

A) For teaching and research work

1. Dr.H.R.Karnik, Sanskrit . Derivative Legend . Bombay
Formerly Professor from the Brahmanas . Universit
& Principal, M.D.
College, Bombay
(60 years)
2. Dr.Amalendu Dagchi Sanskrit Theory and Practice Rabindra
formerly Asstt.Prof. of Sanskrit Literary Bharati
Sanskrit College, Criticism. Calcutta.
Calcutta,
(58 yrs.7 months)
3. Prof.N.Nagappa, Hindi A comparative and Mysore
Prof.of Hindi, a constrastive gra- University.
Mysore University, mmer of Hindi and
(59 yrs.) Kannada
4. Dr.Krishna Deva Hindi A survey of the Banaras
Upadhyaya, folk culture of Hindu
formerly Assistant Bhojpuri University
Professor Gyanpur Pradesh
College,Gyanpur,
(61 years)
5. Dr.S.D.Bhanot Hindi Literary Criticism Panjab
formerly Reader Indian & Western Universit
Panjab University
(64 years)
6. Sh.S.K.Narain English Modern American Lucknow
formerly Reader & Fiction University
Head, Deptt.of
English
Lucknow University
(61 years)

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Dr. Shamsheer Bahadur Samadi formerly Prof. of Arabic Lucknow University (60 years)	Arabic	Nasmatus Sahar Fi Man Tashaiya Wa Sha'a Ara	Lucknow University
8.	Dr. Bijan Bihari Bhattacharya Prof. of Bengali and Head, Modern Indian Language, Calcutta University, (65 years)	Bengali	1. Dictionary of Bengali Idioms. 2. Historical study of Bengali spelling system.	Jadavpur University.
9.	Sh. Jatindra Mohan Bhattacharjee formerly Reader & Head of Bengali Deptt. Gauhati University, (63 years)	Bengali	History of Printed Bengali Books and Journals (from 1743 to 1867 A.D.)	Jadavpur University.
10.	Dr. Y. J. Tripathi formerly Lecturer in Gujarati Baroda University (60 years)	Gujarati	A Critical edition of 88 Angas of Vasto (Vasta-Vishvambhar)	Baroda University
11.	Prof. S. S. Theoburnath formerly Professor Karnatak University (60½ years)	Kannada	1. Shoonyasampadane 2. Essence of Veera- shaivism	Karnat University
12.	Prof. O. P. Bhatnagar formerly Prof. & Head Allahabad University (62 years)	History	Indian Social Life in 19th Century.	Allahabad University
13.	Dr. M. D. Joshi formerly Prof. of Public Finance & Monetary Economics Lucknow University (61½ years)	Economics	States Tax Structure	Lucknow University

* Award has been made upto the age of 68.

p.t.o.

1.	2.	3	4	5
14.	Dr.T.P.S.Chawdhari Prof.of Agrl.Econo- mics,I.A.R.I.,New Delhi (57½ years)	Economics	Improving produc- tion and income of typical small farms.	I.A.R.I. New Delhi.
15.	Dr.S.C.Biswas Fellow, I.I.A.S. Sinla (55 years)	Philosophy	Subject,Meaning and Object: I study of the contemporary reassessment of their nature and relation obtaining in the knowing Act.	Allahabad University
16.	Prof.B. Dayal formerly Prof. & Head, Deptt.of Physics Banaras Hindu University (63 years)	Physics	Lattice Dynamics and Solid State Physics	Meerut University
17.	Prof.A.B.Sen formerly Prof.& Head, De.tt. of Chemistry Lucknow University (60 years.)	Chemistry	Production of 6- Aminopnicilla nicacid from Pencillin G by the Action of Bacterial Amid- sases	Lucknow University
18.	Prof.S.P.Tandon Prof.& Head Deptt.of Chemistry Allahabad University (62 years)	Chemistry	Chemical Study of Indigenous Plants	Allahabad University
19.	Dr.T.S.Mahabale formerly Prof.of Botany, M.A.C.S. Poona (62 years)	Botany	Studies on palms and ferns and tertiary & related floras of India	M.A.C.S. Poona
20.	Dr.S.P.Ray Chaudhuri, formerly Prof.of Zoology Banaras Hindu University (64 years)	Zoology	Vertebrate Chromosome Studies.	Calcutta University

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
21.	Dr.K. Das formerly Reader Deptt.of Genetics and Plant Breeding Banaras Hindu University (60½ years)	Agriculture	Genetics and breeding of certain lines of irradiated harley	Banaras Hindu University.
22.	Prof.K.Seetharamiah Prof.of Elect. Technical Indian Institute of Science Bangalore, (59 years)	Electrical Engineering	Gavitation studies ener- gy dissiptation	Indian Inst tute of Sci Bangalore
23.	Prof.B.M.Belgaumkar formerly Professor and Head, Deptt.of Mechanical Engineer- ing, I.I.T,Kharagpur (63 years)	Mechanical Engineering	Mechanical vibrations and noise and stress analy- sis.	Visveswaray College of Engineering Bangalore.
24.	Prof.C.Venkata Rao formerly Professor and Head, Deptt.of Chemical Engineering Andhra University, (years)	Chemical Engineering	N.A.	Andhra Unive sity.
25.	Prof.Abde Ali Prof.& Principal University College of Technology Osmania University (60 years)	Technology	Studies on cry- stallisation be- haviour of certain glasses and met- allurgical slags	Osmania University
26.	Dr.K.S.Visvanathan formerly Professor and Head, Deptt.of Silicate Technology Institute of Techrology Banaras Hindu University (60½ years)	Technology	Optimal control of a chemical process and system stability	Banaras Hin University
27.	Dr.S.S.Banerjee formerly Professor college of Engineer- ing, Banaras Hindu University (63 years)	Engineering	Design and deve- lopment of ele- ctronic instru- ments.	Banaras Hindu University

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Prof. Kalidas Bhattacharya Department of Philosophy	Philosophy	Teaching and research work	Visva-Bharti
29.	Dr. Sukumar Ray formerly Head, Deptt. of Islamic History & Culture Calcutta University (66½ years)	History	Critical notes on original source for the life of Humayun TAZKI PAT-UL- WAQIAT OF JAUNAR	Jadavpur University*
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B) <u>for teaching work</u>				
30.	Dr. Sarvananda Pathak formerly Head, Deptt. of Sanskrit, Marwari College, Ranchi (61 years)	Sanskrit	Teaching	Ranchi Uni- versity.
31.	Sh. Lebidas Chatterji formerly Prof. and Head, Deptt. of English Patna College Patna (63 years)	English	-do-	Patna University
32.	Dr. L.N. Johri formerly Lecturer S.S. College Delhi (66 years)	Zoology	-do-	S.S. College, Delhi. *

* Award has been made upto the age of 68

Annexure III to Item No.2(a)(22)

SUBJECT-WISE DETAILS OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND AWARDS
MADE UNDER THE SCHEME OF UTILIZATION OF SERVICES OF RETIRED
TEACHERS DURING 1971-72(FIRST AWARD)

Subject	No.of applications received.	Awards made
1.Sanskrit	20	3
2.Hindi	9	3
3.English	21	2
4.Persian	2	-
5.Arabic	2	1
6.Urdu	1	-
7.Assamese	1	-
8.Bengali	3	2
9.Gujarati	1	1
10.Kannada	2	1
11.Malayalam	5	-
12.Tamil	1	-
13.Telugu	3	-
14.History	7	2
15.Political Science	1	-
16.Economics	8	2
17.Commerce	1	-
18.Business Management	1	-
19.Philosophy	10	2
20.Psychology	3	-
21.Education	15	-
22.Law	2	-
23.Fine Arts	1	-
24.Physics	5	1
25.Chemistry	5	2
26.Mathematics	7	-
27.Statistics	1	-

p.t.o.

1.	2	3.	4.
28.	Botany	2	1
29.	Zoology	4	2
30.	Agriculture	5	1
31.	Ve. Science	2	-
32.	Geography	2	-
33.	Eng. & Tech.	11	6
34.	Pharmacy	1	-
35.	Medical Sc.	3	-
		<u>168</u>	<u>32</u>

Annexure to Item No.2(a)(23)

Details of teachers to whom extension has been granted beyond their present tenure under the UGC Scheme for utilization of services of retired teachers.

...

Sr. No.	Name, Subject Age & Centre of Work	Duration of present award	Extension Recommended ended	Period of Extension	Total duration of award including extension recommended	Remarks
1	2	3 yrs.	4 yr	5	6 yrs	7 Final Extension.
1.	Dr.S.N. Gupta Hindi 66 years Jodhpur University.	4	1	4.9.71 to 3.9.72	5	
2.	Sh.M.V. Seetharamaiah Kannada 59 years Bangalore University.	4	1	15.9.71 to 14.9.72	5	-do-
3.	Dr.Iqbal Hussain Persian 66 years Patna University	4	1	30.9.71 to 29.9.72	5	-do-
4.	Sh.P.V.Krishnan Nair Malayalam 63½ years Maharaja's College Eranakulam	4	1	15.10.71 to 14.10.72	5	-do-
5.	Sh.P.K.Sarkar Technology 61 years College of Leather Technology, Calcutta.	3	1	30.10.71 to 29.10.72	4	Shri Sarkar has requested forextension of his award by one year.
6.	Dr.P.J.Deoras Zoology 64 years Patkar College Bombay	3	2	15.5.72 to 14.5.74	5	Final Extension p.t.o.

Annexure III to Item No.2(a)(22)

SUBJECT-WISE DETAILS OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND AWARDS
MADE UNDER THE SCHEME OF UTILIZATION OF SERVICES OF RETIRED
TEACHERS DURING 1971-72(FIRST AWARD)

Subject	No.of applications received.	Awards made
1.Sanskrit	20	3
2.Hindi	9	3
3.English	21	2
4.Persian	2	-
5.Arabic	2	1
6.Urdu	1	-
7.Assamese	1	-
8.Bengali	3	2
9.Gujarati	1	1
10.Kannada	2	1
11.Malayalam	5	-
12.Tamil	1	-
13.Telugu	3	-
14.History	7	2
15.Political Science	1	-
16.Economics	8	2
17.Commerce	1	-
18.Business Management	1	-
19.Philosophy	10	2
20.Psychology	3	-
21.Education	15	-
22.Law	2	-
23.Fine Arts	1	-
24.Physics	5	1
25.Chemistry	5	2
26.Mathematics	7	-
27.Statistics	1	-

p.t.o.

2..

<u>1.</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>
28. Botany		2	1
29. Zoology		4	2
30. Agriculture		5	1
31. Ve. Science		2	-
32. Geography		2	-
33. Eng. & Tech.		11	6
34. Pharmacy		1	-
35. Medical Sc.		3	-
		<u>168</u>	<u>32</u>

Annexure to Item No.2(a)(23)

Details of teachers to whom extension has been granted beyond their present tenure under the UGC Scheme for utilization of services of retired teachers.

...

Sl. No.	Name, Subject Age & Centre of Work	Duration of present award	Extension Recommended	Period of Extension	Total duration of award including extension recommended	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		yrs.	yr		yrs	Final Extension
1.	Dr.S.N. Gupta Hindi 66 years Jodhpur University.	4	1	4.9.71 to 3.9.72	5	Final Extension.
2.	Sh.M.V. Seetharamaiah Kannada 59 years Bangalore University.	4	1	15.9.71 to 14.9.72	5	-do-
3.	Dr.Iqbal Hussain Persian 66 years Patna University	4	1	30.9.71 to 29.9.72	5	-do-
4.	Sh.P.V.Krishnan Nair Malayalam 63½ years Maharaja's College Eranakulam	4	1	15.10.71 to 14.10.72	5	-do-
5.	Sh.P.K.Sarkar Technology 61 years College of Leather Technology, Calcutta.	3	1	30.10.71 to 29.10.72	4	Shri Sarkar has requested foreextension of his award by one year.
6.	Dr.P.J.Deoras Zoology 64 years Patkar College Bombay	3	2	15.5.72 to 14.5.74	5	Final Extension p.t.o.

2.

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
		yrs	yrs.		yrs.	Final
7.	Sh.P.R.P.Francis Telugu 64 years Christian College Madras	3	2	20.5.72 to 19.6.74	5	Extensi
8.	Sh.F.Mukherjee History 62 years Utkal University	2	2	1.10.71 to 30.9.73	4	.
9.	Prof.C.P.K.Tharakan English 62 years Kerala University	2	1	1.11.71 to 31.10.72	3	Vice-Chanc or recomme ded extens for one ye only.
10.	Dr.Ram Yash Roy Botany 63 years Banaras Hindu University	2	2	16.3.72 to 15.3.74	4	
11.	Dr.N.B.Inandar Zoology 63 years Institute of Science, Bombay	4	1	3.6.72 to 2.6.73	5	Final Exte sion.
12.	Dr.G.Gopala Rao Chemistry 63 years Andhra University.	3	2	11.11.71 to 10.11.73		-do-

Annexure I to item No. 2(a)(24)

Members of the Selection Committee which met on Thursday, the 26th August 1971 in the office of the Commission for considering applications for award of Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology and to recommend candidates for award during 1971-72.

1. Dr. B. Das Gupta, Attended
Professor of Pharmacy,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi.
2. Dr. S.M. Lakshmanan, "
Professor of Chemical Engineering,
Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar.
3. Prof. K.V. Gundu Rao, "
Professor of Mechanical Engineering,
Bangalore University,
Bangalore.
4. Dr. K.K. Rao, "
Professor of Civil Engineering,
Andhra University,
Waltair.
5. Dr. S.M. Sen, "
Professor of Electrical Engineering,
Baroda University,
Baroda.
6. Dr. M.M. Sharma, "
Professor of Chemical Engineering,
Bombay University,
Bombay.

Annexure II to item No. 2(a) (24)

Candidates selected for award of Research
Fellowships in Engineering and Technology
during 1971-72.

S.No.	Name	Subject	Topic of work	Centre of work
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Shri V.N. Vappicha	Civil Engg.	Mud Banks and their effects on stability of Beaches (Dr.S.Vasudev)	College of Engg., Trivandrum.
2.	Shri V.V.V. Raghava Rao	Mech. Engg.	Instrumentation and Analysis in Electro- cardiography. Prof. M.A.Tiruma- rayanan and R.K. Krishnan	I.I.Sc., Bangalore
3.	Shri Amitava Shyam Choudhury	-do-	Fluid circuits and their application to Machine tools. Dr. Amitabha Bhattacharjee	Jalavpur University
4.	Shri Ehtisham Ahmed	-do-	Theoretical analysis and design of centrifugal pump Impeller Dr. Y.V.N. Rao, Professor	AMU
5.	Shri Mumtaz Ahmad	-do-	Analysis of Dynamic Behaviour of Plate Vibrators, Dr. Ing. S.H. Mohsin	AMU
6.	Shri C.K.Rao	-do-	The effects of longitudinal Inertia and Transverse shear Deformation on the Torsional frequency and normal modes of thin-walled Beams of open section. Prof.K.V. Apparao	Andhra

p.t.o.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
7.	Shri K.Narayana Murty	Mech. Engg.	A theoretical investigation of free convec- tive Heat transfer from a finite Horizontal circular Flat plate with Parabolic wall temperature variation Dr. F.K.Kameswara Sarma	Andhra
8.	Shri V.Sub- ramaniyan	Chem. Engg.	Effective Radial Diffusivities of Mass in liquid Fluidized Beds. Dr. M.S. Krishna	Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.
9.	Shri R.Kanna- ppan	-do-	Studies in Mass Transfer	A.C. College of Technology, Madras.
10.	Shri N.Padma- nabhan	-do-	Mass transport in Packed Tower	-do-
11.	Shri Vijay Khanna	-do-	Standardisation of Tubular Graphite electrode	Panjab University
12.	Shri J.L. Chaudhari	-do-	Studies on Block Comolymerisation of Acrylonitrile Styrene Butadiene (ABS) Dr. L.C. Mitra	HBRI., Kanpur
13.	Shri Subhansu Bandyopadhyay	Radio Physics and Ele- ctronics	Stability Analysis and Design of Non-linear optimal control systems via the second method of Lyapunov. Dr. A.K.Dhattacharya.	-do-

	3.	4.	5.
14. Shri Satyabrata Chakrabarty	Radio Physics & Electronics.	Generalized synthesis procedures of Active Network elements. Dr. A.K. Choudhury	Calcutta University
15. Km. Geetimala Basu	Electronics and Tele-communication Engg.	To use the advanced Techniques of pattern recognition for the learning control systems, Dr. A.Nath, Reader.	Jadavpur University.
16. Sh. Samir Kumar Sarkar	-do-	Three Dimensional Automatic Control of Machine Tools, Sri S. Banerjee, Reader.	-do-
17. Sh. Surendra Kumar	-do-	Identification Techniques. Dr. M. Lal	Roorkee University
18. Sh. S.S. Pandey	Electrical Engg.	Dynamic stability analysis of power systems using D-Partition Method. Dr. V.V. Chalam	B.H.U.
19. Sh. Manohar Singh	-do-	To evolve "An optimum Digital Program for Transient Stability Study of a Big power system. Dr. B. Thapar	Panjab Engg. College, Chandigarh.
20. Sh.D.Subramanyam	-do-	Optimal control of Transients in a power system. Dr. N.Rama Rao	National Engineering, Warangal
21. Sh.D.S.Jaijoo	Metallurgy	Production of Iron Powers. Dr.Satyanarayana	College of Engineering Poona
22. Sh.Rajesh Chandra Arora	-do-	Oxidation kinetics of zinc sulfide pellets Dr. M.N. Saxena	Roorkee University
23. Sh.Rakesh Mehta	Pharmacy	Phytochemical and Pharmacological Investigations of some Indian Medicinal Plants and synthesis of some analogones compounds. Dr. S. Ghosal	DHU

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
24.	Shri J.J.V. De Souza	Pharmacy	Stability study of Ascorbic Acid and Derivatives. Prof. B.K. Gupta	Jadavpur University
25.	Shri P.V. Kasturee	-do-	Studies on the Biological Availability of Drugs from solid Dosage forms. Dr. D.M. Brahmanakar	Nagpur University

Annexure III to item No.2(a)(24).

Subject-wise details of applications received and awards made under the scheme of Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology during 1971-72.

S.No.	Subject	No. of applications received	No. of awards made
1.	Civil Engineering	11	1
2.	Mechanical Engineering	26	6
3.	Chemical Engineering	56	5
4.	Radio Physics and Electronics.	14	2
5.	Electrical Communication	16	3
6.	Electrical Engineering	31	3
7.	Applied Physics	12	-
8.	Applied Geology	2	-
9.	Metallurgy	22	2
10.	Applied Chemistry	14	-
11.	Ceramic Engineering	7	-
12.	Pharmacy	21	3
13.	Structural Engineering	4	-
14.	High Voltage Engineering	3	-
15.	Mining Engineering	1	-
16.	Civil and Hydraulic Engineering	9	-
17.	Agricultural Engineering	3	-
18.	Aeronautical Engineering	4	-
19.	Applied Chemistry (for Post-doctorate Res. Fellowship of the value of Rs. 500/- p.m.)	1	-
		<u>257</u>	<u>25</u>

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 6th October '71.

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

- (1) Implementation of the scheme for undertaking writing of Books/Monographs at University Level.

The Commission, at its meeting held on 3rd February, 1971 (Item No.8) noted the selection of 74 Supervisors/Authors in different subjects for writing books/monographs at University Level, during the year 1970-71.

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee appointed by the Commission at its third meeting held on 15th July, 1971, 63 Supervisors/Authors have been selected to undertake writing of books/monographs in various subjects for the year 1971-72. The details relating to the Supervisors/Authors selected and the topics of books/monographs are given in Annexure

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- (2) Report made by Dr. H.L. Duorah, Reader in Physics, Gauhati University, on his visit to U.K. as an awardee of Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowship during 1970-71.

Dr. H.L. Duorah, Reader in Physics, Gauhati University was awarded a Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowship for one year during 1970-71 for study in the field of Nuclear Astrophysics, Dr. Duorah visited U.K. from 14th April, 1970. On return from U.K., Dr. Duorah submitted a report on work done by him in U.K., a copy of which is placed as Annexure.

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- (3) Report made by Dr. G.A. Webb, Lecturer, Department of Chemical Physics, University of Surrey, U.K. on his visit to India under the Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K. during 1970-71.

Dr. G.A. Webb, Lecturer, Department of Chemical Physics, University of Surrey, U.K. had visited India from 3rd January, 1971 to 16th February 1971, under the Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K. During his stay in India, Dr. Webb visited (i) Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, (ii) University of Delhi, (iii) Indian Institute

p.t.o.

of Technology(Delhi) (iv) Panjabi University, Patiala and (v) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. On conclusion of his visit, Dr. Webb has submitted a report, a copy of which is placed as Annexure.

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- (4) Report made by Dr. A.J. Probert, Lecturer, Department of Applied Zoology, University College of North Wales, U.K., on his visit to India under the Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K.

Dr. A.J. Probert, Lecturer, Department of Applied Zoology, University College of North Wales, U.K. had visited India from 2nd January, 1971 to 24th February, 1971 under the Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K. During his stay in India, Dr. Probert visited (i) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi (ii) University of Delhi (iii) Bareilly College, Bareilly (iv) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and (v) Panjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. On conclusion of his visit, Dr. Probert has submitted a report, a copy of which is placed as Annexure.

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- (5) Report made by Dr. A.J. Baker, Lecturer, Department of Metallurgy, Houldsworth School of Applied Science, University of Leeds, U.K. on his visit to India under the Programme of Exchange of Visits by Younger Scientists between India & U.K. during 1970-71.

Dr. A.J. Baker, Lecturer in the Department of Metallurgy, Houldsworth School of Applied Science, University of Leeds, U.K. visited India from 21st December, 1970 to 28th January, 1971 under the Programme of Exchange of Visits by Younger Scientists between India & U.K. During his stay in India, Dr. Baker visited (i) Banaras Hindu University, (ii) National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi and (iii) Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi. On conclusion of his visit, Dr. Baker has submitted a report, a copy of which is placed as Annexure.

- (6) Report made by Dr. J.A. Hudson, Lecturer in the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, Cambridge University, U.K. on his visit to India under the Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K.

Dr. J.A. Hudson, Lecturer in the Department of Applied Mathematics, and Theoretical Physics, Cambridge University, U.K. visited India from 3rd January, 1971 to 26th February, 1971 under the Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K. During his stay in India Dr. Hudson visited (i) Kurukshetra University, (ii) National Geophysics Research Institute, Hyderabad, (iii) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, (iv) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and (v) Roorkee University. On conclusion of his visit, Dr. Hudson has submitted a report, a copy of which is placed below as annexure. The report has been sent to Prof. Chopra of Kurukshetra University and Dr. Hari Narayan of the National Geological Research Institute for their information and comments.

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- (7) Report made by Dr. M.G. Burdon, Lecturer in the Department of Molecular Biology, University of Edinburgh, U.K. on his visit to India under the Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India & U.K.

Dr. M.G. Burdon, Lecturer in the Department of Molecular Biology, University of Edinburgh, U.K. visited India from 17th August, 1970 to 26th September 1970 under the Programme of Exchange of Visits by Younger Scientists between India & U.K. During his stay in India, Dr. Burdon visited (i) University of Madras, (ii) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, (iii) Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad. On conclusion of his visit, Dr. Burdon has submitted a report, a copy of which is placed as Annexure. A copy of the report has been sent to the Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, University of Madras.

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- (8) Report made by Dr. G.S. Rawla, Lecturer in Botany, Panjab University, Chandigarh, on his visit to U.K. under the Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K.

Dr. G.S. Rawla, Lecturer in Botany, Panjab University, Chandigarh visited U.K. from 6th November, 1970 for about 3½ months under the p.t.o

Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K. On conclusion of his visit he has submitted a report, a copy of which is attached as Annexure.

- (9) Report made by Prof. Duncan Burn of Department of Economics, University of Manchester, U.K., on conclusion of his visit to the Centre under the British Assistance Programme.
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Prof. Duncan Burn of Department of Economics, University of Manchester, U.K., visited the Centre of Advanced Study in Economics, University of Bombay, from 8th January to 6th March, 1971. During his stay in India Professor Burn also visited Baroda and Surat. A copy of the report made by Prof. Duncan Burn on his visit to India under the Programme is attached as Annexure.

- (10) Report made to Unesco Headquarters by Professor I.I. Gurvich, Unesco consultant in Geophysics to the Department of Geophysics, Osmania University who visited India from 9th January, 1971 to 1st April 1971 under the UNESCO/TA Programme for Centre of Advanced Study Project.
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Under the Unesco/TA Programme for Centres of Advanced Study Project in Indian Universities, Prof. I.I. Gurvich, Unesco consultant in Geophysics, to the Department of Geophysics, Osmania University, visited India from 9th January, 1971 to 1st April 1971. This was his third visit to India as Unesco consultant to the Department of Geophysics under the UNESCO/TA Programme.

On completion of his assignment in India Prof. Gurvich has made a report to Unesco Headquarters, a copy of which is attached as Annexure.

Annexure to
Item No.2(b)(1)

As recommended by the Commission on book writing scheme at its meeting on 15.7.1971, the proposals were referred to the experts for scrutiny and recommending the names of Supervisors and titles under the above. The recommendations from the experts have been received in respect of following subjects:

1. PHYSICS

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Supervisor</u>	<u>Title of the book</u>
1.	Dr. D.C. Sarkar, Reader in Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	Fundamentals of Radio Communications
2.	Prof. S.N. Ghosh, Head, Department of Applied Physics, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	Electro-magnetic wave propagation
3.	Dr. M.R. Bhiday, Prof. & Head of the Department of Physics, University of Poona, Poona.	Nuclear Physics for B.Sc. Principle Syllabus
4.	Dr. S.K. Joshi, Department of Physics, Roorkee University, Roorkee.	Solid State Physics, (Theory of solids)
5.	Dr. Y.R. Waghmare, Asstt. Professor, Department of Physics, I.I.T., Kanpur.	Quantum Mechanics for Physicists & Engineers.
6.	Prof. N. Nath, Department of Physics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.	General Nuclear Physics

2. CHEMISTRY

7.	Prof. R.D. Patel, Head, Deptt. of Chemistry, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	Molecular Spectroscopy- theory & applications.
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P.t.o.

8. Prof. S.R. Patel,
Prof. of Chemistry,
Sardar Patel University,
Vallabh Vidyanagar. Organic reaction
mechanisms.
9. Prof. G. Gopalarao,
Prof. Emeritus
Andhra University
Waltair. Principles & practice
of volumetric analysis
in I Volume.
10. Prof. C.C. Patel,
Deptt. of Inorganic &
Physical Chemistry,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore. Electronic & Vibrational
spectroscopy.
11. Prof. P.B. Janardhan
Deptt. of Analytical &
Inorganic Chemistry,
Madras University, Madras. Text book of Inorganic
Chemistry
12. Prof. L.K. Ramachandran,
Deptt. of Bio-Chemistry,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad. Chemical Modification of
Peptides & Proteins
(monograph)
3. BOTANY
13. Dr. (Mrs.) Archana Sharma,
Head of the Deptt. of Botany,
Calcutta University,
Calcutta. Modern Cytology
14. Prof. J.J. Shah
Deptt. of Botany,
Sardar Patel University,
Vallabh Vidyanagar. Anatomy of some Economic
Plants of India
15. Dr. N.S. Subha Rao,
Head of the Division
of Micro-biology,
I.A.R.I., New Delhi. Soil Micro-organisms
(relation to Plant Growth)
16. Dr. K.K. Nanda,
Sr. Prof. of Botany
Panjab University
Chandigarh. A Monograph of
Gegetative reproduction
of plants.

17. Dr. K.S. Thind Physiological studies on
Prof. of Botany Indian Fungi.
(Mycology & Plant
Pathology)
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.
18. Prof.S.K. Pillai, Botany: Developmental
Prof. of Botany Plant anatomy
Deptt.of Biological Sciences,
B.I.T.S., Pilani.
19. Prof. V.S. Sindralingam 1.Morphology of Marine
Deptt. of Botany; Algae.
Pachaiyappa's College 2.Morphology of Lichens
Madras.
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REQUIRED TEACHERS

20. Prof. M.B. V.Narasinha Rao Economic Botany (For use
C/o Shri R. Kalidas, of students of Indian
Vasvigagar, Universities)
Patamata,
Vijaywada-6.
21. Prof. C. Venkararao 1. Monograph of Monochlamydeas
Department of Botany, 2.
A.U.P.G.Centre,
Guntur.

4. MARINE BIOLOGY

22. Dr. C.T. Samuel, The Indian Ocean
Reader in Oceanography,
Feroz Shah Road,
Cochin-16,
Kerala.
23. Prof. R. Ramanadham, Meteorology of the
Head of the Department Topics and the Indian
of Meteorology & Oceanography Monsoons
Andhra University,
Waltair.

5. MEDICINES

24. Dr. S.M. Marwah, A Text Book of Practice of
Instt. of Medical Sciences Social Medicine for
B.H. University, Teachers Practitioners &
Varanasi. Students.

P.t.O.

25. Dr. Gur Mohan Singh
Reader in Skin & V.D.,
Instt. of Medical Sciences,
B.H. University,
Varanasi. Dermatology
(Ayurvedic Concepts in
relation to Modern
Medicines)
26. Dr. Alauddin Ahmed
Prof. of Vety Pharmacology,
Haryana Agriculture University
Hissar. Pharma Cologic Principles
in Veterinary Practice
27. Dr. J.M. Pahwa,
Prof, in Ophthalmology &
Nehru Instt.of Opthamology
& Research Eye Hospital,
Sitapur (U.P.) 1.Retinal detachment and
its modern treatment.
2.Visual Field
28. Dr. K.S. Sanjivi,
Prof. Emeritus in
Omeritus in Medicine
Madras Medical College,
56-St. Mary's Road,
Madras. 1.Medical Essays
2.A book on Alchol &
other drug addictions
smoking & sex permissi-
veness.
29. Dr. R.M. Sharma
Preventive Veterinary
Medicines.
30. Prof. M.N. Jindal,
Deptt. of Pharmacology,
B.J.Medical College,
Ahmedabad. 1.A Text Book of Pharmacology
for Dental Students.
2.A Text Book of Pharmacology
and bio-assay for pharmacy
students.
3.A Experimental Pharmacology
theoretical and Practical
aspects.
31. Dr. P.S. Shankar,
Deptt. of Medicine,
Medical College,
Gulberga. A Book on Chemical Diagnosis
6. ECONOMICS
32. Dr. A. Ramaswamy,
Head of the Department of
Economics,
Annamalal University,
Annamalainagar. Agricultural Economics

23. Dr. D.P. Sharma Rural Economy of India
Department of Economics,
G.S. College of Commerce &
Economics,
Nagpur University,
Nagpur.

7. ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

34. Prof. C. Lakshmanna, Applied Sociology
Head of the Department of
Sociology,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad.

8. MODERN LANGUAGES

35. . . . Dr. Harcharan Singh Development of Punjabi Prose
Prof. & Head, from 15th to 20th century
Panjabi University,
Patiala.
36. Dr. B. Mohanty, Bhasha Vijjan on the
Prof. & Head of the science of language in Oriya
Deptt. of Oriya,
Utkal University,
Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
37. Dr. K. Mahadeva Sastri History of the Telugu
Prof. of Telugu, language
Sri Venkateswara University,
Postgraduate Centre,
Ananthapur(AP)
38. Dr. M. Chidanandamurthy Taulanika Bhasavijjna
Reader in Kannada, (Comparative linguistics
Bangalore University, in Kannada)
Bangalore.

Prof. Gokak has also recommended the following four Projects
but some more particulars are to be obtained from them.

39. Dr. B.J. Jhaveri, Agre required
Principal, Govt. Details of the Project
Arts & Commerce College, not given.
Gujarat.
40. Dr. Sham Prakash A book on Phonemics -
C/o Shri S.P. Nath, Details about the pub-
Fir-Jalil South-4, lications to this credit
Lucknow. are required.

41. Dr. S.N. Ghoshal
Quarters 2 F.F.
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi. Details about qualifications
required
42. Dr. C.D. Indapurkar,
Vice-Principal
Janta College of Education,
Chandra Pur. Structure of Marathi
(Not clear whether he
has been trained as
structural linguistcian)

9. EDUCATION

43. Prof. A.N. Misra
Saugar University
Sagar He may be asked to write
an original book in Hindi
on "Financing of Indian
Education."
44. Prof. S.B. Adaval,
Department of Education,
Allahabad University,
Allahabad. Teacher Education in India

10. MUSIC AND FINE ARTS

45. Sri R.C. Shukla
Reader & Acting Head of
the Deptt. of Painting,
Faculty of Music & Fine Arts,
B.H. University, Varanasi. Art & Artists of Modern
India.
46. Dr. Faiyaz Ali Khan
Sr. Lecturer in English,
Postgraduate College of Arts &
Science,
Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan. Kishangarh Painting

11. LIBRARY SCIENCE

47. Sri S.N. Srivastava
Head, Department of
Library Science,
University of Rajasthan,
Jaipur. Universities Libraries in
India
48. Shri C.D. Sharma
Lecturer in Library Science
University of Rajasthan,
Jaipur. He should take some topic
on which on the spot survey
is involved. The survey
may contain about the use
of libraries by Readers of
different categories.

12. SANSKRIT

49. Sri Gurupada K. Hegde, He may be asked to write
Lecturer in Sanskrit & a book on "The concept and
Head of the Department, scope of Pun in Sanskrit
Lal Bhadur College of Arts, Literature.
Science & Commerce, Sagar.
50. Dr. Sitaram Shastri, Paniniya - Vyakarana-Kosa.
Reader in Viakaran Department,
Kashi Hindu Vishvidayala,
Varanasi.
51. Prof. D.M. Hatwalane, History of Prakrit
Prof. & Head of the Literature.
Sanskrit Department,
Chhatrapati Shivaji College;
Satara.
52. S. Bhattacharya, Brhatkathamajari
Head of the Department of
Sanskrit & Pali,
Faculty of Arts,
B.H. University,
Varanasi.

13. COMMERCE

53. Dr. P.C. Shejwalkar, Marketing Research
Prof. & Head of the
Department of Commerce,
University of Poona.
54. Dr. Samiuddin, Co-operative Sector in
Reader in Co-operation, India after independence
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh.
55. Dr. Dool Singh, Management Science and
Prof. & Head of the Deptt. Art of Entrepreneurship
of Management, Birla Instt.
of Technology & Science,
Pilani (Rajasthan).

14. MATHEMATICS

56. Dr. R.P. Aggarwal, Generalised Hypergeometric
Prof. of Pure Mathematics Series & its applications to
University of Lucknow the Theory of Combinatory
Analysis & Partition theory

57. Dr. Ram Ballabh, Fluid Dynamics
Prof. & Head of the
Department of Mathematics &
Astronomy,
University of Lucknow.
58. Prof. T. Patti,
Head, Department of
Postgraduate Studies &
Research,
University of Jabalpur,
Jabalpur.
59. Dr. V. Krishnamurthy Finite Topologies
Deputy Director,
Birla Institute of Technology
& Science, Pilani.
60. Dr. M. Venkataraman, Lectures on Analysis
Mathematics Department Lectures on Geometry
Madurai University.
61. Dr. M. Rajagopalan, Lectures on topological spaces
Mathematics Department, Lectures on Harmonic Analysis
Madurai University.
15. AGRICULTURE
62. Dr. Sant Singh A book on Hindi in Soil
Deptt. of Soil Science & Science
Agricultural Chemistry,
B.H. University,
Varanasi.
63. Dr. M.K. Moolani, A book on Weed Control
Prof. & Head of the Deptt.
of Agronomy,
Haryana Agricultural University,
Hissar.
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Report made by Dr. H.L. Duorah, Reader in Physics, Gauhati University, on his visit to U.K. as an awardee of Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowship during 1970-71.

On 12th April 1970, I left for England on a Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowship. On 14th April, I joined the Astronomy Centre of the University of Sussex, a day earlier than scheduled. There, I had been provided with all the necessary facilities - accommodation, secretarial assistance and computer access. I had the opportunity to discuss my problems with Professor R.J. Tayler, who had been always easily accessible. I used to attend the courses on Interstellar Matter given by Professor Tayler to the graduate students of the Centre. Another notable thing was my meeting with Professor W.H. McCrea F.R.S., who had been a Research Professor at the Centre. Professor McCrea's seminar which was held every Wednesday was a great stimulant for new Astronomical ideas. I had also the opportunity to address McCrea's Seminar. In the course of my stay at the Astronomy Centre, I could write a paper, which subsequently got published in Astronomy and Astrophysics - An European Journal (Vol. 10, p379, 1971).

Another momentous thing for me was the Triennial General Assembly of the International Astronomical Union held in Brighton and Falmer, the seat of the University of Sussex. I attended the general lectures, lectures of cosmology and general relativity, high energy astrophysics, problems of helium and stellar evolution. I could meet a number of eminent scientists and discussed with them my problems and thus enriched myself enormously.

The atmosphere in the campus is homely and all facilities are available within easy reach. Being a comparatively new University (only completed nine years in 1970), it could avoid the pitfalls. The senior common room provides lurch and recreation for the teachers and faculty members. This, I think, is a good place for people to meet and discuss common problems.

I had also the opportunity to see the working of the Sir Isaac Newton Telescope at Royal Greenwich Observatory - about 25 miles from the University. We used to attend seminars at Hertsmonceux Castle, R.G.O. every alternate Friday.

Then in the first part of October, 1970, I left for Cambridge to spend the next six months period of my fellowship. I joined the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy and worked there all by myself. Professor F. Hoyle, Director of the Institute was abroad and later on sabbatical leave and I could not much benefit from his advice. But it was indeed a pleasure to work in that surroundings where people from all over the world were pouring in to

solve very important astronomical problems. I had the good fortune of meeting and discussing with number of people from all parts of the globe.

I attended the weekly seminars of the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, University of Cambridge, held on every Thursday and of the Institute held on every Friday during the term time. These were great stimuli for me. I attended regularly the Astronomy Lunch, an informal get-together for all astronomers of Cambridge, held on every Thursday at Clare Hall, of which, I was nominated to be an Associate.

The Institute has its own computer and Library. All the workers have enough independence. I found the atmosphere most congenial. There I worked on two problems - the contribution of fission to element build-up in Astrophysics and Neutron Star Matter. I have got a paper published in Nature (Vol. 232, p248, 1971) on the "production of p-elements".

My stay in the U.K. for one year has been very profitable indeed and it gave me the rare opportunity to look closely how the scientist abroad worked on their problems, how seminars and discussions were an essential part to improve one's education without attending regular classes and how a scientist could increase his output in a congenial surrounding.

We had always been well looked after by the British Council. The financial assistance that goes with my fellowship was good enough for our maintenance in the U.K. Only snag was that I could not meet my financial commitments here during my stay abroad in the absence of any financial help from our University Authorities.

I joined my department on 12th April 1971. Presently, I am continuing some of the works that I envisaged there.

If we continue to encounter working scientists abroad occasionally, even for short periods, our efficiency can be greatly improved and I always feel that such a scheme should be introduced for the benefit of Indian Scientists working in India.

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

Report made by Dr. G.A. Webb, Lecturer, Department of Chemical Physics, University of Surrey, U.K. on his visit to India under the Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K. during 1970-71.

1. Introduction

Before leaving the United Kingdom, I had correspondence with Professor A. Chakravorty of IIT Kanpur, whose work in recent years has been in a similar area to my own. I also hoped to see three old friends, Dr. S.S. Sandhu of Patiala, Dr. M.C. Ganorkar of Hyderabad and G.K.N. R eddy of Bangalore, all of whom I have been able to help by supplying scientific data in recent years.

My research interests are in theoretical and inorganic chemistry and molecular spectroscopy more particularly in NMR Spectroscopy of Paramagnetic Species. I prepared some lectures at research level on my general area of interest before departing for India.

2. Itinerary

I was met by Mrs. A. Maity of The British Council at Delhi Airport. She took me to the YMCA and the following day to the UGC, where I collected the first instalment of my honorarium and my itinerary was finalised. The first three weeks of my visit was spent at IIT Kanpur, the next week in Delhi, followed by five days in Patiala, one day in Chandigarh, one day in Hyderabad and a week at IIS Bangalore. I returned to London from Bombay.

3. Visit to Chemistry Department, IIT Kanpur

This Institute has been built up over the past ten years with American assistance and with the close cooperation of nine leading American Universities. It is very well equipped by any standards, mainly with American equipment. The research interests of the Chemistry Department range over the whole field of modern and conventional chemistry. The people I was most intimately concerned with are Professors A. Chakravorty, C.N.R. Rao, P.T. Narasimhan, D. Balusubramanian, P.T. Manoharan.

Professor Chakravorty and his group are working on NMR and magnetic studies of transition metal complexes. Recently, they have been concerned with complexes of some substituted arylaxo oximes with Co(II) and Ni(II), which show spin equilibria. They have also investigated a series of Cu(II) complexes which are diamagnetic at room temperature.

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Professor C. N. R. Rao has interests ranging from the structure of water through charge transfer systems to solid state chemistry. He is a very enthusiastic teacher and research worker. Some of his recent work is concerned with the metallic properties of oxides which he has studied by means of conductivity, ESR and mossbauer data as well as theoretical calculations using a band model.

Professor P. T. Narasimhan and his co-workers are engaged upon research in a number of theoretical and spectroscopic problems. They have found very satisfactory agreement between experimental values of spin-spin coupling constants over three bands and those derived from a valance band approach. On a molecular orbital basis the results of INDO Calculations are also found to give good agreement. It was interesting to discuss with Professor Narasimhan the results of some spin-density calculations on heteroatom systems. His conclusions are similar to ours, namely that the McLachlan approach gives more satisfactory results than the more advanced unrestricted Hartree-Fock procedure with spin-annihilation. More recently Professor Narasimhan has become interested in radical binding in biopolymers which he is investigating by the Overhauser Effect with Professor D. Balusubramanian, and lattice defects as studied by ^{35}Cl and ^{14}N NQR data.

Professor P. T. Manoharan has recently returned from the United States where he has been doing some ESR studies of Cu(II) and Ag(I) tetraphenylporphyrin. He proposes to pursue this line of research at Kanpur with low temperature single crystal polarised electronic spectra and magnetic susceptibility anisotropy measurements. However, so far the apparatus is not available for this work.

During my stay in Kanpur I had many interesting discussions with Professor A. Chakravorty and his co-workers on the NMR spectra of paramagnetic species. I was able to make suggestions which appear to have elucidated some apparent anomalies in spectra that were recorded in Kanpur. These suggestions concern the estimation of the relative importance of contact and pseudo-contact contributions to some observed isotropic proton shifts.

I gave a lecture on "Spectroscopic Studies of Some Conjugated 1:3 Diamines and Their Metal Complexes" which was based upon some of our recent research and took part in seminars dealing with "Modern Scientific Education in England" and "Recent Research in Chemical Physics at The University of Surrey". Throughout my stay I discussed at length the teaching of chemical physics with various members of the academic staff.

4. Physics Department, IIT Kanpur

The UGC made arrangements for me to visit the Physics Department although it turned out that there was no overlap between my own research interests and those of the members of the Physics Department. I met Professor H.D. Bist who has been working on the fine structure analysis of the electronic bands of some small molecules and Dr. B.D.N. Rao who is studying lattice defects of some group II Chlorides by means of ^{35}Cl NMR. Dr. D.R. Rao has built a He/Ne Laser for investigating energy transfer processes in molecular excited states and Professor Mahanty is concerned with the energies and relative lifetimes of H^1 , H^2 , H^3 and H^4 using Hartree-Fock procedures.

Chemistry Department, IIT Delhi

There was some confusion concerning my visit to IIT Delhi. It was not certain which department I should visit or at what time. It is possible that some of this confusion arose from the fact that my visit to Delhi coincided with the Republic Day Celebrations which appeared to continue for several days. I eventually succeeded in meeting Professor R.D. Dua and Dr. G. Basu. However, neither of them were expecting me and our discussions were not particularly rewarding.

Chemistry Department, Punjabi University Patiala

I was pleased to meet Dr. S.S. Sandhu at Patiala. We have been working together for some years on the electronic spectra of transition metal complexes and this visit provided an opportunity to discuss some of our results. By English standards this department is very poorly equipped but I felt that Dr. Sandhu and his colleagues are doing the best that they are able in the circumstances.

I gave two lectures in Patiala, one on "NMR Spectra of Some Paramagnetic Species" and one on "Scientific Education in England To-day".

Chemistry Department, Chandigarh University

I met Professor Paul and his co-workers in Chandigarh. The buildings of the university are very modern and are fairly well equipped. It was perhaps unfortunate that my visit coincided with a power-cut so that none of the spectrometers were working whilst I was there. A large part of the research effort in the department appears to be in non-aqueous solvents.

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Chemistry Department, Osmania University, Hyderabad

Apart from giving a lecture on "Magnetochemical Studies of Some Distorted Complexes of Ni(II)" my visit to Hyderabad gave me an opportunity to meet Dr. M.C. Ganorkar again. We had an interesting discussion relating to NMR studies of some metal complexes that we have been pursuing at Guildford. I am hopeful that the recently delivered A60 will produce some interesting work in Hyderabad in the near future.

Department of Physics, IIS Bangalore

Dr. J. Ramakrishna and his co-workers are studying the NMR spectra of simple crystals. In particular they are concerned with internal motions in fluorosilicates of the iron group.

Professor P.S. Narayan is working on ferroelectric materials and Dr. R. Srinivasan is studying hydrogen bonding in solids by means of ENDOR spectroscopy. These were the people with whom I had the closest contact during my visit to IIS Bangalore. I found that the Institute was very well equipped and the standard of the staff, students and research to be very high.

I gave a lecture on "Spin-density Distribution in Some Conjugated Ligand Systems" at IIS Bangalore.

Department of Chemistry, Central College, University of Bangalore

Professor G.K.N. Reddy met me at the airport in Bangalore and showed me his department at Central College. It is not well equipped by English standards but I felt that the people I met there were more enthusiastic than in some other universities that I visited. We discussed the results of some collaborative work that we have been pursuing.

5. Follow-Up

I propose to run a series of variable temperature NMR spectra on some compounds that Professor A. Chakravorty gave me in Kanpur. I am also going to perform some spin-density calculations on some of the radical systems that Professor Chakravorty has been investigating. I hope that this will develop into a joint research project.

I shall also continue to help Dr. S.S. Sandhu, Dr. M.C. Ganorkar and Professor G.K.N. Reddy by running spectra and offering interpretations on a joint basis.

6. Visits to the United Kingdom

Unfortunately the most enthusiastic and outstanding people that I met would not qualify for a visit to the UK under the YAES, either on account of their age or their academic position. However,
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in the hope that they might be found to be acceptable I mention Professors P.T. Manoharan, A Chakravorty and S. Balusubramanian of IIT Kanpur. All of them are very able and competent research scientists.

7. Administrative Arrangements

With the exception of Delhi, I stayed in Institute or University Guest Houses throughout my visit and the accommodation provided was very comfortable and adequate. In Delhi I stayed at the YMC and found this by far to be the least convenient and most expensive accommodation that I encountered on my journey. I would suggest that future visitors stay at either the IIT or University Guest House in Delhi. I also found Thos. Cook to be a rather inefficient travel agent in Delhi and would recommend future visitors to contact Mr. Baig of Indtravels for good service.

8. Acknowledgements

My visit to India was extremely interesting and very worthwhile, and I appreciate the efforts of the British Council and Indian UGC in making the necessary arrangements. Everywhere in India I was greeted with kindness and genuinely warm and generous hospitality, for this I am deeply indebted to the staff and students of the institutions that I visited.

Report made by Dr. A.J. Probert, Lecturer
Department of Applied Zoology, University College
of North Wales, U.K., on his visit to India under
the Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger
Scientists between India and U.K.

1. Introduction

The main purpose of my visit was firstly to widen my knowledge of parasitic diseases of man and his animals in tropical and subtropical regions and secondly to undertake research on parasites which are only available in India. On both of these counts I consider that my visit has been extremely worthwhile. Furthermore I also consider that the aims of the scheme have been successfully fulfilled.

2. Itinerary

2.1.71	Arrival in Delhi
4.1.71	Visit to the VC
5-7 1.71	Departments of Entomology and Plant Nematology, I.A.R.I. Delhi
8-9 1.71	Department of Zoology, University of Delhi
11.1.71 - 12.2.71	Department of Zoology, Bareilly College and I.V.R.I.
15.2.71	Visit to UCF
15-22.2.71	Agricultural University of the Punjab, School of Veterinary Medicine.
23.2.71	Return to Delhi
24.2.71	Depart for London

3. The Main Attachment

3.1. The main research being undertaken was studies on the biochemistry and physiology of trematode parasites of buffaloes.

3.2. During my stay I initiated a research project on the histochemical distribution of acid and alkaline phosphatases, glucose and glycogen in the liver fluke Fasciola gigantica of buffaloes. This type of work had not previously been carried out in this laboratory and my major contribution involved demonstration of new techniques. The entire project was carried out by myself with the assistance of Dr. R.K. Sharma. The results of this work are to be published in the near future.

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3.3. I delivered two lectures on my own work and also attended four seminars in the department.

4. The Shorter Visits.

4.1. I.A.R.I. Delhi.

Although I was interested in the work being carried out in the department of Nematology the work of the entire institution was concerned with pests of plants whereas my own interest is pests of animals. My contribution to this institute was clearly limited although I did deliver one lecture on my own work.

4.2. Zoology Department, University of Delhi.

Again there was no research work being undertaken on Parasites which limited the usefulness of my visit. I did however, discuss the research being carried out on insect physiology.

4.3. I.V.R.I.

Four days were spent in the division of parasitology discussing the research being undertaken. The work on the preparation of a live vaccine for control of the sheep lungworm, the work on parafilaria and tick vectors of bovine babesiosis was most interesting. I also visited the division of Nutrition and Biochemistry where valuable work was in progress on the productivity of indigenous cattle compared with exotic imported species. There is clearly considerable scope for studies on the effects of parasites on the productivity of these two types of cattle. I delivered one lecture on my own work to the division of parasitology.

4.4. Agricultural University of the Punjab.

My original attachment to the department of Entomology proved to be unsuitable and I was attached instead to the Veterinary School's department of Bacteriology and Parasitology. This department was only recently set up and active research projects were in their infancy. However I was very impressed by the extension work being carried out. I delivered four lectures on my own research.

5. Follow-up

I have agreed to undertake the following :-

1. To write up my research findings and publish jointly with Dr. Gill of Bareilly College.
2. To provide chemicals not available in India.
3. To provide information on technical apparatus not available in India.

4. To consider spending a period of sabbatical leave in India in the future.
6. Recommendations for visits to U.K. under Y.S.E.S.

I would like to recommend Dr. R.K. Sharma, Zoology Department, Bareilly College, for consideration. His research interests are concerned with parasitology and he would in my opinion benefit from training in experimental aspects of this subject.

7. Acknowledgements

I should like to acknowledge the generosity of my own institution in allowing my paid leave of absence, the Indian UGC for arranging my itinerary, the host laboratories for their kindness and the help of the British Council in Delhi. Finally I should like to thank the Indian UGC and the British Council for making my visit possible.

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Report made by Dr. A.J. Baker, Lecturer,
Department of Metallurgy, Houldsworth School
of Applied Science, University of Leeds, U.K.
on his visit to India under the Programme of
Exchange of Visits by Younger Scientists between
India & U.K. during 1970-71.

1. Introduction

This report describes a visit made by the writer to India during December/January, 1970-71, under the auspices of the British Council Younger Scientists Exchange Scheme. The aim of the visit was to spend a period at the Department of Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, where the opportunity existed for an interchange of experience and ideas on teaching and research activities. In addition to this main attachment a number of shorter visits were planned to other centres of metallurgical research in Northern India.

2. Itinerary

December 21st	Arrived Delhi
22nd	Visited British Council and U.G.C. Offices
23rd	By train to Varanasi
December 24th - January 19th	At B.H.U.
January 20th	By air to Calcutta
21st	Visited British Council Offices
22nd	By air to Delhi
23rd	Visited National Physical Laboratory
25th	Visited Indian Institute of Technology.
26th	Republic Day Parade
27th	Visited U.G.C. Offices
28th	By air to London

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3. Main Attachment

3.1. The Metallurgy Department of Banaras Hindu University is a large group with a wide range of teaching and research activities. There are facilities for research in the areas of extraction and production metallurgy but the particular strength of the Department lies in the field of Physical Metallurgy. This is recognised in the plans for the development of the Department as a centre for advanced studies, and the bulk of this report will be concentrated on the work in this area.

(a) X-ray Studies (Professor Anantharaman, Dr. Bahn)

The Philips X-ray generator and ancillary equipment is the most sophisticated piece of scientific apparatus in the Department and is used in a number of research programmes. Work has been carried out over a number of years on the structure of faults in close-packed-hexagonal material using line broadening and intensity measurement methods. Similar methods are being applied to the investigation of deformation-induced faults in the rare earth metals. A separate X-ray study has been devoted to the constitution of Pt and Pd based binary alloys, and the ordering and inter-metallic phases found in these systems.

(b) Field Ion Microscopy (Dr. Ranganathan)

The field-ion research is aimed at the study of structural imperfections in metals and alloys. At present work is concentrated on the setting up of a suitable field-ion microscope system and more advanced work is being carried out on a theoretical basis, using computer simulations.

(c) Calorimetry (Dr. Misra)

A liquid alloy solution calorimeter is used to study the thermodynamics of a number of low melting point alloy systems and compounds. A quaternary alloy is used as the low melting point solvent and heats of solution studies have been used to measure the order-disorder energy in these alloys.

(d) Splat-Cooling (Professor Anantharaman)

An apparatus has been constructed in which splat-cooling experiments may be carried out using the "gun", "anvil" or combined techniques. The studies have been concentrated on lead, tin and Al-based systems, Al-Ge being the most recent. A wide range of metastable structure have been produced and examined by X-ray and optical methods.

(e) Phase Transformations and Mechanical Properties (Dr. Wahi, Dr. Rama I

Work is being carried out, using conventional metallurgical methods, on the structure and properties of aluminium alloys and steels. The ageing characteristics of Al-Zn and Al-Mg-Zn are being studied by

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X-ray methods and resistivity measurements. Studies are also in progress on the creep properties of anodised aluminium and the influence of solutes on grain boundary segregation in Al.

Ferrous metallurgical research involves a study of Cu precipitation in alloy steels, and an examination of the high temperature mechanical properties of manganese stainless steels.

3.2. The research programme with which the writer was principally concerned was a study of the tempering characteristics of copper bearing low alloy steels. In this type of research an essential feature is the correlation of mechanical properties with microstructure. The determination of mechanical properties is simple but the microstructural analysis requires the use of advanced electron microscopy coupled with suitable specimen preparation methods. It is in these areas that the difficulties experienced with this project arose and are likely to continue.

Assistance was given in the development of suitable preparation method for the materials under examination and interpretations were made of various electron micrographs obtained in the research to date. The electron microscope facilities in the University were examined and advice was given on the use of electron microscopy in this type of study. In various discussions on the future direction of the work suggestions were made of the most promising lines to follow.

Discussions were also held on the other research programmes involving mechanical property/structure relationships. The high temperature ductility of manganese-substituted stainless steels was a field of particular mutual interest and interesting work was also being done on aluminium and its alloys.

3.3. During the visit a short lecture course was given, dealing with a number of topics in Physical Metallurgy at the undergraduate level. Two research seminars were also presented, describing work on the thermomechanical treatment of steels and superplasticity in steels. These seminars were attended by members of the research and teaching staff of the Department.

3.4. Although in a relatively short visit only very general impressions can be formed of any institution, a number of comments on the department may be of value to those concerned with its future development.

The staff of the Department are well-qualified and competent, and all are actively involved in their particular research fields. The Department has a reasonable range of research equipment for its present size and the facilities are comparable with those of many similar institutions in other countries. There is a good library.

There are, however, a number of problems which inhibit the research being carried out and limits its scope. The maintenance and servicing

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of equipment is difficult and the level of support facilities is poor. This situation is well illustrated by the electron microscope available to members of the Department which can only be operated intermittently, and at a low level of performance, due to inadequate electrical supplies. The Department possesses no areas in which an air-conditioned and dust-free environment can be maintained and there are no refrigeration facilities. No central store of chemical reagents is maintained and locally obtained supplies are both limited and unreliable. Due to the lack of workshop and service facilities the design and construction of non-standard equipment is very difficult.

As a result of this situation the type of research undertaken in the Department has followed directions already well established elsewhere and has been limited to topics requiring relatively simple experimental facilities. A consequence of this is that much of the research tends to be highly academic in character and there is little work of an applied nature. The Department receives rather limited financial support for its research from outside sources and there is a notable dearth of topics dealing with ferrous physical metallurgy.

In the proposed development of the Department as a centre for advanced work in physical metallurgy, adequate funds should be provided to remove the short-comings described, in addition to the provision of capital equipment. Similarly, when buying complex new equipment consideration should be given to the conditions under which the equipment will have to operate, and to the need to train members of the Department's staff in both operation and maintenance.

4. Shorter Visits

Two visits planned to the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, and the Institute of Technology, Kharagpur were not made. The NML visit was cancelled due to ill-health while the Kharagpur Institute was closed on the two days arranged for the visit. Visits were made instead to the National Physical Laboratory and the Indian Institute of Technology in Delhi.

The National Physical Laboratory is a large establishment with work in many fields. Its work on materials is relatively limited and specialised, and there is no research of a direct metallurgical nature, but a number of current projects were of interest to the writer. For some time the Laboratory has been developing a low cost photo-copying process which could be produced from indigenous resources. The process, based on selenium as the photo-sensitive medium, produces very commendable results and is a good example of the type of work urgently required in India. Similar effects in the areas of refrigeration and air-conditioning would be equally desirable. The Laboratory has a well equipped and active low-temperature group under Dr. Chari. Work in this group is directed towards the study of low temperature magnetic anomalies but the expertise would seem to be equally applicable in other more applied fields. The Laboratory has good X-ray and electron microscope facilities. The electron microscope, a Philips EM200, was full operational and would be a valuable research tool for metallurgical studies by institutions lacking this essential resource.

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The Delhi Institute of Technology represents a large investment in technological research. As yet the Institute possesses no materials research section in the broad sense and the current work is basically thin-films physics. This group is not well endowed with good equipment and much of what it possesses is not suited to the type of work being undertaken. However, the group possesses a major asset in its director, Dr. Chopra. The work of the group involves the study of dielectric properties, photo-electric and solar devices and Mossbauer studies. There is an obvious need for further good electron optical equipment to provide electromicroscopy, scanning electron microscopy or electron diffraction facilities.

5. Follow-up

Help will be provided to the Banaras Department in its attempts to develop its work in electron microscopy. The Department lacks a number of small but essential pieces of routine equipment and materials which are difficult or impossible to obtain from indigenous sources. A sample supply of these will be sent. Assistance will also be given in developing a preparation method for the steels under investigation by examining specimens brought back. Finally, further advice will be offered on the choice of a suitable new electron microscope for the Department, and a summary of present operating experience on the model currently being considered for purchase will be provided.

6. Recommendations

Two members of the Banaras teaching staff appear well-qualified to benefit from an exchange visit under the VES programme:

- (i) Dr. C. SURYANARAYANA has completed an interesting research programme on splat cooling, and has general interests in the structure of alloys cooled rapidly from the melt.
- (ii) Shri V. KUFUMBA RAO is currently engaged on a research study of manganese stainless steels and has a general interest in the high temperature properties of creep resistant materials.

It would be of great benefit to the Department if any exchange visit could be made an opportunity for advanced training in electron microscopy. The writer would be happy to assist in any way towards this objective.

7. Administrative Arrangements

In discussing the administrative arrangements for the visit it should be noted that several unforeseen problems arose during it, over which the organisers had no control. In particular Indian Airlines were on strike, a serious civil disorder occurred at Banaras resulting in the closure of the University and the writer experienced a short period of ill-health towards the end of the visit. Notwithstanding these interruptions, the visit went quite smoothly due to the extremely co-operative and hospitable attitudes

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of everyone concerned at the U.G.C., British Council and Banaras University. If any improvement could be made in the arrangements for this type of visit it would be in the areas of communication and flexibility. Once away from the main centres normal lines of communication tend to be difficult to maintain. In particular letters may be subject to long delay and telegrams are not a good substitute for the telephone. The visitor would benefit by being warned of this and routine correspondence should be kept to a minimum.

It would also benefit the programme if more flexibility could be incorporated in the visitors travel arrangements and time-table. Travel to India tends to be time-consuming and a generous allowance should be made for this when a series of visits are planned in sequence. A further problem with sequential visits lies in the inevitable constant change in diet and living conditions that they create. A better system would be to carry out a series of visits by operating from a central base since this would lead to less disruption of arrangements if unforeseen problems arise.

8. Acknowledgements

The writer wishes to express his appreciation of the great kindness, help and hospitality shown to him during his visit by everyone involved in its organisation. In particular, thanks are due to Mrs. A. Maity and Mr. Soni of the British Council, Delhi, Dr. M.L. Mehta of the U.G.C. and Mr. T.F.J. Scott and Dr. M. Lewis of the British Council, Calcutta. At Banaras Professor T.R. Anantharaman and his staff did everything possible to make the visit both fruitful and enjoyable.

Report made by Dr. J.A. Hudson, Lecturer in the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, Cambridge University, U.K. on his visit to India under the Programme of Exchange of Visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K.

1. Introduction

I am employed as a Lecturer in the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics of Cambridge University. My research interest is theoretical Seismology and the transmission of Elastic Waves. The University gave me study leave for the first two terms of 1971 and I spent the months of January and February visiting India under the Y.S.E.S. My intention was to meet research workers and lecturers in theoretical Seismology and also to learn about the work in practical Seismology and related areas in Geophysics which is carried out in India.

2. Itinerary

January 3rd 1971	Arrived New Delhi.
4th	Arrived Kurukshetra University
25th-26th	New Delhi (Republic Day)
February 1st-3th	Seminar in theoretical Seismology, Kurukshetra University
9th-11th	National Geophysics Research Institute, Hyderabad.
11th-12th	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Seismic array, Gauribidanur.
12th-15th	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
15th	Returned to New Delhi
17th	Returned to Kurukshetra
21st-25th	Roorkee University
26th	Left India from New Delhi

3. The Main Attachment

The main attachment was with the Department of Mathematics, Kurukshetra University.

The main research programmes in Applied Mathematics are concentrated in theoretical Seismology. In detail, they are as follows:

1. Wave propagation in elastic half-spaces whose properties vary with depth in a continuous or discontinuous manner. This includes pulse generation from point sources and the free travel of surface waves.
2. Wave propagation in a visco-elastic half-space whose properties vary with depth.
3. Diffraction of waves by a rigid barrier in a liquid.
4. Propagation of leaking mode surface waves.
5. Static and dynamic deformation of a heterogeneous sphere by point dislocations.
6. Travel times of seismic waves from selected regions of the Earth.
7. Analysis of data from seismic arrays.

I was involved in a general way with research at Kurukshetra under several of the above headings. I referred two Ph.D. theses whose subjects were contained in (1) above. The subject of my lectures led me into discussions with research students; in particular, with students working in areas (2) and (4) above. The lectures were a particularly good source of discussion and comment.

I gave ten lectures in the month of January on the subject of elastic surface waves, including details of methods used for investigating propagation in a half-space whose properties vary with depth, leaking modes and propagation in anisotropic materials. During the seminar, I gave two lectures on Cambridge research in theoretical Seismology and three lectures on the inverse problem of seismology.

4. Shorter Visits

I spent about one day and a half at N.G.R.I., Hyderabad. Dr. Hari Narain, Dr. Harsh Gupta and Mr. Kaila are doing work on velocity-depth calculations for India, seismicity maps, surface wave velocity maps and several other projects besides. The Institute covers all branches of Solid Earth Geophysics and my tour of the various sections was very interesting. There is little work going on in theoretical Seismology but there is much activity on the practical side. I found that Dr. Narain welcomes visitors to the Institute and he and his staff were very keen to discuss research projects.

At the seismic array station at Gauribidanur there is only technical staff who do a very small part of the interpretation of records. Most of the analysis and research is carried out at B.A.R.C. Bombay. My visit to the array was interesting from a

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technical point of view but I did not stay long.

I visited the Applied Mathematics Department of the Indian Institute of Science. There is only one member, Dr. Chakrabatty, of the Department working on problems in elasticity, and with whom I discussed his research project. I had interesting talks with other members of staff, comparing mathematical methods in different fields of application, in particular with Dr. C. Uberoi who is working in fluid dynamics.

At Roorkee I was attached to the Department of Geophysics. This Department is in process of being built up under Professor Gaur. There was a lot of interest and enthusiasm in Seismology and research is under way in Geophysics and in the Department of Earthquake Engineering. However, there is little work on the purely theoretical side and one can see a need for a mathematician's help in some of the projects.

I gave a lecture at N.G.R.I. Hyderabad and four lectures in Roorkee.

I have the impression that, in practical Seismology, N.G.R.I., and potentially the Geophysics Department at Roorkee, have active and successful research groups. Both would perhaps benefit by closer contact with theoretical Seismology. I would have liked to have met seismologists at the B.A.R.C. Bombay and the Indian Meteorological Office, but a few of them came to Kurukshetra and I managed to see them there. I hope to be able to get to Bombay on my way back to England in August, however.

In the field of theoretical Seismology, and in Applied Mathematics generally, I felt that people I met were restricted by their lack of contact with the practical side of the subject. Contacts between both sides in Seismology will no doubt develop in time; most of the groups that I met have not been established for very long. One might suggest that research students might spend part of their time at Kurukshetra, and part at Roorkee or N.G.R.I. and that research supervisors combine to choose subjects of research.

There was also a feeling at some places of being rather cut-off from research carried out abroad owing to lack of personal contact and the lateness of arrival of research journals. The Applied Mathematicians at I.I.S. were most affected, while, on the other hand, at Kurukshetra there is fairly close contact with Cambridge and also with the Weizmann Institute in Israel.

5. Follow-up

I found that in most places I was asked for information about research being carried out at Cambridge and to provide preprints. Otherwise I was asked to give details of recent and also earlier work on specific projects. I have promised to send material to Dr. Uberoi at I.I.S., Professor Gaur at Roorkee, Dr. H.K. Gupta at N.G.R.I., Dr. M.L. Gogna at Kurukshetra and one or two others who

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came to the conference at Kurukshetra.

6. Recommendations for visits to the U.K. under Y.S.E.S.

Mathematics Department, Kurukshetra University

Dr. M.L. Gogna - regional travel-time tables

Dr. S.J. Singh - deformation of a sphere by point dislocations.

The above two (with the main subject of their present research) are primarily mathematicians and research workers of high quality and established reputation.

Department of Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee University

Dr. P.N. Agrawal - Earth tilt measurements, crack propagation.

Dr. Agrawal is primarily an Engineer. He is enthusiastic and very active but lacks a certain maturity in his work. I think he would benefit from a visit to institutions abroad and develop into a useful and productive scientist.

Report made by Dr. M.G. Burdon, Lecture in the Department of Molecular Biology, University of Edinburgh, U.K. on his visit to India under the Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India & U.K.

1. Introduction - My visit to India under the Y.S.E.S. took place between August 17th and September 26th 1970. It was for me an immensely enjoyable and rewarding experience and I hope that it will lead to more practical cooperation in future than was possible within the compass of this visit. My application to take part in the scheme was initially turned down and it was only six weeks before my eventual departure that I was told that I could go. This left rather insufficient time for as much preparation as I would have liked but, nevertheless, the series of lectures I gave appeared to arouse a fair measure of interest. And in addition, of course, the kindness and hospitality that I was shown everywhere in India was unforgettable.
2. Itinerary - From August 17th until September 10th I was attached to the Centre of Advanced Study in Biophysics in Madras. On September 10th I travelled to Bangalore, where I visited the Indian Institute of Science and attended some of the meetings of the Indian Academy of Sciences at the Roman Institute. Between September 14th and 24th I stayed at the Regional Research Laboratory in Hyderabad and then spent my last day in India in Delhi, where I visited the U.G.C. for a brief interview. I left India on September 26th.
3. The Main Attachment - Perhaps the greatest shortcoming of the visit was that my stay in Madras did not lead to active participation in any of the research programmes being pursued in the Centre. This was mainly due to the fact that I have none of the physical and mathematical background, or computer experience that would have been necessary for this. This was not to say that there was not a great deal of overlap between my interests and those of the staff at the Centre. In particular, I found the work of Prof. Sasisekaran on the conformation of nucleotides and the structure of transfer-RNA extremely interesting. But to have got into a position to be able to contribute directly would have taken much more background preparation than was possible in the four weeks available.

The other research topics in the Centre included X-ray diffraction studies and conformational studies on carbohydrates. I greatly enjoyed the opportunities I had of discussing these other fields of activity with those actively engaged in them. It would not be possible to write about my visit to Madras without mentioning my gratitude to Prof. Srinivasan of the Centre of Advanced Study in Biophysics, for the immense trouble he went to make my visit to Madras as rewarding as it was, both from the scientific as well as the cultural aspect.

As I have already mentioned, I gave a number of lectures during my stay in Madras. I gave a series of four weekly talks in the Centre of Advanced Study in Biophysics, including one on the work of Khorana on the genetic code. This, understandably, excited considerable interest. The other three talks were on related topics such as protein synthesis, regulation of bacteriophage development and DNA replication.

In addition to the above lectures, I gave two at the Cancer Research Institute of Madras. These visits also gave me the opportunity of seeing round the Institute and of meeting the staff. It struck me as an excellent example of what can be achieved by cooperative effort between India and the developed countries, which had supplied some of the more sophisticated equipment.

I visited the University Botany Department for a day and gave a lecture on RNA-containing viruses. This department was an excellent example of what can be done when science is turned to practical problems such as the control of crop pathogens.

I was also very fortunate to be invited to give a rather more popular talk to the Madras Science Association on "Frontiers in Molecular Biology". This was very well attended by people from quite a wide range of backgrounds.

4. The Shorter visits - After my stay in Madras, I travelled to Bangalore to visit the Indian Institute of Science for a few days (Sept. 10th-14th). This visit was kindly arranged for me by Prof. Srinivasan and coincided with the 1970 meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences. I attended some sessions of this meeting and had the privilege of being introduced to C.V.Raman, in whose institute the meeting was being held.

The work in the Biochemistry Department of the IIS covered a wide range of topics, particularly interesting amongst which, was the work on the problem of neuro-lathyrism. This work involved identification of the toxic substances involved, with a view to breeding strains low in these compounds. This disease, a permanent condition of paralysis of the lower limbs, seems still to be a real problem - particularly under conditions of general mal-nutrition.

My impression is that this is one of the departments which would be very well worth a visit by somebody in my field in the future under Y.S.E.S. The laboratories are well equipped and the general level of interest and enthusiasm is very high. I gave three lectures, which were very well received.

Finally, I spent ten days (Sept. 14th-24th) in the laboratory of Dr. P. Bhargava at the Regional Research Laboratory in Hyderabad. This is another very impressive laboratory which has made great

strides over the past few years and my stay there was most stimulating. Some of the work being undertaken there was very close to my own interests and the lectures I gave always gave rise to lively and extended discussions. Once again, I was treated with the greatest possible hospitality and it made a very satisfactory end to my stay in India.

5. Follow-up - As a consequence of not having become involved in any active participation in research, it was not really feasible to establish any joint research projects with the laboratories I visited, although I discussed the possibility of doing so at some length in Hyderabad.

However, I found several people, largely at the M.Sc. level, who were interested in being kept informed about developments in bacterial and phage genetics. I have undertaken to provide this information.

6. Recommendations - Although I was well aware of the fact that keeping an eye open for potential Y.S.E.S. visitors was one of the things expected of me, I did not meet anybody who would be an obvious candidate. Almost all the people that I met above M.Sc. or Ph.D. level were already rather older and had already reached the grade of Reader or Professor. The lecturers in the Centre of Advanced Study in Biophysics in Madras were all away when I was there. The situation was really the same as this in Hyderabad and I was too short a time in Bangalore to get to know any possible candidates well enough.

7. Administrative Arrangements - The arrangements for my visit were entirely satisfactory, giving a very agreeable degree of flexibility and the opportunity to enjoy my stay in India to the full.

8. Acknowledgements - I am, of course, deeply indebted to the British Council and to the Indian U.G.C. for their most generous financial help and also for the care taken in the preparations for my visit. On a personal level, I am especially grateful to Professor Srinivasan in the Centre of Advanced Study in Biophysics in Madras and to Dr. P. Bhargava for the great lengths they went to make my visit such a memorable one.

Annexure to
Item No. 2(b) (8)

Report of work done by G.S. Rawla in U.K. under
the Programme of Exchange of Scientists.

The work done in U.K. consisted of the study of the genera *Cercospora*, *Gloeocercospora* and *Ramulispora*; *Gasteromycetes* of India (including Persia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim, Assam and Burma); *Agaricales* of India and Isolation and detection of Aflatoxins (the carcinogenic agents and the cause of the death of Turkey birds in England) and some unknown and allied compounds from the mycelium and culture filterates of *Aspergillus versicolor* and *A. parasiticus*. Both these fungi cause rot of Pea nuts - the major poultry feed in England.

Some new species of the above groups of the fungi have been described. The validity of the genera *Gloeocercospora* and *Ramulispora* is proved and their Latin diagnosis is given. The following six papers have been prepared:

- 1) *Cercospora granati* Rawla on *Funica granatum* L.
Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. (in press)
- 2) *Ramulispora* and *Gloeocercospora* species on
Graminaceous hosts. *ibid* (in press)
- 3) *Ramulispora diplorhynchi* sp. nov. on *Diplorhynchus*
condylocarpon. *ibid.* (in press)
- 4) *Gasteromycetes* of Indian continent. *Kew Bulletin*
(in Press)
- 5) *Agaricales* of India. *Kew Bulletin* (in press)
- 6) Aflatoxins and some unknown allied compounds from
the mycelium and culture filterates of *Aspergillus versicolor*
and *A. parasiticus*.

Besides the above work done, mutually beneficial discussions were often held with Mycologists and Plant Pathologists at C.M.I. and Kew Herbarium, London and with Biologists at Salford and Manchester Universities. A visit was made to the Coal mines near Manchester and collected some fossils for the museum of the Botany Department, Panjab University.

The names of the following persons are recommended for visiting India in a future exchange programme of Scientists. The visit of any of these persons will be beneficial to both the countries:

- 1) Dr. D.M. Dring Kew Herbarium, Surrey, London
- 2) Dr. D.A. Reid Kew Herbarium, Surrey, London
- 3) Dr. D.R. Thornton Biology Department, Salford University, England.

Note for the British Council on his visit to India as Visiting Professor at the Centre of Advanced Studies in Economics at the University of Bombay, January 8 - March 6, 1971. by Prof. Duncan Burn.

1. I drew up a report for the University of Bombay, which Professor Sandesara required to send to the U.G.C. at Delhi, in which I set out what I had done formally as Visiting Professor. Possibly a copy was also sent to your Bombay office, but of this I am not sure. The burden of this was broadly as follows:

I gave a course of five lectures on the Control of Industry for the MA students, to which several members of staff and research students also came.

I took part in the weekly seminars of the staff and senior research students, and read two papers to them, one on international comparisons of efficiency in the chemical industry, one on economic problems of innovations,

I gave a public lecture on some reflections on Galbraith's New Industrial State.

I met several of the research students and discussed their work with them.

I visited the South Gujarat University at Surat for two days, and gave three talks followed by discussions, one to a group of industrialists, one to the economic staff, one to the students. I also saw some local industry.

I also visited for two days the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic Research: I gave a lecture at Gujarat University, took a seminar at the Institute, and had discussions with the Staff on plans for their research projects. Here too I saw something of local industry.

I visited Delhi for a talk with the Chairman of the U.G.C., and I also visited the Delhi School of Economics.

2. With the help of my colleagues I was able to see something of the industrial activity in and around Bombay - Textile, engineering, and chemical plants, the docks, nuclear power - and to have discussions with some of the leading industrialists and investment bankers, and industrial and bank economists.

With the help of Professor Sandesara, to whom I am greatly indebted on many counts, I was able to get in touch with some of the very small scale businesses which proliferate

p.t.o.

in Bombay. Professor Sandesra took me through some of the districts where these are concentrated and initiated discussions with several of the small industrialists chosen at random.

While in Delhi I had a discussion on the economic situation with Mr. Swaminathan, with whom I had friendly contacts when he was at the High Commission in Lond, and who is now Secretary of the Cabinet.

3. The Staff of the University were extraordinarily welcoming and from the outset made me feel a member of their community. I greatly enjoyed their friendship.

4. As I worked with them I became increasingly impressed with the ability and productiveness of the members of the Centre. In the U.K. the work of the Delhi school is much more familiar, and the Delhi group, though suffering from a rapid turnover, certainly form an interesting, lively and attractive group. But their work tends to be remote from Indian realities, whereas the Bombay work comprises a valuable application of economic theory and statistical discipline to the analysis of India's current problems in industry, agriculture and related areas. The principal members of the staff form a well balance group; their work is extremely relevant for India's economic policies, and of much general interest for the understanding of industrial problems in developing economies. I found the Centre a stimulating environment. It appears to be having a seminal influence: for example both at Surat and Ahmedabad the influence is strong. At Surat Professor Vakil who was formally head of the Bombay department is Vice-Chancellor, & P. B.V. Mehta who is professor of Industrial Economics has only recently gone there from Bombay. At Ahmedabad Professor D.T. Lakdawala, the head of the Bombay Centre, was spending a year or so to get the Sardar Patel Institute on its feet. Moreover Dr. Hazari, an executive director of the Central Bank, and Mr. Medhora, a director of the I.C.E.I are both former distinguished members of the Bombay school whose books on The Structure of the Corporate Private Sector and Industrial Growth since 1950 respectively are important. Although a number of leading British economists - Hicks and Kaldor for example - have paid brief visits rather as an appendage to a visit to Delhi I believe that closer contacts between U.K. economists and the Centre could be mutually advantageous.

5. I approve strongly therefore Professor Sandesara's wish to attract some young U.K. industrial economists to go to Bombay for a longer period - an academic year for example, and I have been exploring the field - with no positive outcome. So far I have regretfully drawn a blank at the London School

of Economics. But I am following several leads. I will let you know the outcome. It is unfortunate that the field is a narrow one; there is not a large number of young industrial economists with the appropriate background.

6. In retrospect I can recognise that it would have been useful to me if I had known more of the work of the Bombay School before I went. I could and no doubt should have found out more myself; but a little discreet prompting might be considered useful in the future. I also failed at the outset to recognise that the language gap is two sided. The English of a number of Indians (not of course that of my university colleagues) is difficult to follow, partly because the rythms are different. It took me some time to appreciate that students in lectures might for similar reasons find my English difficult. It would be useful to have a warning on this - because the students were too polite to mention it, I found difficulty in getting to know the students who came to my M.A. class. This was very different from the position at Manchester. This was partly because there were more of them, but I think it is primarily because undergraduate teaching is not done in the university, and the relation between staff and students has to be built up more or less from scratch in the first year. It is a matter on which some visitors might like to be alerted in advance.

7. I found the financial provisions completely satisfactory. This was partly because the Ascot Hotel at which I stayed is exceptionally cheap. I found it - and so did my wife - comfortable, well equiped and clean, with excellent service - and I had no digestive troubles during my stay! I can imagine some people might wish to stay in a more costly hotel and I naturally have no idea how much it would cost to live in a flat, which would presumably be the choice of someone staying several months. It would indeed be better, for example, for entertaining students. I was able to cover the cost of tropical clothing both in London prior to travelling and in Bombay, and entertaining, both of which as you would guess cost more than the specific allowances. I have no idea how the Incom Tax people look on such accounts here. There were no tax claims in India, but for a longer spell obviously the question would arise. I will gladly give you more details on this if it will help.

Dr. Coombs, and his wife, and his staff in the Council, were most helpful and hospitable. They relieved me of administrative chores, and gave me much valued advice. I am particularly indebted to Dr. Coombs himself and to Foy Nissen. I was also grateful for the assistance and hospitality I received from your Delhi office.

Annexure to
Item No. 2(b)(10)

Report made to Unesco Headquarters by Prof. I.I. Gurvich, Unesco Consultant in Geophysics to the Department of Geophysics, Osmania University who visited India from 9th January 1971 to 1st April 1971 under Unesco/TA Programme for C.A.S. Project.

I. GENERAL

The Geophysical Centre of Study TA Project UNDP was initiated at Osmania University in January 1964. Under the Unesco Programme the following professors visited the Centre as consultants:

Professor Gurvich I.I. (USSR)	- January-April 1964 January-April 1968
Professor Tarkhov A.G.(USSR)	- December 1964 - March 1965 March 1967 - May 1967
Professor Reznitchenko J.V. (USSR)	- March 1966
Professor Gritzaenko A.S.(USSR)	- August 1966 - March 1967 January 1969 - May 1969
Professor Plusnin M.I. (U.S.S.R.)	- December 1968 - June 1969 October 1969 - December 1969
Professor Mrs. Gavitch T.K.(USSR)	- September 1970 - December 1970

On the basis of Unesco assistance the Geophysical Centre of Osmania University has developed up to the present state. From the beginning of 1970 the above-mentioned Centre gets additional help under the bilateral Indo-Soviet agreement.

II. ACTIVITY IN INDIA

1. According to Unesco contract Professor I.I. Gurvich arrived in India on 9th January 1971 for total period of work of 85 days, and left India on 1 April 1971. The basic place of his activity was the Geophysical Centre, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

2. In Delhi, Professor Gurvich had meetings and discussed some problems of the present state and future development of the Centre with Dr. D. Shankar Narayan, Joint Secretary, UGC and Dr. M.L. Mehta, Education Officer, U.G.C. He also discussed some problems with the head of Unesco Mission in India Dr. S.E. Tewfik and Director of Field Operations, Dr. D.G.A. Boutaev. Professor Gurvich worked in close collaboration with Prof. I.S. Vashakidze, Unesco Co-ordinator, U.G.C.

3. Professor I.I. Gurvich had discussions on the problems of the Centre with Dr. V. Parail, Director, Division of International Co-operation in Scientific Research, Unesco, Paris, during his visit to the Centre on 15-17 January 1971.

4. Before leaving the USSR Professor Gurvich had meetings with Professor A.G. Tarkhov, Prof. M.I. Plusnin, Prof. A.S. Gritzaenko, Unesco consultants and discussed problems of future development of the Centre under Unesco programme and bilateral agreement. Prof. I.I. Gurvich also met Dr. V.V. Vachzusev, Joint Secretary, Unesco Commission of USSR, Professor S.A. Shumovsky, Member, Unesco Commission of USSR on problems connected with the activity of the Geophysical Centre, Osmania University.

5. During his visit to the Centre, Professor Gurvich acted in close contact with Professor V.L.S. Bhimashankaram, Head of the Centre and the Visiting Experts from USSR and members of the staff.

6. The programme of the work of Professor Gurvich was drawn up and submitted to the Head of the Centre and approved by UGC. Part of this programme could not be realized due to a lock-out of Indian Airlines.

7. During his stay in India under the Unesco contract the following work was accomplished by Professor Gurvich:

- (i) The book "Theory and Practice of seismic prospecting" compiled by Dr. M.S. Vijaya Raghva, Lecturer, Geophysical Centre, based mainly of translations from Prof. Gurvich's different books, was edited and partly rewritten. The book consists of 440 pages and 190 figures. The text of the book will be finalized on the return of Mr. Vijaya Raghva from his fellowship in the USSR.
- (ii) Professor Gurvich delivered ten lectures to the III year M.Sc.(Tech.) students on different problems of seismic prospecting.
- (iii) With Dr. G.N. Boganik (Visiting Professor, USSR), Professor Gurvich directed investigations on seismic refraction method, concerned with study of the granite basement depth in Nalgonda Region, and participated in field experiments.
- (iv) With Professor V.L.S. Bhimashankaram, Professor Gurvich visited Geophysical Teams working on hydrogeology investigations near Suryapet (Andhra Pradesh) and studied the conditions and results of electrical and hydrogeological measurements and gave some recommendations concerning field procedure and data processing.

- (v) Participated in the meeting of Internal Committee of Geophysical Department and made some suggestions concerning its activity.
- (vi) Took part in the session of Advisory Committee of Geophysical Department and discussed some problems concerning the main directions of its future development.
- (vii) Participated in the meeting of Board of Studies, where the training plan and syllabi of different courses were discussed.
- (viii) Revised the training plan for the three years M.Sc. (Tech.) course in Geophysical Prospecting and prepared in co-operation with Professor Kamenetzky, F.M., a new draft of the plan, approved by the Board of Studies.
- (ix) Partly revised the syllabi of the courses "Field Theory", "Mathematics" due to the recommendations of the Board of Studies.
- (x) Discussed with Professor V.L.S. Bhimashankaram the state and problems of publication of textbooks, guide-books and others and gave some advice concerning the methods of checking and approval of their content.
- (xi) Discussed with Professor V.L.S. Bhimashankaram, and Dr. Hari Narayan, Director, National Geophysical Research Institute, problems concerning planning of a new collaboration research project initiated by the CSIR President. Actively participated in some meetings on this problem inside and outside the Department.
- (xii) Participated in departmental discussions of future planning of research work of the Centre.
- (xiii) Visited the National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad and studied the present state and plans of geophysical investigations and possibilities of joint research programmes with geophysical Centre.
- (xiv) Visited the Geology Department, Osmania University, in connection with groundwater exploration problems and gave some advice on future development of hydrogeology investigations.
- (xv) Delivered three lectures on:
 - (a) Exploration Geophysics in Computer Age.
 - (b) Problems of geophysical education
 - (c) Responsibilities of geologists and geophysicists.

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8. Professor Gurvich visited the Geology Department of Punjab University, Chandigarh and studied the present state of Himalayan Geology. He met Professor Panda M.P. and Professor Ashgyrey G.D. and discussed some problems, concerning the future development of the Department.

9. Professor Gurvich jointly with Professor V.L.S. Bhimashankaram visited Geophysical Department, Andhra University (Waltair) and had fruitful discussions with Professor B.S.R. Rao (Head), on problems of geophysical education and research work and collaboration with the Geophysical Department of Osmania University. Prof. Gurvich met members of the staff and studied the scientific results achieved by them. He also visited the area of hydrogeological investigations executed by the Department.

10. Professor Gurvich visited the Geology Department, Andhra University and met Professor A. Sriramadas and members of the staff on problems of research work done by the Department.

III. PRESENT STATE OF THE GEOPHYSICAL CENTRE, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

1. During the period of Unesco help (1964-1970) the Centre developed from a small cell to a modern geophysical training and research unit. The Centre was chosen by the Government of India for getting additional help in the frame of the India-Soviet bilateral agreement. This additional help started from 1970. The present state of the Centre was achieved mainly with Unesco help and partly due to the bilateral agreement.

2. A three-year postgraduate course in exploration geophysics was started and the first batch of students has graduated from the Centre, showing a satisfactory training level. Further improvements in training students are on the way - the semester system has to be introduced from the current year. The syllabi are developed to cope with new achievements in exploration geophysics. The laboratories were developed to a degree, permitting fulfilment of most of the planned laboratory studies.

3. Big-scale research work was started by the Centre, in the field of groundwater investigation. The Centre has got a State Government project and created some field teams, which are studying underground conditions in Nalgonda district (Andhra Pradesh). The data obtained will be used for location of wells and boreholes for water supply. Some students and research workers are occupied with this project. Unesco delivered equipment which is being used for field measurements.

4. Some research work is going on problems, connected with theoretical problems, mineral deposits investigations and geophysical instrumentation. The Centre has achieved a high level in this type of investigations leading to award of three Ph.D. degree to research scholars and members of the staff.

5. The Centre is well equipped with geophysical instruments and will get all necessary equipment through bilateral agreement channels. The present equipment is sufficient to conduct either research and training.

6. Some textbooks and guide-books on different subjects of exploration geophysics were prepared by visiting professors (Unesco Consultants) and members of the staff, in some cases jointly. These textbooks are partly cyclostyled and widely used in training in Osmania University and in geophysical departments of other universities.

7. The successful and gradual development of the Centre has to be ascribed to (a) full backing given to the project by the UGC; (b) continuous efforts of the staff of the Centre; (c) purposeful help and direction of the main developmental lines of the Centre by Unesco consultants. The latter was achieved with a continuous co-ordination of their activities by authorities of the Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute.

8. There are some basic difficulties and shortcomings which slow down the development of the Centre. They are:

- (i) The number of staff members is not sufficient to meet the increasing requirements of training and research work. There was a big delay with the appointment of new readers and lecturers.
- (ii) The Centre faces many difficulties in performing big scale field investigations due to a considerably delay in allocation of funds by the University, made available by UGC and State Government specially for Centre. The existing rules and regulations do not provide possibilities for fast conduct of big scale research work.
- (iii) There is considerable lack of co-operation between geophysical and geological departments of Osmania University. The desirable development of the Centre is not possible without close collaboration with geological institutions and particularly with Geology Department.
- (iv) After the partition of the Geology Department the Centre got only a limited amount of books for its library. The latter is in a bad position due to the shortage of books in geology and associated sciences and to the disorderly way of keeping books.
- (v) Due to complicated political conditions, connected with Telangana agitation, the training of the students was postponed for about a year. It made it difficult to plan the teaching activity of the Centre.

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IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The main direction of development of the Centre must be oriented on further increasing of research in chosen branches of Exploration Geophysics; groundwater investigations, exploration of ore deposits, geophysical instrumentation. Simultaneously additional strength must be used for further improving of training standards. With appointment and absorption of additional staff, the Centre can be soon recognized as a Centre of Advanced Study in Exploration Geophysics.
 2. For further development of the Centre there must be foreseen the possibility and expediency of expansion of its activity as a Regional Centre of Exploration Geophysics. Such a Centre can be used for help in training and research in exploration geophysics to some countries of South-East Asia. Some preliminary steps in this direction, such as study of needs and possibilities of these countries in geophysical research and training, can be started immediately. Based on its results a plan for establishing a regional centre during the next 3-4 years can be worked out.
 3. To preserve continuity, in Unesco guidance in further development of the Centre as a Centre of Advanced Study and as a Regional Centre it is advisable to maintain Unesco help mainly by sending top-level consultants in Exploration Geophysics limited to 3-4 man/months per year and provide some spare parts for equipment supplied by Unesco in the preceding years.
 4. Further development of the Centre is dependent in high degree upon collaboration with associated earth sciences, such as geology, hydrogeology, mining. To organize and strengthen such collaboration, it is advisable to establish a special body in the form of an institute, college or faculty of earth sciences as a part of Osmania University. This body can include departments of geology, geophysics, mining, geography. The head of this body must have sufficient powers to decide upon main direction of collaborative work and to solve special administrative and financial problems arising from special type of research work in earth sciences, connected with costly field investigations. The body under consideration has to work under special rules and regulations which have to be worked out.

Besides this, additional recommendations which were contained in Professor Gurvich's previous report (Sr. Np. 562/BMS, RD/AVS) but not implemented, are:
 5. More attention must be paid to the development of the library of the department. It is specially advisable to avoid orientation in book selection, which may be dangerous for successful research work.
 6. To implement these recommendations, as well as recommendations of other Unesco consultants, in the most effective way, it is useful to appoint a liaison commission with some advisory powers. This commission must be recognised by Unesco and the Indian Government.
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Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated: 6th October '71.

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 1st September 1971.

- P L A N -

S.No.	Name of the University	Purpose	Grant released
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1.	<u>Agra</u>	Grant towards the scheme of descriptive grammar of standard Hindi for K.M. Institute of Studies & Linguistics.	4,172
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Affiliated Colleges

D.S.B. Govt.College Nainital	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities & Social Sciences.	25,000
Raja Balwant Singh College, Agra.	Grant towards College Science Improvement Programme for the year 1971-72.	80,000
Baikunthi Devi Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Agra	Purchase of laboratory equipment, books and journals.	10,000
S.R.K. College, Ferozabad.	Construction of Library building	5,000
Palwal Degree College, Shikohabad.	Grant for programmes of student Welfare 1970-71.	2,500
Hindu College, Moradabad.	-do-	6,000
D.S.B. Govt. College, Nainital.	-do-	5,000
Women's Training College, Dayalbagh, Agra.	-do-	4,000
Narain College, Shikohabad.	-do-	5,000
M.G. Balika Degree College, Ferozabad.	-do-	2,500
Women's Training College, Dayalbagh, Agra.	-do-for 1969-70	1,000

p.t.o.

Agra Contd.

- 2 -

Hindu College, Moradabad	Grant for programmes of student welfare for 1969-70.	500
Shri Vardhaman College Bijnor	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	350
Agra College, Agra	-do-	1,250
Govt. Degree College, Pithoragarh.	-do-	400
-do-	-do-	100

Total 1,52,772

2. Aligarh Muslim University

Purchase of equipment for the hospital attached to the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College 2,00,000

Provision of (additional) external services for the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College and the hospital attached thereto - Construction of roads (second phase) 2,00,000

-do- Provision of water supply. 20,000

Purchase of furniture for the dining hall of the composite hostel building for women students. 12,000

Construction of Girls (Medical students) hostel for the Rural Health Centre of the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine in the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College. 5,000

Purchase of furniture for furnishing the Common Room for Medical Students and Engg. Students' hostel. 24,000

p.t.o.

Aligarh Muslim
University Contd.

Grant towards revision of
pay scales of non-academic
staff for the period from
1.7.1959 to 31.3.1961. 20,184.10

Construction of Engg. Students
hostel. 2,00,000

Construction of separate
laboratories for the
university polytechnic. 1,00,000

Purchase of equipment for the
establishment of Girls
Polytechnic. 50,000

Grant towards salaries of
additional staff for the
Faculty of Science. 3,50,000

Programme of Exchange of
Visits by younger scientists
between India and U.K. 6,070

Grant towards salaries of
additional staff appointed in
Women's College. 60,000

-do- Faculty of Law,
Commerce and Theology. 90,000

Construction of Women's Poly-
technic. 60,000

Grant towards Field Work by
Economics Department. 3,000

Financial assistance to teachers
for research work in sciences 750

-do- 2,000

Additional grant for the
maintenance of IBM 1130 Computer 1,00,000

p.t.o.

Aligarh Muslim
University Contd.

Grant of extension in the tenure
of Sr. research fellowships in
Humanities. 4,258.06

-do- Jr. research fellowships
in Sciences. 2,467.74

Grant for providing courtyard wall,
compound wall, fly proofing over doors
etc. for staff quarters of
Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College. 4,000

Total: 15,13,729.80

3. Allahabad

Grant of extension in the tenure
of Sr. research fellowships in
sciences. 3,000

Construction of Teachers' hostel. 25,000

Financial assistance to teachers
for research work in sciences. 500

-do- 375

-do- 375

Affiliated Colleges

Motilal Nehru Regional
Engg. College, Allahabad. Grant for programmes of Student
Welfare 1970-71 4,000

C.M.P. Degree College, Allahabad. Grant to College library
for loan of books to students
(Book Banks) 17,000

Allahabad Degree College, Allahabad. -do- 12,000

Ewing Christian College,
Allahabad. Financial assistance to teachers
for research work in sciences. 500

Total 62,750

4. Andhra

Award of research fellowships in Community Development, Cooperation & Panchayati Raj	900
Construction of a building for providing additional facilities at the College of Engineering	10,000
Construction of Women's hostel	30,000
Construction of second half of first floor of 100 students' hostel	10,000
Grant towards the scheme of compilation of Etymological Dictionary	25,000
Construction of Arts Block building	1,00,000
Grant for organising Summer Institute in Chemistry for postgraduate students during 1971.	5,000
Construction of building for Applied Mathematics	50,000
Grant for holding a Symposium on "Human Environment with special reference to pollution of the atmosphere, water and land".	12,700
Grant for organising Orientation Course for new/junior college teachers during summer 1971	10,000
Grant of extension in the tenure of Jr. research fellowships in sciences.	1,800
Grant towards salaries of teaching staff appointed in the Centre for postgraduate studies at Guntur.	2,00,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	500
-do-	750
	p.t.o.

Andhra Contd.

Affiliated Colleges

The Bapatla College of Arts & Science, Bapatla.	Construction of Men's hostel	40,000
M.P. College, Vizianagram.	Construction of permanent short shooting range	400
Andhra Jatheeya Kalasala Masulipatam.	Construction of Natural Science Laboratories	20,000
Maharaja's Training College, Vizianagram.	Grant for programmes of Student Welfare 1970-71	2,500
Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.	-do-	6,000
R.V.V. Nayudu College, Dharanikota Amravati.	-do-	2,500
Rajah R.S.R.K. Ranga Rao College, Bobbili.	-do-	4,000
Maris Stella College, Vijaywada.	-do-	5,000
S.K.R. College for Women, Rajamahendravaram.	-do-	2,500
Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.	-do-	4,000
S.C.P.M. Govt. Arts and Science College, Tanuku.	-do-	4,000
Govt. College for Women, Guntur.	-do- for 1969-70	500
St. Joseph's College for Women, Waltair.	Book grant for 1970-71	1,375
Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao College, Nandigamma.	-do-	1,125
Maris Stella College, Vijayawada.	-do-	1,625
Andhra Icyola College, Vijayawada.	-do-	1,625
Sri Valagapudi Ramakrishna Memorial College, Nagaram.	-do-	1,125
Andhra Jatheeya Kalasala, Masulipatam.	-do-	750
College of Engineering, Kakinada	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	250

*Andhra Contd.

- 7 -

Hindu College, Nidubrolu	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	250
P.B.N. College, Nidubrolu.	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	8,000
V.S.M.College, Ramachandrapuram.	-do-	12,000
V.S.R.College, Tenali.	-do-	17,000
Andhra Christian College, Guntur.	-do-	17,000
Sir C.R. Reddy College, Eluru	-do-	17,000
Kakaraparti Bhavanarayana College, Vijayawada.	-do-	12,000
S.S. & N. College, Narasaraopet	-do-	14,000
Rajah R.S.R.K. Ranga Rao College, Bobbili.	-do-	8,000
A.M.A.L.College, Anakapalle	-do-	14,000
Jagarlamudi Kuppuswamy Choudary College, Guntur	-do-	14,000
The Hindu College, Machilipatnam.	-do-	17,000
Sri Y.N. College, Narsapur	-do-	14,000
Andhra Jateeya Kalasala, Masulipatam.	-do-	14,000
St. Joseph's College for Women, Visakhapatnam.	-do-	8,000
V.R.S. & Y.R.N. College Chirala.	-do-	12,000
St. Theresa's College, Eluru	-do-	12,000

Total 7,66,175

5. Annamalai

Grant towards the research project on the Impact of Panchayat Raj on Community Development in Tamil Nadu. 5,000

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences. 375

Total 5,375
p.t.o.

6. Awadhesh Pratapsingh

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. Degree College, Sidhi	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	2,500
Bapu Degree College, Nowgong	-do-	2,499.
Shaheed Kedarnath Degree College, Mauganj	-do-	2,500
Govt. Degree College, Sidhi	-do-for 1969-70	250
Maharaja College, Chhatarpur.	Book grant for 1970-71	4,875
Arts & Commerce College, Beohari	-do-	1,125
Govt. Science College, Rewa.	Grant to College library for loan of books to Students (Book banks)	12,000
Govt. College, Shahdol	-do-	8,000
Maharaja College, Chhatarpur.	-do-	12,000
Govt. Degree College, Tikamgarh	-do-	8,000
Govt. T.R.S. College, Rewa.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	350
Total		54,099,18

7. Benaras Hindu University

Purchase of books and journals for the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy	15,000
Payment of stipends to the students from Lunumba Friendship University for work in Indian mines.	4,000
Recurring grant towards staff for the development of Engineering & Technology	4,00,000
Award of Scholarships to postgraduate students in the Institute of Medical Sciences and development of the Institute.	1,00,000
Grant for the salaries of additional staff and maintenance of laboratories in the Institute of Medical Sciences in connection with the introduction of postgraduate courses.	3,00,000
	p.t.o.

Banaras Hindu University Contd.

Purchase of scientific equipment for the Women's College.	45,000
Additions and alterations to the building of the Surgical Research Laboratory of the College of Medical Sciences	4,000
Grant for meeting the non-recurring expenditure towards sewerage extension scheme (first phase).	74,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences	250
-do- Humanities & Social Sciences.	1,000
Contingency grant for Sr. research fellowships in Sciences.	1,000
-do-	1,000
-do- Jr. research fellowships in sciences.	800
Total	<u>9,46,050</u>

8. Bangalore

Grant towards revision of salary scale of Shri S. Lakshmana Reddy, Reader, Visvasvarya College of Engineering, Bangalore as per II Plan and A.I.T.E. scales.	5,069.40
Award of fellowships for undertaking writing of books at university level.	7,700
Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	64,000
Construction of Men's hostel at New Campus.	1,00,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences	250
Grant towards College Science Improvement Programme.	50,000
Establishment of Students' home	25,000
Utilisation of services of retired teachers	7,274.19
Establishment of Study Centres	36,500

p.t.o.

Bangalore Contd.

Affiliated Colleges

A.P.College of Arts & Commerce, Bangalore.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	6,000
Govt.College, Bangalore	-do-	6,000
St. John's Medical College, Bangalore.	-do-	2,500
Mount Carmel College, Bangalore.	-do-for 1969-70	3,000
	Total	<u>3,13,293.5</u>

9. Berhampur

	Grant towards appointment of additional staff in Humanities Departments.	60,000
	-do-Science Departments	17,000
	Assistance for purchase of Water Cooler	1,500

Affiliated Colleges

Khallikote College, Berhampur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	250
Govt.Science College, Phulbani.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71.	2,500
-do-	-do- for 1969-70	1,000
Bhanjanagar College, Bhanjanagar.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	1,000
	Total	<u>33,250</u>

10. Bhagalpur

	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	500
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Affiliated Colleges

Sahibganj College, Sahibganj.	Construction of overhead tank, Gas Water supply, fittings and furniture.	30,000
-do-	Construction of Science laboratories.	5,989 p.t.o

Bhagalpur Contd.

P.B.S. College, Banka	Construction of Psychology Laboratory	4,000
T.P.College, Madhepura	Construction of Science Block	10,000
Forbesganj College, Forbesganj.	Improvement of chalk boards	1,000
J.R.S. Mahavidyalaya, Jamalpur.	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	8,000
Marwari College, Bhagalpur.	-do-	17,000
Sahibganj College, Sahibganj.	-do-	14,000
S.K.R. College, Barbigha	-do-	14,000
T.N.B.College, Bhagalpur	-do-	17,000
A.P.S.M.College, Barauni.	-do-	8,000
K.K.M. College, Jamui	-do-	8,000
T.N.B.College, Bhagalpur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Sciences.	250
-do-	-do-	250
Sahibganj College, Sahibganj.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	6,000
-do-	-do-for 1969-70	3,000
S.K.R.College, Barbigha	-do-	2,000
Forbesganj College, Forbesganj.	-do-	500
Total		1,49,489

11. Bhopal

Affiliated Colleges

M.V. Mahavidyalaya Bhopal.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	500
M.A. College of Technology, Bhopal	Grant for organising Summer Institute in Mathematics for College teachers during 1971.	5,000

p.t.o.

Bhopal Contd.

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M.A.College of Technology, Bhopal.	Award of Sr. research fellowships in Engineering & Technology.	66.67
S.S.L.Jain College, Vidisha	Purchase of semi-micro analysis equipment.	5,000
Lal Bhadur Shastri College, Seronj.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	2,500
	Total	13,066.67

12. BiharAffiliated Colleges

R.N. College, Hajipur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities & Social Sciences.	750
L.S.College, Muzaffarpur.	-do-Sciences	1,000
C.M. College, Darbhanga	Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	6,435.48
Jagdam College, Chapra.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	5,000
Samastipur College, Samastipur.	Construction of library building and purchase of library furniture and books.	10,000
-do-	-do-	10,000
Jagdish Nandan College, Madhubani.	Construction of library building.	5,000
Milat College, Laheriasarai	Construction of Men's hostel	10,000
-do-	Purchase of equipment and furniture.	20,000
P.N. College, Parsa	Purchase of library books.	2,000
Jagdam College, Chapra	Grant for programme of student welfare 196- 70	3,000
D.B.College, Jaynagar.	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	8,000
Goeswar College, E. hwa.	-do-	8,000
H. B.College, Amnaur	-do-	8,000
M. J. K. College, Bettiah	-do-	12,000
P.N.College, Parsa	-do-	8,000

p. t. e. e.

Bihar Contd.

Rajindra College, Chapra	Grant to college library for loan of books to students(Book banks)	17,000
Rosera College,Rosera	-do-	8,000
R.B.G.R.College, Maharajganj.	-do-	8,000
R.N.College,Pandaul	-do-	12,000
Samastipur College,Samastipur	-do-	17,000
S.R.K. Goenka College, Sitamarhi	-do-	17,000
Janta College,Jhunjharpur	-do-	8,000
	Total	<u>2,04,185.48</u>

13. Bombay

Grant towards salaries of additional staff appointed in Humanities Departments.	1,50,000
Construction of Readers' quarters at University Campus at Kole Kalyan.	1,00,000
Purchase of equipment for various science departments	70,439.57
Construction of Lecture Hall and Seminar Rooms.	60,000
-do-	50,000
Construction of Humanities Block building and additional bays.	2,50,000
Award of fellowships to the students admitted to the postgraduate courses in the department of Chemical Technology during the session 1966-67.	64.52
Construction of Science Block and Workshop etc. at the University Campus,Kole Kalyan.	2,50,000
Payment of fellowships and contingent grant under the Integrated Research Scheme to study the Deccan Trap of Malwa region and the Lower Narmada Valley.	18,360

p.t.o.

Bombay Contd.

Purchase of equipment for Humanities Departments.	20,000
Grant towards salaries of six teachers in Physics selected for participation in the Sabbatical Programme at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research during 1971-72,	30,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences	750

Affiliated Colleges

Hazarimal Somani College of Arts & Science, Bombay.	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book Banks)	17,000
K.J. Somaiya College Bombay 77	-do-	14,000
Smt. Parvatibai Chowgule College, Margao, Goa.	-do-	14,000
Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala Arts & Science College, Bombay 77.	-do-	17,000
K.C. College, Bombay 20.	-do-	17,000
Rammarain Ruia College, Bombay	-do-	17,000
Bhavan's College, M.M. College of Arts, Andheri, Bombay.	-do-	14,000
St. Xavier's College, Bombay.	Purchase of library books and laboratory equipment	20,000
Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala Arts & Science College, Bombay 77.	Development of postgraduate studies in Science subjects	47,000
Rammarain Ruia College, Bombay.	Purchase of Water Cooler	323
Narsee Monji College of Commerce and Economics, Vile Parle (West) Bombay.	Book grant for 1970-71	1,125
St. Xavier's College, Bombay.	-do-	1,375
Rammarain Ruia College, Bombay.	-do-	1,625
Smt. Parvatibai Chowgule Cultural Foundation, College of Arts & Science, Margao (Goa)	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	6,000

p.t.o.

Bombay Contd.

Smt. Parvatibai Chowgule Grant for programmes Cultural Foundation, of student welfare College of Arts & Science, for 1969-70 Margao(Goa)		500
Goa College of Pharmacy Panaji.	-do-for 1970-71	2,000

Total 11,89,562.00

14. Burdwan

Establishment of Students' Home.		25,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences		350
-do-		500

Affiliated Colleges

Saldiha College, Saldiha.	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	8,000
Trivenidevi Bhalotia College, Raniganj.	-do-	17,000
Abhedananda Mahavidyalaya, Sainthia, Birbhum.	-do-	8,000
Agharekamini Prakash Chandra Mahavidyalaya, Subhasnagar P.O. Bengal	-do-	8,000
Bankura Christian College, Bankura	-do-	14,000
Kalna College, Kalna	-do-	14,000
Ramananda College, Bishnupur	-do-	17,000
Raja Rammohan Roy Mahavidyalaya, Radhanagar.	Estt. of Text Book Library	500
Abhedananda Mahavidyalaya Sainthia, Birbhum	Construction of Men's hostel	15,617
Katwa College, Katwa	Extension of library and laboratory facilities	30,000
Sri Gopal Banerjee College, Bagoti.	Construction of permanent short shooting range	500
Jaganath Kishore College, Purulia.	-do-	94.22
Katwa College, Katwa.	Extension of library and laboratory building.	10,000
Sri Ram Krishna Sarada Siksha Mandir, P.O. Anur.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	2,500

p.t.o.

Burdwan Contd.

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Bejoynarayan Mahavidyalaya, P.O.Itachuna.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	5,000
Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya P.O. Haripal	-do-	4,000
Raghunathpur College, Raghunathpur.	-do-	4,000
Jagannath Kishore College, Purulia	-do-	5,000
Raja Rammohan Roy Mahavidyalaya, Radhanagar.	-do-	4,000
Raghunathpur College, Raghunathpur.	-do-for 1969-70	250
Guskara Mahavidyalaya, Guskara	-do-for 1970-71	4,000
Raja Rammohan Roy Mahavidyalaya, Radhanagar.	-do-for 1969-70	250
Jagannath Kishore College, Purulia	-do-	500
	Total	<u>1,88,061.25</u>

15. Calcutta

Award of Sr. and Jr. research fellowships at the Centre of Advanced Study in Radio- physics and Electronics.	25,000
Grant of extension in the tenure of Sr. research fellowships in Science	4,000
Grant towards salaries of additional staff appointed in Humanities Departments.	1,50,000
Grant towards the research project entitled "Working of Panchayati Raj in West Bengal with special reference to District Howrah",	5,000
Contingency grant for research fellowships in Engineering & Technology	1,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	1,000
-do-	375
-do-	500
-do-	250

p.t.o.

Calcutta Contd:

Affiliated Colleges

Sri Chaitanya College, Habra	Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis equipment	5,000
Seth Sohammull Jalan Girls' College, Calcutta-7	Book grant for 1970-71	1,125
Uluberia College, Uluberia	-do-	3,125
Lal Baba College, Bally, Howrah.	-do-	1,625
Birla College of Science & Education, Calcutta-17.	-do-	1,125
Hiralal Mazumdar Memorial College for Women, Dakshineswar, Calcutta-38.	-do-for 1969-70	750
Bangabasi College of Commerce, Calcutta 12.	-do-	1,250
Baishnabghata Dinabandhu Andrews College, P.O. Garia	-do-	1,250
Kandi Raj College of Commerce, P.O. Kandi	-do-	750
Muralidhar Girls' College Calcutta 29.	-do-	1,250
South Calcutta Girls College, Calcutta	-do-	135.40
Seth Anandram Jaipuria College, Calcutta 5.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	6,000
Krishnagar College, Krishnagar.	-do-for 1969-70	500
Mrinalini Datta Maha- vidyalaya, Uttar Dum Dum, Calcutta.51.	-do-	1,000
Serampore College, Serampore.	-do-	500
Ram Mohan College, Calcutta	Purchase of laboratory equipment.	15,000
Viharilal College of Home Science, Calcutta	-do-	11,000
Jogamaya Devi College, Calcutta	-do-	15,000
Howrah Narasinha Dutta College, Howrah.	-do-	15,000
Netaji Nagar College, Calcutta.	-do-	11,000
Uluberia College, Uluberia	-do-	11,000
Bhawanipur Education Society College, Calcutta.	-do-	11,000

p.t.o.

Calcutta Contd.

Seth Soorajmal Jalan Girls College, Calcutta	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	-	2,500
Jogmaya Devi College Calcutta.	-do-		6,000
Gour Mohan Sachia Mandal Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Ghateswar, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.	-do-	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	2,500 250
Raja Peary Mohan College, Uttarpara, Hooghly.	-do-		250
Medical College, Calcutta.	-do-		1,500
R.M. Residential College, Narendrapur.	-do-		750
Midnapore College, Midnapore.	-do-		500
Lady Brabourne College, Calcutta.	-do-		250
Uluberia College, Uluberia	-do-		250
S.A. Jaipuria College, Calcutta.	-do-		250
Gurudas College, Calcutta	-do-		250
Asutosh College, Calcutta	-do-		750
-do-	-do-		350
Loreto College, Calcutta	Purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture and books for Geography Department.		2,000
Kandi Raj College, Kandi.	Purchase of laboratory equipment and furniture.		5,000
Kharagpur College, Kharagpur.	Utilisation of services of retired teachers.		6,000
Bangabasi College of Commerce, Calcutta.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund		2,750
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.	Award of fellowships for undertaking writing of books at University level.		1,900

Total 3,35,510.40

16. Calicut

Establishment of Study Centres 36,500

Affiliated Colleges

St. Thomas College, Trichur Development of postgraduate department of Botany. 25,000

Govt. Victoria College, Palghat. Grant for organising Summer Institute in Chemistry for school teachers during 1971. 10,000

St. Joseph's College, Irinjalakuda Construction of library bldg. 40,000

-do- Construction of Women's hostel 5,000

Sree Kerala Verma College, Trichur Utilisation of services of retired teachers. 5,000

Govt. College, Chittur Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences 250

-do- 250

Vimla College, Trichur Govt. Victoria College, Palghat Grant to College library for loan of books to students (Book banks) 17,000

Govt. College, Kasargod. -do- 8,000

Govt. Sanskrit College, Pattambi. -do- 8,000

Mercy College, Palghat -do- 12,000

Christ College, Irinjalakuda -do- 14,000

St. Thomas College, Trichur -do- 17,000

Providence Women's College, Calicut -do- 12,000

Little Flower College, Guruvayoor -do- 12,000

Farook College, Feroke -do- 14,000

Vimala College, Trichur -do- 12,000

Pazhassi Raja N.S.S. College, Mattanpur. -do- 12,000

St. Joseph's College, Irinjalakuda -do- 12,000

Govt. Bremen College, Tellicherry -do- 14,000

St. Thomas College, Trichur Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71 6,000

N.S.S. Training College, Ottapalem -do- 2,500

St. Thomas College, Trichur -do-for 1969-70 3,500

Govt. Sanskrit College, Pattambi. Grant to Students' Aid Fund 1,750

Total 2,99,750

p.t.o.

17. Delhi

Award of Jr. research fellowships under Gandhi Centenary Programme	3,010.34
Grant towards expenditure incurred on Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial lectures.	1,339
Grant towards the institution of a Diploma Course in Urdu Paleography	20,000
Grant towards expenditure on the non-academic staff appointed against the administrative posts	96,681.90
Grant for meeting the deficit of the International Students' House for the year 1970-71.	25,000
Award of scholarship to Shri Sanjeet Kumar Sinha (Deptt. of Chinese Studies) for the period 1.4.1971 to 30.6.1971.	360
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Hungary for the year 1968-70.	115
Construction of multi-storeyed building for the Physics and Chemistry Department	4,50,000
Purchase of books and journals under Area Studies Programme	500
Construction of building (1st phase) for the Centre of Advanced Study in Sociology	50,000
Grant towards salary and allowances to Prof. K.N.Raj under the National Fellowship Scheme.	10,000
Contingency grant for Jr. research fellowships in Humanities & Social Sciences	500
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	500
-do-	200
-do-	250
-do-	200
-do-	500

Constituent Colleges

Hastinapur College, New Delhi.	Purchase of library books for Honours Courses in Hindi and English	5,814.01
Mata Sundri College for Women, New Delhi.	Purchase of additional Water Cooler.	3,000
		p.t.o.

Delhi Contd.

St. Joseph's College Delhi.	Grant towards expenditure incurred by the Hiking Club on the proposed expenditure to Lee Pargial in the Kinnaur Distt. of Himachal Pradesh.	8,000
Deshbandhu College, New Delhi.	Construction of compound wall provision of tube-well and feeder line.	16,000
Hans Raj College, Delhi.	Purchase of living room furniture in respect of the additional hostel.	4,800
Women's College, Timarpur, Delhi.	Construction of College building and Principal's bungalow.	60,000
Modern College for Women, New Delhi.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	3,250
A.R.S.D. College, Dhaura Kuan, New Delhi	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
-do-	-do-	150
St. Stephen's College Delhi.	-do-	250
Shyam Lal College, Shahdara, Delhi.	-do-	250
Ramjas College, Delhi	-do-	250
Hans Raj College, Delhi	-do-	500
-do-	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	150
Daulat Ram College, Delhi.	-do-	125
Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.	-do-	1,250
	Total	<u>7,63,695.25</u>

18. Dibrugarh

Grant for organising Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for College Teachers during 1971.	3,775.66
Grant towards salaries of staff sanctioned for science departments during the Fourth Plan.	2,00,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences.	500

p.t.o.

Dibrugarh Contd.

Affiliated Colleges

J.D.S.G. College, Bokakhat.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	2,500
M.D.K. Girls College, Dibrugarh.	-do-for 1969-70	1,000
Sibsagar College, Joysagar.	Construction of library building and purchase of library books.	82,500
Total		2,50,275.66

19. Gauhati

Celebration of anniversaries of great personalities during 1971-72.	500
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	250
-do-	250
Award of scholarships for research in science and humanities by the students of Hill areas of North East India.	30
-do-	36.60
-do-	300
-do-	300

Affiliated Colleges

B.B. College, Gauhati.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	350
Assam Engineering College, Gauhati.	-do-	250
North Gauhati College, Gauhati.	Construction of G.I. Elevated Tank.	1,200
-do-	Construction of cycle shed	4,000
-do-	Construction of Women's hostel.	40,000
Pragjyotish College, Gauhati.	Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	6,274.19
Lumding College, Lumding.	Book grant for 1970-71	1,125
Hojai College, Hojai.	-do-	1,125
Gauhati Commerce College, Gauhati.	-do-	1,375

Gauhati Contd.

Madhab Chaudhuri College, Barepeta.	Book grant for 1969-70	1,000
Shankardev College, Shillong.	-do-	750
Madhab Chaudhury College, Barepeta.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	2,250
G.P. Women's College, Imphal.	Grant for programmes of Student Welfare 1970-71	4,000
Pandu College, Pandu	-do-	5,000
.....do-.....	-do-for 1969-70	500
G.P. Women's College, Imphal.	-do-	500

Total 71,365.79

20. Gorakhpur

Publication of research works including Doctoral theses.	7,500
Construction of Students' Home	85,000
Construction of Professors' Quarters.	50,000
Construction of new Men's hostel.	50,000
Purchase of library books and journals(Humanities)	20,000
Establishment of Study Centres	36,500
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	500
-do-	500
-do-	500

Affiliated Colleges

Shri Mirli Manohar Town Mahavidyalaya, Ballia	Improvement of chalk boards	1,000
Shri Shiva Degree College, Tehri	-do-	1,000
Captainganj, Udit Narain Degree College, Padrauna.	Construction of Men's hostel	5,000
H.C. Degree College, Mirana Degree College, Basti.	Expansion of science education	6,000
U.N. Degree College, Padrauna.	Construction of permanent short shooting range	400
	Grant to College library for loan of books to students(Book banks)	8,000

p.t.o.

Gorakhpur Contd.

Udai Pratap College, Varanasi.	Grant to College library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	14,000
Tilakdhari College, Jaunpur.	-do-	17,000
Budha Degree College, Kushinagar	-do-	8,000
Degree College, Ghazipur.	-do-	12,000
D.A.V. College, Azamgarh	-do-	12,000
Kisan Degree College, Bahraich	-do-	8,000
M.M.M. Degree College, Bhatpar Rani, Deoria	-do-	8,000
M.L.K. Degree College, Balrampur.	-do-	12,000
R.S.K.D. Degree College, Jaunpur.	-do-	8,000
S.C. College, Ballia	-do-	12,000
S.M.M. Town Mahavidyalaya, Ballia.	-do-	14,000
Shibli National College, Azamgarh.	-do-	14,000
S.D. College, Mathlar	Purchase of laboratory equipment.	11,000
H.C. College, Varanasi.	-do-	15,000
D.A.V. College, Azamgarh	-do-(final instalment)	4,000
M.L.K. College, Balrampur	-do-(IVth instalment)	15,000
St. Andrews College, Gorakhpur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences	250
Udai Pratap College, Varanasi.	-do-	250
K.S.S. College, Faizabad.	-do-	250
	Total	<u>4,56,650</u>

21. Gujarat

Purchase of scientific equipment for various science departments	1,35,000
Purchase of library books and journals for science departments	20,000
-do- for Humanities Departments.	10,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	500

Gujarat Contd.

Affiliated Colleges

Sheth H.A. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad.	Purchase of library books and furniture.	2,000
K.M. School of Postgraduate Medicine & Research, Ahmedabad.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	750
M.G. Science Institute Ahmedabad.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	500
M.G. College of Medical Sciences, Sewagram	-do-	1,000
Shah Keshavlal Somabhai Arts & V.M. Parekh Commerce College, Kapadwanj	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	8,000
Nav Gujarat Law & Commerce College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	14,000
Nav Gujarat Commerce College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	14,000
Navjivan Arts & Commerce College, Dahad.	-do-	8,000
Sheth Ranchhodlal Acharatlal College of Science, Ahmedabad	-do-	12,000
G.L.S. Arts College for Girls, Ahmedabad.	-do-	8,000
City Commerce College, Ahmedabad	-do-	12,000
J.&J. College of Science, Nadiad.	Grant for programme of student welfare 1970-71	6,000
Uni-Trust Surajba Mahila Arts College, Nadiad.	Book grant for 1970-71	1,125
Prabhudas Thakkar Arts & Science College, Paldi, Ahmedabad.	-do- for 1969-70	750
C.U. Shah Commerce College, Ahmedabad.	Grant to College library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	12,000
Shri Sahajanand Arts & Commerce College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	8,000
L.D. Arts College, Ahmedabad	-do-	8,000
Desai Chandu Lal Manilal Arts & Commerce College, Virangam.	-do-	8,000
Ahmedabad Arts College Ahmedabad.	-do-	8,000
Sir P.T. Science College, Modasa	-do-	8,000
Seth Ranchhodlal Acharatlal College of Arts & Commerce, Ahmedabad.	-do-	8,000

p.t.o.

Gujarat Contd.

Shri Brahmhat Arts and M.H. Guru Commerce College, Unjha	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	8,000
Gujarat Law Society Arts College, Ahmedabad	-do-	8,000
Sardar Vallabhbhai Commerce College, Ahmedabad	-do-	8,000
Banaskantha Arts & Science College, Palanpur,	-do-	14,000
Kalol Municipal Arts & Science College, Kalol.	-do-	8,000
Nav Gujarat Arts College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	14,000
Shri S.K. Shah & Shrikrishna O.M. Arts College and Shri Hiralal Shivlal Shah College of Commerce, Modasa.	-do-	8,000
Bhavan's Arts & Science College, Dakor,	-do-	8,000
P.B. Science College, Kapadganj	Grant for students' welfare programme 1970-71	2,500
Sree S.S. Mehta Arts and Shri M.M. Patel Commerce College, Himatnagar.	-do-	4,000
St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad.	-do-for 1969-70	8,000

Total

4,54,125

22. Guru Nanak

Grant towards implementation of the Research Scholarships Scheme during 1970-71	1,016=12
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Affiliated Colleges

Sikh National College, Charan -Kanwal, Banga	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre building	5,000
Ramgarhia College of Education, Satnampur, Phagwara.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	500
S.M.D.R.S.D. College Pathankot.	Grant to College library for loan of books to Students (Book banks)	14,000

p. t. o.

Guru Nanak Contd.

- 27 -

D.A.V. College, Jullundur.	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	17,000
Baring Union Christian College, Batala.	-do-	12,000
Doaba College, Jullundur City	-do-	14,000
Radha Krishan Arya College, Nawanshahr Doaba	-do-	12,000

Total 75,516.12

23. Haryana Agricultural

Financial assistance to teachers
for research work in sciences. 1,000

Total 1,000

24. Himachal Pradesh

Grant for organising Summer
Institute in Chemistry for
School teachers during 1971 5,000
Financial assistance to
teachers for research work
in sciences 500

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. College,
Kulu Grant for programmes of
student welfare 1970-71 2,500

Total 8,000

25. Indore

Construction of Teachers'
hostel for college of
Education. 7,000
Grant towards salary of
Russian Language Teacher 1,050
Construction of Library
building. 60,000
Financial assistance
for undertaking a study of
financial resources and budgets of
universities. 5,000

p.t.o.

Indore Contd.

Establishment of Study Centres	36,500
Grant for organising All India Youth Festival by Students' Union of Shri G.S. Institute of Technology & Science, Indore.	6,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in humanities and social sciences.	500

Affiliated Colleges

Islamia Karimia Degree College, Indore.	Purchase of laboratory equipt. (final instalment)	5,000
Indore School of Social Work, Indore.	Grant towards the implementation of National Service Scheme Programmes during 1971-72.	7,000
Govt. Girls Degree College, Moti Tabela, Indore	Purchase of laboratory equipment and construction of Gas Plant Room	3,288
-do-	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre	15,000
Holkar Science College, Indore.	-do-	8,000
Devi Ahilya Girls Degree College, Indore.	Construction of women's hostel	30,000
Indore School of Social Work, Indore.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	2,500
P.M.B. Gujarati Arts, Commerce & Law College, Indore.	Grant to College library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	17,000
Govt. Girls College, Moti Tabela, Indore.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	6,000
Islamia Karimia Degree College, Indore.	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (book banks)	8,000
Holkar Science College, Indore.	-do-	14,000
Govt. Degree College, Mhow.	-do-	8,000
Govt. Arts & Commerce College, Indore.	-do-	17,000

Total 2,52,838

26. Jabalpur

Establishment of Study Centre	36,500
	p.t.o.

Jabalpur Contd.

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. College of Education, Jabalpur.	Purchase of books and journals	5,000
St. Aloysius College, Jabalpur.	Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis equipment.	4,9997.30
N.E.S. Science College, Jabalpur.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	1,000
G.S. College of Commerce & Economics, Jabalpur.	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	14,000
Govt. Science College, Jabalpur.	-do-	14,000
N.E.S. Science College, Jabalpur.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	2,500
Govt. College of Education, Jabalpur.	-do-	2,000
N.E.S. Law College, Jabalpur	-do-	2,369.29
Total		<u>82,366.59</u>

27. Jadavpur

Grant towards salaries of additional staff appointed in Humanities Departments.	1,00,000	
Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the three year degree course in Food Technology and Bio-Chemical Engineering.	40,000	
Construction of subordinate staff quarters.	4,365	
Grant towards salaries of staff appointed in various science departments.	1,25,000	
Award of Jr. fellowships to M. Pharm Students admitted to the postgraduate courses in Pharmacy during 1970-71	2,000	
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	188.37	
-do-	2,000	
Total		<u>2,73,503.37</u>

p.t.o.

28. Jammu

Affiliated Colleges

Govt.College for Women, Jammu.	Purchase of laboratory equipment.	15,000
Govt.Degree College, Udhampur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	500
Govt.Degree College, Bhadrawah	-do-	250
-do-	Basic grant for purchase of library books	500
T.T.College, Jammu	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	2,500
	Total	<u>18,750</u>

29. Jawaharlal Nehru

Grant for meeting the expenditure towards the setting up of laboratory for the School of Life Sciences	3,00,000
Purchase of Kitchen equipment and Gas installation for the Mess in the Students' hostel	24,000
Grant for holding International Training Course by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in collaboration with the Jawaharlal Nehru University.	14,600
Grant towards providing and installation of Diesel Pump for the open well at the campus of the university	23,830
Award of Jr. fellowships to students and contingent grant for the first half of the academic year 1971-72	1,15,000
Purchase of furniture for the living rooms of the Students' hostel in the National Academy of Administration.	35,000
Purchase of two Mini buses	1,00,000
Purchase of furniture for lecture halls, seminar rooms and laboratories in the National Academy of Administration	1,50,000

* Jawaharlal Nehru Contd.

Grant towards the maintenance estimates for the work of Nursery and Plantation for 1971-72 72,990
Grant towards procuring and stocking of materials for the construction work in the campus 2,70,000

Total 11,05,420

30. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences 500
-do- 250

Total 750

31. Jiwaji

Construction of Science Block 1,58,200
Purchase of library books and journals for science departments 50,000
Construction of library building 50,000

Affiliated Colleges

Ambah Postgraduate College, Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences 15,000
G.P. Postgraduate College, Morena, Purchase of laboratory equipment. 11,000
Ambah Postgraduate College, Ambah, -do- 15,000
Maharaja Mansingh Mahavidya-Improvement of chalk boards 912
Iaya, Gwalior.
C.P. Postgraduate College, Morena. -do- 1,000
Govt. Girls Degree College Morar Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71 2,500
Govt. Science College, Gwalior. Grant for organising summer institute in Physics for school teachers during 1971 10,000

Total 3,13,612

p.t.o.

32. Jodhpur

Grant for organising Summer Institute in Mathematics for School teachers during 1971.	5,000
Grant towards salaries of additional staff appointed in Science Departments.	70,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences	250
-do- Sciences	1,000

Affiliated Colleges

Sri Mahesh Teachers' College, Jodhpur.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	3,000
Total		<hr/> 79,250 <hr/>

33. Kajyani

Purchase of library books and journals(Humanities)	2,500	
-do-	40,000	
-do- departmental library books and journals	40,000	
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	500	
-do-	500	
Total		<hr/> 83,500 <hr/>

34. Kanpur

Purchase of books and journals on science subjects	20,000
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Affiliated Colleges

Feroze Gandhi College, Raei Bareil	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.	20,000
Christ Church College, Kanpur.	-do-	10,000
P.P.N. College, Kanpur	Expansion of Science education	3,501
K.K. College, Etawah	-do-	40,000
Nehru College, Chhambaman	Extension of science laboratories	20,000
Raymond Girls College Kanpur.	Construction of library building	30,000
		p.t.o.

Kanpur Contd.

Bundelkhand College, Jhansi.	Construction of Men's hostel	15,000
Atarra Degree College, Atarra	-do-	50,000
D.V.College, Orai	Construction of library building	15,000
Kulbaskar Ashram Degree College, Allahabad.	Purchase of laboratory equipt.	15,000
Nehru College, Chhibraman Janta Mahavidyalaya, Ajitmal.	Improvement of chalk boards	1,000
Dayanand Girls College, Kanpur.	-do-	1,000
A.S. Degree College, Fatehpur.	Book grant for 1970-71	1,375
Dayanand Girls College; Kanpur.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	2,500
V.S.M. College of Science, Bharwari.	-do-	4,000
A.S. Degree College, Fatehpur	-do-for 1969-70	2,500
V.S.S.D.College, Kanpur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	1,000
Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru College, Banda	-do-	350
Janta College, Bakewar Etawah.	-do-	250
		500
	Total	2,52,976

35. Karnatak

Special grant for books and journals for the development of Teaching education and research	8,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	100
-do-Humanities & Social Sciences	500

Affiliated Colleges

Karnatak Science College, Dharwar	Purchase of laboratory equipt.	15,000
M.S.I.Institute of Science, Gubbarga	-do-	11,000
V.P.S.'s C.S. Bembalgi Arts & Science College, Ramdurg.	-do-	11,000
-do-	Improvement of chalk boards	1,000
		p.t.o.

Karnatak Contd.

K.L.E. Society's Hallikeri College, Haveri.	Improvement of chalk boards	1,000
P.C. Jabin Science College, Hubli.	Construction of Women's hostel	10,000
J.G. College of Commerce, Hubli.	Construction of library building and purchase of furniture	15,000
R.L. Science Institute Belgaum.	Construction of Biology laboratory	5,182
Vijaya Mahatosh College, Hungund	Construction of laboratory and purchase of equipment and furniture	10,000
R.T.E. Society's Arts & Science College, Ranebennur	Purchase of laboratory equipt.	5,000
M.P.E. Society's Arts & Science College, Honavar.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	1,750
B.L.D.E. Associations' New Arts College, Bijapur. Lingaraj College, Belgaum	Book grant for 1970-71	1,125
	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	14,000
Shri Kadasiddheshwar Arts College and H.S. Kotambri Science Institute, Hubli	-do-	14,000
V.M. College, Hungund	-do-	8,000
Rani Parvatidevi College, Belgaum	-do-	12,000
Shri V.M. Society Arts & Science College, Ukal.	-do-	8,000
B.L.D.E. Association New Arts College, Bijapur.	-do-	8,000
R.T.E.S. Arts & Science College, Ranabennur.	-do-	8,000
M.P.E. Society's Arts & Science College, Honavar.	-do-	8,000
G.I. Bagewadi Arts & Science College, Nipani.	-do-	8,000
S.B. College of Science, Gulbarga	-do-	8,000
K.L. Society's Gogate College of Commerce, Belgaum.	-do-	12,000
K.C.P. Science College, Bijapur.	-do-	12,000
Arts & Science College, Karwar	-do-	12,000
Govt. College, Gulbarga	-do-	12,000
M.E. Society's Arts & Science College, Sirsi.	-do-	12,000

Karnatak contd.

Gokhale Centenary College, Akola	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	8,000
Sri Annadaneshwar College, Narogal	-do-	8,000
KRCS's Arts and Science College, Bailhongal	-do-	8,000
Sa Arts College, Bijapur	-do-	14,000
Sri S.B. College of Commerce, Gulbarga	-do-	8,000
Kittal College, Dharwar	-do-	8,000
B.P. College of Commerce, Raichur	-do-	8,000
LVO College, Raichur	-do-	8,000
Kottureshwara College, Kottar	-do-	8,000
PC Jabin Science College, Vidyanagar, Hubli	-do-	12,000
G ovindram Seksaria Science College, Belgaum	-do-	12,000
JG College of Commerce, Hubli	-do-	14,000
Arts & Science College, Jamkhandi	-do-	12,000
H KS Arts & Science College, Shahabad	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social sciences	250
MNES Arts and Science College, Honarvar	-dp-	250
SLE Society's Arts & Science College, Sonakeshwar	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	4,000
Sri SMS College, Athani	-do-	2,469.45

Total

3,86,628.45

p.t.o.

Kashmir

	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	12,000
	-do-	15,000
	Purchase of scientific equipment for various science departments	2,10,000
	Construction of Health Centre in the university campus	10,000
	Purchase of books and journals for science subjects	95,000
	Grant for organising summer Institute in Biology for College teachers during 1971	6,000
	Estt. of study centre	36,500
	Purchase of furniture for science blocks	25,000
	Grant towards payment of Hill-allowance to the staff of the Gulbarga Research Observatory during 1971-72	10,000
	<u>Affiliated colleges</u>	
Vishwabharati Women's College, Rainawari, Srinagar	Construction of science blocks	50,000
Amarsingh College, Srinagar	Construction of Geology and Geography laboratories	75,000
Sri Pratap College, Srinagar	Construction of chemistry laboratory building	1,00,000
Govt. College for Women, Nawakadal	Purchase of laboratory equipment	15,000
Govt. Degree College, Anantnag	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	17,000
Amarsingh College, Srinagar	-do-	12,000
The Islamia College of Science & Commerce, Srinagar	-do-	12,000
-do-	Book grant for 1970-71	1,625
Vishwabharati Women's College, Rainawari (Srinagar)	-do-	1,125
Amar Singh College, Srinagar	Grant to students' Aid Fund	2,750

Total

7,06,000

p.t.o.

37. Kerala

Purchase of furniture for Sociology department	4,997.20
Purchase of equipment for science departments	1,45,000
Grant for holding a summer school in Linguistics during 1971	6,294.34
Financial assistance to teachers in research work in Humanities and social sciences	750

Affiliated Colleges

Home Science College, Kugamali	Basic grant for 1970-71	1,125
Bishop Moore College, Mavelikara	-do-	1,625
NSC College, Nilamel	-do-	1,125
Alphansa College, Palai	-do-	1,625
Sree Sankara College, Kalady	-do- for 1969-70	1,250
Titus Teachers' Training College, Tiruvalla	Special grant for books and journals for development of Teacher's Training Programme	2,000
Sacred Heart College, Thevara	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	6,000
Fatima Mata National College, Quilon	-do-	6,000
Union Christian College, Alwaye	-do-	5,000
Deva Matha College, Kuravilangad	-do-	5,000
St. Xavier's Training College for Women, Alwaye	-do-	5,000
St. Joseph's Training College, Mannanam	-do-	2,500
St. Joseph's Training College for Women, Ernakulam	-do-	2,500
Union Christian college, Alwaye	-do- for 1969-70	500
Bishop Moore College, Mavelikara	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	14,000
St. Thomas College, Ranni, Pazhavangady FO	-do-	12,000
Newman College, Thodupuzha	-do-	14,000

Kerala cont'd.

NSS College, Nilamel	Grant to college library for loan to books to students (Book banks)	12,000
Mar Thoma College, Tiruvalla	-do-	14,000
NSS College, Changanur	-do-	17,000
Catholicate College, Pathanamthitta	-do-	17,000
Sacred Heart College, Thevara, Cochin	-do-	14,000
NSS Hindu College, Changanacherry	-do-	17,000
College for Women, Trivandrum	-do-	17,000
Bishop Moore College, Mavelikara	-do-	14,000
St. Teresas' College, Ernakulam	-do-	14,000
All Saints College, Trivandrum	-do-	14,000
Bishop Chulaparamabil Memorial College for Women, Kottayam	-do-	14,000
Mar Inyanios College, Trivandrum	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	500
Govt. Victoria College, Palghat	-do-	500
-do-	Grant for programmes of students welfare 1969-70	3,000
Sree Narayana College for Women, Quilon	-do-	3,000
VIMNSS college, Dhanuvachapuram	-do- for 1970-71	5,000
Assumption college, Changanacherry	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	17,000
Devaswama Board college, Sasthamottach	-do-	17,000
University college, Trivandrum	-do-	17,000
Deva Matha College, Kuravilangad	-do-	14,000
Sree Narayana College for Women, Quilon	-do-	17,000
Sree Narayana College, Quilon	Development of postgraduate deptt. of Physics	10,000
		5,06,291.54
	Total	

38. Kurukshetra

Programme of exchange of visits by younger Scientists between India and UK	5,792.50
Celebration of anniversaries of great personalities	500

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. College, Kurukshetra	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	250
College of Education, Kurukshetra	-do- in Humanities and social sciences	250
Regional Engg. College, Kurukshetra	-do- sciences	500
-do-	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	3,000
-do-	Award of fellowships for undertaking writing of books at university level	7,000
Total		17,292.50

39. Lucknow

Construction of Men's hostel	40,000
Contingency grant for utilisation of services of retired teachers	1,000
Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities and social sciences	183.04
Additional contingent grant for jr. research fellowships in Humanities	500
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	500
-do- Humanities and social sciences	250

p.t.o.

Lucknow contd.

Affiliated colleges

DAV College, Lucknow	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences	250
Nari Shiksha Niketan, Lucknow	Book grant for 1970-71	4,125
-do-	-do- for 1969-70	750
-do-	Purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture and books	15,000
Vidyant Hindu Degree College, Lucknow	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	8,000
Mahila College, Lucknow	-do-	12,000
Loreto Degree College, Lucknow	Grant for rogrammes of student welfare 1970-71	2,500
Nari Shiksha Niketan, Lucknow	-do-	4,000
-do-	-do- for 1969-70	250
	Total	89,303.04

40. Madras

Grant-in-aid for the introduction of courses in Town Planning at the school of Architecture	10,000
Grant for organising orientation courses in English for fresh/junior college teachers during summer 1971	5,000
-do-	5,000
-do-	5,000
-do-	5,000
Grant towards revision of salary scales of the teachers of Holy Cross college, Tiruchirapally	5,557.24
Grant towards the scheme of visiting studentships for 1970-71	425
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	250
Grant towards revision of salary scales of St. Joseph's College Tiruchinapalli	902.53
	p.t.o.

Madras contd.

Affiliated colleges

Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore	Development of postgraduate Deptt. of Home Science	15,000
JAM Jain College, Madras	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and social sciences	10,000
Gibi Arts College, Gobichettipalayam	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	8,000
Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur	-do-	8,000
Chikkaiah Naicker College, Erode	-do-	17,000
AVC College, Mannamapandal, Mayuram	-do-	14,000
Pachaiyappas' College, Madras	-do-	17,000
SJEF Women's College, Madras	-do-	17,000
The New College, Madras	-do-	17,000
Loyola college, Madras	-do-	17,000
Law College, Madras	-do-	14,000
Kandaswami Kandas' College, Velur	-do-	12,000
Jamal Mohamed College, Khajanagar, Tiruchirapally	-do-	17,000
Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi	-do-	14,000
Govt. Arts College, (Women), Thanjavur	-do-	8,000
Govt. Arts College, Coimbatore	-do-	17,000
Dwarkan Dass Gurdhan Dass Vaishnav College, Madras	-do-	14,000
C. Abdul Hakim College, Melvisharam	-do-	14,000
Agurchand Mammul Jain College, Madras-61	-do-	14,000
Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingram Collegem Pollachi	-do-	12,000
National College, Tiruchurapalli	-do-	14,000
Narmala College, Coimbatore	-do-	12,000
Presidency College, Madras	-do-	14,000
PSGR Krishnamal College. for Women, Coimbatore	-do-	12,000

Madras contd

Seethalakshmi Ramaswamy College, Tiruchirapalli	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	17,000
Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Arts College, Coimbatore	-do-	8,000
Sri Sarada College (for Women), Alayapuram, Salem -4,	-do-	14,000
Stella Maris College, Madras	-do-	14,000
St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli	-do-	17,000
Sri Vasavi College, Erode	-do-	8,000
Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	Grant to students' Aid Fund	3,250
Pachiyappa's College, Madras	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences	250
-do-	-do-	250
Madras Christian College, Tambaram, Madras	-do-	1,500
Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore	-do-	500
PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore	-do-	500
Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore	-do-	1,000
National College, Tiruchirapalli	Extension of laboratory buildings	42,333
Madras Christian College, Tambaram, Madras	Grant for organising summer Institute in Biology for School teachers during 1971	5,000
Sri Pushpam College, Poondi	-do- Mathematics	8,000
Hajee Karutha Rowther Howdia College, Uttamapalayam	Construction of permanent short scholarship range	400
Tiruvalluvar Govt. Arts College, Rasipuram	Book grant for 1970-71	1,125
Govt. Arts College (Women) Thanjavur	-do-	1,125
Madras Law College, Madras	-do-	1,625
Muthurangan Govt. Arts College, Vellore	-do-	1,375
Chikkanna Govt. Arts College, Tiruppur	-do-	1,125

Madras contd.

Holy Cross College, Tiruchirapalli.	Book grant for 1970-71	1,625
Govt. Arts College, Chiyar	-do-	3,375
Chikkaiah Naicker College, Erode	Extension of laboratory building	30,000
Holy Cross College, Tiruchirapally	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	6,000
National Training College for Women, Triplicane, Madras	-do-	2,500
Chikkanna Govt Arts College, Tiruppur	-do-	2,000
Bharathidassan Govt. College for Women, Pondicherry	-do-	3,490.20
Sri Vasavi College, Erode	-do-	4,000
Nehru Memorial College, Futhanpatti	-do-	4,000
Govt. Medical College, Coimbatore	-do-	2,500
Govt. Thirumagal Mills College, Gudiyattam	-do-	4,000
Govt. Medical College, Chingleput	-do-	2,500
Tagore Arts College, Pondicherry	-do-	250
	Total	5,77,732.97

41. Madurai

Award of junior research fellowships under Gandhi Centenary Programme	3,600
Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences	978.20
Assistance for purchase of Water cooler	4,000
Grant for organising the Follow-up programme in in the form of news letters periodic visits to the institutions during 1969	3,000

p.t.o.

Madurai contd.

Affiliated colleges

Alagappa College, Karaikudi	Book grant for 1969-70	1,250
Alagappa College of Physical Education, Karaikudi	--do-- for 1970-71	1,125
Sri Palaniandavar Arts College, Palani	--do--	1,625
G ovt. College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayankottai	Grant for students welfare programme 1970-71	2,000
The MDT Hindu College, Pettai	--do--	6,000
S.Vellaichamy Nadar College, Nagamalai	--do--	4,000
Annamal Training College for Women, Tuticorin	--do--	2,500
Kamraj College, Tuticorin	--do--	2,500
The NVKSD Teachers College, Attoor	--do--	2,500
Agricultural College, Madurai	--do--	2,000
Madura College, Madurai	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	250
Agricultural College, Madurai	--do--	1,750
PM Thevar college, Usailampatti	Grant to students' Aid Fund	250
	Total	39,328.20

42. Magadh

Purchase of scientific equipment for various science departments	75,000
Purchase of library books and journals for science deptts.	20,000
--do-- Humanities departments	7,500
Construction of Arts Faculty Building	30,000
Utilisation of services of retired teachers	5,766.67
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	350

p.t.o.

Magadh contd.

Affiliated colleges

TP S College, Patna	Purchase of laboratory equipment	15,000
Jawaharlal Nehru College, Dehri-on-Sone	Grant for programmes of students welfare 1970-71	2,500
Satyendra Narain Sinha College, Tekari (Gaya)	-do-	2,500
-do-	Improvement of chalkboards	1,000
D.K. College, Dumron	Construction of Non-Resident Students' Centre	10,000

.....
Total 1,69,616.67

43. MS University of Baroda

Grant for meeting the expenditure towards the centre of Advanced study in Education	1,58,876.53
Grant towards salary of staff appointed in postgraduate course in Petroleum Geology	15,500
Grant towards appointment of additional staff in the Humanities deptts.	8,000
-do- science deptts	80,000
Purchase of books and journals for the centre of Research and Training in secondary education in Rural Areas	4,998.36
Award of scholarships in Honours studies in Persian during 1971-72	1,200
Grant towards expenditure incurred in connection with the visit of three Bulgarian Professors under Indo-Bulgarian Cultural Exchange Programme 1970-71	603.80
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	197
-do-	500

Total 2,69,875.69.
p. t. o.

44. Marathwada

	Purchase of furniture for the building of Humanities and social sciences	25,000
	Construction of building for Humanities and social sciences	10,000
	Purchase of books for the department of Mathematics	10,000
	Construction of Faculty club-cum-Guest House	25,000
	<u>Affiliated colleges</u>	
JESRG Bagadia Arts, SBL Commerce and RB Science College, Jalna SBES Science College, Aurangabad	Purchase of science apparatus/ Instruments	8,000
RSE Arts, SBL Commerce and RB Science College, Jalna	Grant for organising a summer Institute in Mathematics for school teachers during 1971	5,000
MA College of Arts, Science and Commerce College, Aurangabad	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	500
Adarsha Arts, Commerce and Science College, Hingoli	-do-	500
PE Society Miland College of Science, Aurangabad	-do-	500
PE Society Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce, Aurangabad	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	12,000
Deogiri College, Aurangabad	-do-	12,000
YE Society Arts and Commerce College, Ambajagai	-do-	12,000
Maharashtra Udaygiri Mahavidyalaya, Udgir	-do-	14,000
SBES College of Arts and Commerce, Aurangabad	-do-	14,000
JESRG Bajalia Arts and SBL Commerce and RB Science College, Jalna	-do-	12,000
Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya, Nanded	-do-	14,000
MSP Mandal Shri Shivaji College of Arts and Science, Parbhani	-do-	12,000

Marathwada contd.

PS Society's Miland College of Arts, Aurangabad	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	14,000
Dayanand Commerce College, Latur	-do-	8,000
PS Society People's College, Nanded	-do-	12,000
JE Society's Arts, Science and Commerce College, Parli Vaijnath	-do-	8,000
Nutan Mahavidyalaya, Sailu	-do-	8,000
SES College of Science, Aurangabad	-do-	8,000
Dayanand Science College, Latur	-do-	8,000
AV Education Society's Deegloor College, Deegloor	-do-	8,000
Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce, Aurangabad	Grant for programmes of Student welfare 1970-71	4,000
Nutan Mahavidyalaya, Sailu	-do-	2,500
SES Society's College of Science, Aurangabad	-do-	6,000
Shri Shivaji College, Kandhar	-do-	2,500
The Maulana Azad College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Aurangabad	-do-	4,000
	Total	2,91,500

45. Meerut

Grant for organising Orientation course for new/Junior college teachers during summer 1971	10,000
Grant for organising summer Institute in Biology for School Teachers during 1971	1,643.14
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	250
-do-	500
	P.t.o.

Meerut contd.

Affiliated Colleges

JV Jain College, Saharanpur	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences	10,000
Minna Lal Girls Degree College, Saharanpur	Construction of library building	60,000
DAV College, Muzaffarnagar	Construction of Teacher's hostel	10,000
Multani Mal Modi College, Modinagar	Construction of Hostel building and purchase of furniture	13,574
DM Degree College, Meerut	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	250
Meerut College, Meerut	-do-	750
-do-	-do-	500
MM Modi College, Modinagar	-do-	250
SD College, Muzaffarnagar	-do-	250
S.V College, Hapur	-do-	250
JV College, Baraut	-do-	500
JV Jain College, Saharanpur	-do-	500
Sri SDPC Girls Degree College, Roorkee	Grant for programmes of students welfare 1970-71	2,500
AS Degree College, Mawana	-do-	2,500
SKK Jain Degree College, Khatauli	-do-	2,500
Meerut College, Meerut	Purchase of laboratory equipment	52,000
D&S College, Dehradun	-do-	15,000
DAV (PG) College, Dehradun	Book grant for 1970-71	1,625
	Total	<u>1,85,342.14</u>

P.t.o.

48 Mysore

Programme of exchange of visits by younger scientists between India and UK	6,333.10
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and USSR for the year 1969-70	2,771
Construction of three Dormitories (Students' Welfare) along with Dining and Kitchen block at Manas Gangatri, Mysore	16,078.62
Construction of an extension to the Arts Block building	30,000
Special grant for books and journals for development of Teachers' Training Programme	5,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	500

Affiliated colleges

Yuvaraja's college, Mysore	Grant for organising Summer Institute in Mathematics for School teachers during 1971	5,400
Regional College of Education, Mysore	Grant for conducting the Indo-British Summer Institute in Biology for School teachers during 1971	10,000
-do-	-do- Summer Institute in chemistry	5,000
Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi	-do-Biology	5,000
St. Anns' Training College, Mangalore	Purchase of equipment	5,000
St. Agnes College, Mangalore	Book grant for 1970-71	1,625
Sri Bhuranchandra College, Karkala	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	250
Manipal Engg. college, Manipal	-do-	250
University Evening College, Mysore	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	5,000
Sahyadri College, Shimoga	-do-	6,000
St. Philomena's College, Puttur	-do-	5,000
St. Ann's Training College, Mangalore	-do-	2,499.87
National College of Education, Mysore	-do-	3,000

Mysore contd.

SV Swamy College, Bantwal	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	2,500
Milagres College, Kallianpur	-do-	2,500
Sri Mahaveera College, Moodbidri	Construction of Women's hostel and wardens' quarter	90,000
Sri Poornaprajna College, Udipi	Construction of library building	10,000
DRM College, Devangere	Purchase of library books, laboratory equipment and furniture	30,000
Municipal First Grade College, Chintamani	Extension of library and laboratory facilities	40,000
Vevekananda College of Arts, Science, and Commerce College, Puttur	Construction of Men's hostel and purchase of hostel furniture	50,000
JSS College of Commerce and Science, Mysore-4.	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	12,000
University Evening College, Mysore	-do-	14,000
Maharajas' College, Mysore	-do-	17,000
Yuvaraja's College, Mysore	-do-	14,000
Sarda Vilas College, Mysore	-do-	12,000
Sri Bhuvanendra College, Karkala	-do-	8,000
Sri Mahaveera College, Moodbidri	-do-	8,000
D. Batumaiah's College of Commerce and Arts, Mysore	-do-	17,000
Maharani's College for Women, Mysore	-do-	17,000
Shree Siddaganga College of Science, Tumkur	-do-	12,000
Vivekananda College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Padnoor Post Puttur	-do-	8,000
Govt. College, Kolar	-do-	12,000
Kalpataru College, Tiptur	-do-	14,000
MLTDB College, Mysore	-do-	8,000
The Rural College, Kanakapura	-do-	8,000
MSC College, Chintamani	-do-	8,000

Total

5,28,707.59

p.t.o.

47. Nagpur

Additional grant towards establishment of Students' Aid Fund	185
Grant for organising summer institute in Mathematics for School teachers during 1971	260,30
Grant towards the scheme of visiting studentships for 1971-72	3,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	250

Affiliated Colleges

Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati	Grant for organising summer Institute in Chemistry for school teachers during 1971	5,000
VR College of Nagpur	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	250
-do-	-do-	1,000
Nagpur Veterinary College, Nagpur	-do-	1,500
Dr. Ambedkar College, Nagpur	-do-	250
ES Science College, Gondia	-do-	250
MB Patel College, Bakoli	-do-	600
Sri Shivaji College, Amravati	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	14,000
MM College of Science, Nagpur	-do-	8,000
Smt. Laxmibai Radhakrishna Tosnival College of Commerce, Akola	-do-	3,000
Dharamapeeth Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	-do-	13,000
Bharatiya Mahavidyalaya, Amravati	-do-	11,000
Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya, Wardha	-do-	12,000
Raj Mahavidyalaya, Vidyanagar, Amravati	-do-	8,000
CP & Berar Education Society's College, Nagpur	-do-	14,000
Hislop College, Nagpur	-do-	17,000
Vantija Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal	-do-	8,000

Pat. No.

Nagpur contd.

Seth Narsinghdas Mor College of Arts and Commerce, Tumsar Hislop College, Nagpur	Basic grant for purchase of library books	500
KN College of Arts and Commerce, Karanja	Construction of science laboratories	60,000
Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol	Construction of Non-Resident Students' Centre	25,000
Smt. Binjani Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	Construction of Teachers' Hostel building	20,000
S. M. Arts and Gilani Commerce College, Ghatanjli	Book grant for 1970-71	1,375
CP Berer Education Society's College, Nagpur	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	2,500
RLT College of Science, Akola	-do-	6,000
College of Engineering, Amravati	-do-	2,500
Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Amravati	-do-	4,000
Shri Shivaji College, Amravati.	-do-	3,571
CP & Berer Education Society's College, Nagpur	-do-	5,000
	-do- for 1969-70	177.47
	Total	<u>2,55,097.77</u>

48. North Bengal

Establishment of study centres at Cooch Behar and Siliguri	73,000
-do- Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling	73,000

Affiliated Colleges

Balurghat College, Balurghat	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	14,000
Raiganj College, Raiganj	-do-	17,000
St. Joseph's college, North Bengal, Darjeeling	Grant for programmes of students welfare 1970-71	4,000

North Bengal contd.

Loreto College, Southfield, Darjeeling	Extension of library and laboratory building	7,974
Siliguri College, Siliguri	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	500
Jalpaiguri Govt. Engg. College, Jalpaiguri	-do-	500
Ananada Chandra College of Commerce, Jalpaiguri	Book grant for 1970-71	3,375
St. Joseph's College, North Point, Darjeeling	-do-	1,375
Samsi College, Samsi	-do-	1,125
Total		1,95,849

49. Orissa University of
Agriculture and Technology

Financial assistance to teachers
for research work in sciences 1,500

Total 1,500

50. Osmania

Award of junior fellowships to
students admitted to
approved postgraduate courses
(Civil and Electrical Engg.)
and chemical Technology for the
period ending 1971-72 60,000

Recurring grant towards the
salaries of teaching staff
appointed in the Postgraduate
Centre at Warangal 2,00,000

Award of UGC Fellowships to the
outstanding participants in the
Summer Institute in English
Language Teaching held in 1968,
1969-70 2,380.60

p.t.o.

Osmania contd.

	Grant towards creation of a cell for preparation of teaching materials in Economics for one year	10,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences	3,000
	-do- Humanities & Social Sciences	250
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
Vivek Vardhini College, Hyderabad	Consttuction of library and laboratory building	50,000
Badraka College of Commerce and Arts, Hyderabad	Construction of Non-Resident Students' Centre	15,000
Women's College, Hyderabad	Construction of library building	80,000
Arts and Science College, Jagtial	Purchase of science equipment and library books	14,828.80
SR & GNR Govt. Arts and Science College, Khammam	Basic grant for purchase of library books	500
Shri Anantha Padmanabha Arts and Science College, Vikrabad	Book grant for 1970-71	1,125
Adarsh College of Science, Commerce and Arts, Jammi Kunta	-do-	1,325.11
Vivek Vardhini (Evening) College, Hyderabad	-do- for 1969-70	1,250
Andhra Mahila Sabha (Evening College) Hyderabad	-do-	750
Amrat Kapadia Navjiwan Women' College, Hyderabad	Grant for programmes of students welfare 1970-71	2,500
Mumtaz College, Hyderabad	-do-	2,500
AV College of Arts and Commerce, (Evening), Hyderabad	-do-	238.14
Navarajun Sagar Engg: College, Hyderabad	-do-	4,000
St. Ann's College of Education, Secundrabad	-do-	2,500
Mumtaz College, Hyderabad	-do- for =969-70	1,085.14
Anwarul-Uloom College, Hyderabad	-do-	4,000
Govt. Pingle College for Women, Warangal	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	500
Nizam College, Hyderabad	-do-	250
New Science College, Hyderabad	-do-	500
NB Science College, Hyderabad	-do-	400
Science College, Hyderabad	-do-	750
-do-	-do-	500
	Total	4,60,132.79

51. Panjab

Construction of staff quarters at V.I.S. & I.S. Hoshiarpur.	40,000
Purchase of books and journals for Engineering education and research.	50,000
Construction of Science Block at the Postgraduate Centre, Rohtak.	2,00,000
Construction of Teachers' Houses at the Postgraduate Centre at Rohtak.	50,000
Purchase of library books and journals for the postgraduate centre at Rohtak.	80,000
Construction of Boy's hostel for the Postgraduate Centre at Rohtak.	75,000
Construction of Arts Block building for the Postgraduate Centre at Rohtak.	1,00,000
Award of Jr. research fellowships in Educational Research on Inter-departmental basis during 1971-72	3,600
Construction of building for the installation of Cyclotron Machine in the Physics Department	1,50,000
Grant of extension in the tenure of Jr. research fellowship in Humanities.	4,177.42
Purchase of library books and journals for the development of Engineering and Technological education.	1,000
Grant-in-aid for increase in intake in the degree course in the Department of Chemical Engineering and Technology.	500
Award of Jr. research fellowships under Gandhi Centenary Programme	3,564.50
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	1,000
-do-	750
-do-	500

p.t.o.

Panjab Contd.

Affiliated Colleges

I.B.College,Panipat.	Construction of library building, purchase of furniture and books,	20,000
Khalsa College, Garhdiwala	Purchase of library books and furniture.	10,000
Arya College,Ludhiana	Construction of two class rooms	10,000
Fatehchand College for Women, Hissar.	Construction of Women's hostel	10,000
A.I. Jat Heros Memorial College, Rohtak.	Construction of additional lecture rooms and laboratories	5,000
Gandhi Vidya Mandir,G.R.R. College, Charkhi Dadri	Construction of class rooms and lecture theatres.	30,000
Bhagat Phool Singh Memorial College,Khannpur Kalan	Construction of Women's hostel	50,000
Chhotu Ram Arya College, Sonapat.	Construction of class rooms	30,000
Arya College, Ludhiana.	-do-	15,000
Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Yamunanagar.	Construction of Non-Resident Students' Centre.	5,000
R.P.C.S.D. Bhargava College, Simla.	Construction of library building	60,000
D.A.V.College, Ambala City	Construction of Men's hostel	15,000
R.S.D.College,Ferozepur city	Construction of laboratories	40,000
Khalsa College,Garhdiwala	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	4,000
Krishan Lal Public College, Rewari,	-do-	2,500
Haryana War Heros Memorial College, Gohana.	-do-	4,000
Mukand Lal National College, Yamunanagar.	-do-	6,000
Medical College, Rohtak	-do-	3,000
S.D.P. College for Women, Ludhiana	-do-	4,000
D.A.V.College, Chandigarh	-do-	6,000
D.A.V.College, Sadhura	-do-	2,500
A.I.J. Heros Memorial College, Rohtak.	-do-	6,000
D.A.V.College, Abohar	-do-	6,000
F.C.College for Women, Hissar	-do-	4,000
Arya Girls College(Quetta) Ambala Cantt.	-do-	4,000
Govt.College, Rohtak	-do- for 1969-70	500
Hindu College, Sonapat.	Grant towards research participation programme for college teachers during 1971.	1,500

Panjab Contd.

Govt. College for Women, Rohtak.	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	12,000
Hindu College, Sonapat	-do-	17,000
Chhotu Ram Arya College, Sonapat.	-do-	14,000
G.M.N. College, Ambala Cantt.	-do-	12,000
Govt. College, Chandigarh	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	250
Govt. College, Rohtak	-do-	250
Dev Samaj College of Education for Women, Ferozepur city,	Grant towards appointment of additional staff for development of Teachers' Training Programme	4,000
Arya College, Panipat	Purchase of laboratory equipment.	4,000
	Total	11,77,591.92

52. Panjab Agricultural

	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	250
	-do-	1,500
	Total	1,750

53. Patna

	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	15,000
	-do-	55,000
	Grant of extension in the tenure of Jr. research fellowships in Humanities	3,600
	Contingency grant for Sr. research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences	1,000
	Purchase of library books for science Departments.	10,000
	Purchase of departmental library books and journals (Humanities)	10,000

Affiliated Colleges

Science College, Patna.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	400
Bihar Engg. College, Patna	-do-	1,625
College of Commerce, Patna	-do- Humanities and Social Sciences.	750

Total 97,375

p.t.o.

54. Poona

Grant for meeting the expenditure on the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics	1,53,340.95
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Hungary for the year 1969-71	619.93
Additional grant for holding a Summer School on Recent Advances in Botany during 1966	1,500
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for College Teachers during 1969.	650-20
Construction of building for Humanities & Social Sciences Departments.	60,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences.	500

Affiliated Colleges

M.E.S. College of Arts & Science, Poona.	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for school teachers during 1971.	8,000
Fergusson College, Poona.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities for social sciences.	500
Ness Wadia College of Commerce, Poona.	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	14,000
S.N. Arts, Commerce & B.N. Sarada Science College, Sangamner	-do-	12,000
S. S. V. P. S. Arts & M. E. M. Abdulai Commerce College, Dhulia	-do-	14,000
Smt. C. H. M. College, Ulhasnagar	-do-	14,000
Pratap College, Amalner	-do-	14,000
Shri Sahu Mandir Mahavidyalaya (Arts & Commerce College) Poona.	-do-	8,000
B. B. N. B. College, Shrirampur	-do-	8,000
Fergusson College, Poona	-do-	17,000
R. N. G. Arts, J. D. B. Commerce and N. S. G. Science College, Nasik Road	-do-	12,000
Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar	-do-	17,000
B. M. College of Commerce, Poona	-do-	17,000
B. Y. K. College of Commerce, Nasik.	-do-	12,000
S. P. College, Poona	-do-	17,000
Arts, Science & Commerce College, Chalisgaon.	-do-	8,000

Poona Contd.

A.E.Society Tulijaram Chaturchand		
College, Baramati,	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	8,000
M.E.S.College of Arts & Science Poona,	-do-	17,000
M.S.G. Arts, Science & Commerce College, Malegaon,	-do-	14,000
Arts, Science and Commerce College, Bhiwandi.	Book grant for 1970-71	1,375
Janata Mahavidyalaya, Pathardi	-do-	1,125
M.J. College of Arts and Science; Jalgaon,	-do-	1,625
Vidya Wardhini Sabha's Arts & Commerce College, Dhulia	-do-	1,375
B.M.College of Commerce, Poona	-do-	3,125
Annasaheb Awate College, Manchar, Poona.	-do-	1,125
R.K. Talreja College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Ulhasnagar.	-do-	1,625
Shri Sahu Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Poona.	-do-	2,125
College of Education, Malegaon Camp.	Grant to Students Aid Fund	750
Pratap College, Amalner	Grant for programmes of Student Welfare 1970-71	6,000
Shri S.G.M.College of Science Kopergaon,	-do-	2,500
V.S.Arts & Commerce College, Dhulia	-do-	4,000
Ahmednagar College Ahmednagar	-do-	6,000
College of Education, Ahmednagar	-do-	2,299.30
M.J.College of Arts & Science, Jalgaon,	-do-	6,000
Janta Mahavidyalaya, Pathardi	-do-	2,500
College of Education, Shivajinagar, Nasik.	-do-	2,500
	Total	<u>4,94,160.38</u>

55. Punjabi

<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Govt.College for Women, Patiala.	Grant for programmes of Student Welfare 1970-71	5,000
	Total	<u>5,000</u>
		p. t. o.

56. Rajasthan

Programme of Exchange of visits by younger scientists between India and U.K.	5,756
Grant for organisation of orientation course for new/ junior college teachers during summer 1971	10,000
Grant for organising summer institute in chemistry for college teachers during 1971	5,000
Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	5,500
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	750
-do-	500

Affiliated Colleges

Chirawa College, Chirawa	Book grant for 1970-71	1,100
Bangur College, Palli	Improvement of chalk boards	990
S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.	Travel grant to Dr. G.C. Sharma for attending the Annual Congress of the International Academy of Proctology held in Mexico City.	5,672
Shri Kalyan College, Sikar	Grant to College library for lona of books to students (Book banks)	8,000
S.D. Govt. College, Beawar	-do-	8,000
Dayanand College, Ajmer	-do-	14,000
Bansthali Vidyapith College of Arts & Science, Bansthali.	-do-	8,000
R.L.Saharia College, Kaladera.	-do-	8,000
S.N.K.P. Govt. College, Neem-ka- Thana	-do-	8,000
M.S.J College, Bharatpur	-do-	14,000
M.S. College for Women, Bikaner	-do-	8,000

Rajasthan Contd.

M.L.V. Govt. College, Philwara	Grant to college library for loan of books to students(Book banks)	12,000
S.S.G.Pareek College, Jaipur.	-do-	8,000
Chirawa College, Chirawa.	-do-	8,000
Govt.College, Ajmer	-do-	17,000
S.G.N. Khalsa College, Sriganganagar.	-do-	8,000
Kanoria Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur.	-do-	8,000
S.S.Girls College, Sujangarh.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	2,500
S.G.N. Khalsa College, Sriganganagar.	-do-	4,000
Sardar Patel Medical College, Bikaner.	-do-	2,500
Chirawa College, Chirawa Govt.College, Ajmer	-do-	4,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	1,000
-do-	-do-in Humanities	500
M. S. J. College, Bharatpur.	-do-	250
Govt. Bangur College, Didwana	-do-	250
Dr. S. N. Medical College, Jodhpur.	-do- Sciences	1,250
Agrawal College, Jaipur.	-do-	400
	Total	<u>1,89,418</u>

57. Rajindra Agricultural

Affiliated Colleges

Bihar Agricultural College, Sabour,	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	1,000
-do-	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	500
-do-	-do-	500
Tirhut College of Agriculture, Dholi	-do-	250
Total		2,250

58. Ranchi

Construction of hostel for Men students.	50,000
Establishment of Study Centres	73,000

Affiliated Colleges

Simdega College, Simdega	Construction of Teachers' hostel	30,000
G.L.A. College, Daltonganj	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1969-70	3,000
St. Columba College, Hazari-bagh,	-do-	3,000
S.S.L.N.T. Women's College, Dhanbad.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
Total		1,59,250

59. Ravi Shankar

Construction of Arts Faculty building.	1,50,000
Grant towards salaries of additional staff appointed in Humanities Departments.	20,000
Construction of Boy's hostel	10,000

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. D.S.V. Sangkrit College, Raipur.	Book grant for 1969-70	750
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p.t.c.

Ravi Shankar Contd.

Govt. Degree College, Jagdalpur.	Grant for programmes of Student Welfare 1970-71	4,000
Arts and Commerce College, Baloda Bazar.	-do-	2,500
Arts and Commerce College, Kharod.	-do-1969-70	250
Govt. College of Engineering & Technology, Raipur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	500
	Total	1,88,000

60. Roorkee

Recurring grant for the Water Resources Development Training Centre towards staff salaries and maintenance.	1,50,000
Purchase of furniture and fittings for postgraduate courses in the Tele-Communication Engineering.	18,000
Purchase of books and journals for development of Engineering education and research.	75,000
-do-for all deptts. of Engineering & Technology.	30,000
Purchase of equipment for postgraduate course in Electrical Machine Design.	12,000
Recurring grant towards staff salaries and maintenance for the development of the existing degree course in Civil Engg.	7,465
Construction of building for the consolidation and develop- ment of the existing degree course in Civil Engineering.	400
Purchase of equipment for the postgraduate course in Electrical Engineering.	9,000
-do- Mechanical Engg.	60,000
Purchase of furniture for the postgraduate course in Applied Geophysics	10,000
Purchase of equipments for Humanities.	2,500
	p.t.o.

Roorkee Contd.

Grant for holding a Seminar on "Radar and Microwave Communication".	7,75½
Grant towards research participation programme for college teachers during summer 1971.	1,500
-do-	1,500
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	1,150
-do-	250

Total 3,86,515

61. Sambalpur

Construction of Women's hostel	75,000
Construction of Men's hostel	75,000
Purchase of library books and journals(Humanities)	20,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	500

affiliated Colleges

Kalahandi College, Bhananipatna G.M.College, Sambalpur	Purchase of laboratory equipment and furniture.	15,000
	Grant for organising Summer Institute in Biology for School teachers during 1971	5,000
Sundargarh College, Sundargarh.	Grant to college library for loan of books to students(Book banks)	8,000
Rourkela Science College, Rourkela.	-do-	8,000
Rajindra College, Bolangir	-do-	8,000
Regional Engineering College, Rourkela.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	1,600
Rourkela Science College, Rourkela	-do-	400
G.M.College, Sambalpur.	-do-	500
-do-	-do- Humanities	250
S.C.S.College, Puri	-do-	375

Total 2,17,625

62. Sardar Patel

Special grant for books and journals for the development of Teacher Education and Research. 10,000

Affiliated Colleges

R.P.T.P. Science College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	Grant for organising Summer Institute in Chemistry for School teachers during 1971.	5,000
-do-	-do-	2,000
-do-	-do-Mathematics	10,000
Vithalbhai Patel Mahavidyalaya Vallabh Vidyanagar.	Construction of over Head Tank and Tube Well.	20,000
Nalini and Arvind Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	Grant for programmes of Student Welfare 1970-71	4,000
Raj Ratna P.T. Patel Science College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	Grant to College library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	8,000
Anand Arts College, Anand	-do-	14,000
B.J. Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	-do-	12,000
T.V. Patel Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	-do-	12,000
Nalini and Arvind Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	-do-	12,000
Vithalbhai Patel Mahavidyalaya, (Science College) Vallabh Vidyanagar.	-do-	12,000

Total 1,21,000

63. Saugar

Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	10,000
Award of fellowships for undertaking writing of books at university level.	8,500
Grant towards field training of Applied Geology Students.	2,000
Purchase of library books for Science Departments.	45,000
Grant towards Integrated Research Scheme to study the Deccan Trap of Malwa Region and the Lower Narmada Valley	9,150
Establishment of study centres.	36,500
Grant of extension in the tenure of Dr. research fellowships in science.	2,487.10
	p.t.o.

Saugar Contd.

Affiliated Colleges

Narmada Mahavidyalaya, Hoshangabad.	Construction of Science laboratories	15,000
S.S. Patel Arts & Commerce College, Waraseoni.	Construction of Non-Resident Students' Centre.	5,000
Seva Sadan Mahavidyalaya, Burhanpur.	Purchase of library books	10,000
J.L.N. Memorial Mahavidyalaya Shajapur.	Improvement of chalk boards	900
Kamla Nehru Mahila Mahavidyalaya Damoh.	-do-	600
Govt. College of Education, Khandwa.	Special grant for books and journals for development of Teachers Training Programme.	3,000
J.S.T.S. Mahavidyalaya, Balaghat.	Special grant for the purchase of Semi-Micro analysis equipment for the Department of Chemistry.	1,000
Kusum Mahavidyalaya, Seoni Malwa.	Book grant for 1970-71	1,125
J.K. V. Mahavidyalaya, Junnardeo.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	750
S.G.J.Q. Men's College of Science and Commerce, Burhanpur.	Grant for programmes of Student Welfare 1970-71	2,500
Govt. Girls Degree College, Khandwa.	-do-	2,500
Shrinivas Rao Teland N.E.S. College, Barman.	-do-	2,500
Kusum Mahavidyalaya, Seoni Malwa.	-do-	2,500
S.G.J.Q. Men's College of Science and Commerce, Burhanpur	-do- for 1969-70	250
Govt. College of Education, Khandwa.	-do-	1,000
S.R. Teland N.E.S. College, Barman	Purchase of Water Cooler	500
Govt. College, Balaghat	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	250
	Total	1,63,012.10

64. Saurashtra

Grant towards Guru Nanak Quin Centenary celebrations	500
Construction of library building.	50,000

p. t. o.

Saurashtra Contd.

Affiliated Colleges

Shri Shardapeeth Arts College, Dwarka.	Basic grant for purchase of library books	500
Shree Somnath College, Veraval.	Grant for programmes of student welfare for 1969-70	750
M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.	-do-1970-71	4,000
	Total	55,750

65. Shivaji

Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	7,500
-do-for science departments.	35,000
Grant towards salaries of additional staff appointed in science departments.	80,000
-do-Humanities Departments.	50,000
Purchase of scientific equipment for science departments	60,000
Establishment of Study Centres	71,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	375

Affiliated Colleges

Shree Warana Mahavidyalaya, Warananagar.	Construction of Teachers' hostel	30,000
Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara.	Construction of staff quarters	60,000
Walchand College of Engg. Sangli.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	500
S.P.K. Mahavidyalaya, Savantwadi.	Grant to college library for lona of books to students (Book Banks)	8,000
Willingdom College, Sangli	-do-	14,000
Shree Warana Mahavidyalaya, Warananagar.	-do-	8,000
R.P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur.	-do-	12,000
Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Camp Satara	-do-	17,000
Rajaram College, Kolhapur.	-do-	12,000
Devchand College, Rajnagar Via Rajnagar	-do-	12,000

Shivaji Contd.

Shri Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Barsi.	Grant to college library for lona of books to students (Book banks)	12,000
Smt. Kasturbai Walchand College, Sangli.	-do-	12,000
Sholapur College, Sholapur.	-do-	12,000
College of Commerce, Kolhapur.	-do-	14,000
Sangameshwar College, Sholapur	-do-	17,000
Science College, Karad	-do-	14,000
Sangameshwar College, Sholapur	Purchase of laboratory equipt.	11,000
Dayanand College of Arts & Science, Sholapur.	-do-	26,000
S.G.M.College, Karad	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	5,000
S.M.T.T.College of Education Kolhapur.	-do-	2,500
Arts & Commerce College, Wai	-do-	4,000
College of Engineering, Karad	-do-	4,000
D.A. Bhosale College, Koregaon.	-do-	2,500
Shri Pancham Khemraj Maha- vidyalaya, Savantwadi.	-do-	4,000
Walchand College of Engg. Sangli	-do-	5,000
Shri Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Barsi	-do-	4,000
Arts, Science and Commerce College, Akluj.	-do-	2,500
Acharya Jawadekar College of Education, Gargoli	-do-	2,500
College of Education, Barsi	-do-	2,500
Dahiwadi College, Dahiwadi	-do-	2,500
G.K. Gokhale College, Kolhapur	-do-	6,000
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.	-do-	1,422.58
Azad College of Education, Satara	-do-	2,500
S.P.Gogate College, Ratnagiri	-do-	4,000
Dahiwadi College, Dahiwadi	-do-for 1969-70	1,000
S.G.M.College, Karad	-do-	3,000
Total		<u>6,54,297.58</u>

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

Purchase of books and journals for the development of Teachers' education and research	10,000
Purchase of scientific equip- ment for the Home Science Under- graduate course at Poona.	30,000
Construction of library building at Bombay.	5,000
	p.t.o.

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

Affiliated Colleges

Smt. P.N.Dhshi Women's College, Bombay 77.	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	8,000
Shri Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal Women's College, Bombay-19.	-do-	8,000
Smt. N.C.Gandhi Mahila College, Bhavnagar.	-do-	8,000
Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Baroda.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	4,000
C.C. Mahila Arts College, Visnagar.	-do-	2,500
Smt. N.C. Gandhi Mahila College, Bhavnagar.	-do-	4,000
Smt. B.M.R. Mahila Mahavidyalaya Bombay-7	-do-	2,500
S.N.D.T.College for Women, Bombay	-do-	3,456.80
Smt. C.C.Mahila Arts College, Visnagar	-do- for 1969-70	250
Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Baroda	-do-	1,246
	Total	86,952.80

67. South Gujarat

Affiliated Colleges

Shri J.S. Bhakta and Shri K.M. Bhakta Arts College and Shri A.N. Shah Science College, Kholwad.	Book grant for 1969-70	750
Shah N.H. Shah Commerce College and J.P. Shroff Arts College, Bulsar.	Grant to College library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	12,000
Maharaja Rajendrasinhji College of Arts & Science, Rajpipla	-do-	8,000
Shree Jayantirapuri Arts and Science College, Broach.	-do-	12,000
Sir K.P.College of Commerce, Surat.	-do-	12,000
Patel Raman Bros. Arts College and Science College, Bardoli	-do-	8,000
Navyug Arts and Commerce College, Surat.	-do-	8,000
		p.t.o.

South Gujarat Contd.

Navyug Arts & Commerce College, Surat.	Purchase of laboratory equipment.	11,000
Patel Raman Brothers Arts College and Science College, Bardoli.	-do-	11,000
Shri N.K.M. Science College, Bulsar	-do-	26,000
P.T. Sarvajani College, Surat	-do-	45,000
Navyug College of Arts and Science Surat.	-do-	11,000
B.P. Baria Science Institute, Navsari.	-do-	26,000
Shri J.S. Bhakta and Shri K.M. Bhakta Arts College and Shri A.N. Shah Science College, Kholwad.	-do-	26,000
Shri Maharaja Rajendrasinhji College of Arts and Science, Rajpipla	-do-	15,000
Shri Jayendrapuri Arts and Science College, Broach	-do-	15,000
Govt. Arts and Science College, Daman.	-do-	15,000
V.S. Patel College of Arts & Science, Bilimora	-do-	11,000
Navyug Science College, Surat	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	2,500
Shri J.S. Bhakta and Shri K.M. Bhakta Arts and Shri A.N. Shah Science College, Kholwad.	-do-	2,500
Shri Rang Shikshan Mahavidyalaya Bilimora.	-do-	2,500
M.S.K. Law College, Broach.	-do-	2,500
V.S. Patel College of Arts & Science, Bilimora.	-do-	4,000
Shri J.S. Bhakta and Shri K.M. Bhakta Arts and Shri A.N. Shah Science College, Kholwad.	-do-for 1969-70	250
Navyug Science College, Surat	-do-	3,000
	Total	<u>2,90,000</u>

68. Sriyenkateswara

Financial assistance to teachers
for research work in sciences . 6

Sri Venkateswara Contd.

Visvodaya College, Venkatagiri Town, Nellore	Purchase of laboratory equipt.	15,000
The Adoni Arts and Science College, Adoni	-do-	15,000
Shri Sathya Sai Arts & Science College for Women, Anantapur.	-do-	15,000
Shri Padmavathi College for Women, Tirupati	-do-	15,000
Saradamba Dass Govindish Setty College, Hindupur	-do-	15,000
N.B.K.R.Science and Arts College, Vidyanagar, Vakadu(Nellore)	-do-	15,000
Jawahar Bharati, Kavali	-do-	15,000
B.T.College, Madanapalle	-do-	11,000
S.C.N.R.Govt. Arts and Science College, Proddatur	-do-	15,000
P.S.& K.V.S.Govt. Arts and Science College,Nandyal.	-do-	15,000
Kasireddy Venkatareddy Govt. College for Women, Kurnool.	-do-	15,000
Govt.Arts College,Anantapur.	-do-	15,000
Dodia Konsalayama Govt.College for Women, Nellore.	-do-	15,000
S.K.R.Govt.Arts and Science College, Gudur.	-do-	15,000
Swami Vidyaprakashananda Govt. Arts and Science College, Kalahasti.	-do-	15,000
Tikkavarapu Rami Reddy Govt. Arts and Science College, Kandukur(Nellore)	-do-	15,000
S.K.R. Govt.College,Dudur	Book grant for 1969-70	750
Sree Vasavi Kanyaka Parameswari Arts, Science & Commerce College Markapur.	-do-	749.96
S.V.A.Govt.Arts & Science College,Kalahasti	-do-for 1970-71	4,125.
Sri Vasavi Kanyaka Parameswari Arts, Science & Commerce College, Markapur.	-do-	3,375
T.R.R.Govt. Arts and Science College, Kandukur.	-do-	4,125
The Adoni arts & Science College Adoni.	-do-	4,875
K.V.R. Govt.College for Women, Kurnool.	-do-	4,125
Shri Vasva Kanyaka Parameswari Arts, Science & Commerce College, Markapur, 1970-71.	Grant for programmes of student welfare	4,000

p.t.o.

Sri Venkateswara Contd.

Sri Govindraja Swami Arts College, Tirupati.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	2,500
Sri Padmavathi Women's College, Tirupati.	-do-	5,000
Jawahar Bharati, Kavali.	-do-	5,000
Sri Venkateswara Medical College, Tirupati.	-do-	4,000
Govt. Engg. College, Anantapur.	-do-	4,000
Sri Satya Sai Arts and Science College for Women, Anantapur.	-do-	2,500
Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool.	-do-	3,000
Sri Padmavathi Women's College, Tirupati.	-do- for 1969-70	2,000
Govt. Arts and Science College, Vidavalur.	-do-	250
T.R.R. Govt. Arts and Science College, Kandukur.	-do-	250
S.V.A. Govt. Arts and Science College, Kalahasti.	-do-	250
S.K.R. Govt. Arts & Science College, Gudur.	-do-	1,000
Govt. Training College, Nellore.	-do-	1,000
S.K.R. Govt. College, Gudur	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (Book banks)	8,000
T.R.R. Govt. College, Kandukur.	-do-	8,000
The Adoni Arts & Science College, Adoni.	-do-	12,000
S.D.G.S. College, Hindupur.	-do-	8,000
N.B.K.R. Science and Arts College, Vidyanagar, Vakadu	-do-	8,000
Jawahar Bharati, Kavali.	-do-	12,000
Sri Venkateswara University College, Tirupati.	-do-	12,000
V.R. College, Nellore.	-do-	17,000
Besant Theosophical College, Madanapalle	-do-	14,000
Osmania College, Kurnool	-do-	14,000
Govt. Arts College, Anantapur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social	250
-do-	-do-	250

Total

4,06,380.93

69. Udaipur

Establishment of Study Centre	36,500
Grant towards research participation programme for post-graduate students during summer 1971.	700
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	250

Affiliated Colleges

Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute Udaipur.	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71.	2,500
Udaipur School of Social Work, Udaipur.	-do-	2,500
Bhupal Nobles Mahavidyalaya, Udaipur.	-do-	5,000
Lokmanya Tilak Teachers' Training College, Dabok.	-do-	2,500
Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	250
S.K.N.College of Agriculture, Jobner.	-do-	1,500
Maharana Bhupal College, Udaipur.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	499.98
Total		<u>52,199.98</u>

70. Utkal

Grant towards salaries of additional staff appointed in Humanities Departments.	1,50,000
Grant towards salary and allowances of the Development Officer for the period ending 30th September 1971	6,000
Purchase of library books for science departments.	80,000
-do-	20,000
Construction of 4 Lecturers' Quarters.	40,000
Purchase of library books and journals(Humanities)	10,000

P.t.o.

Utkal Contd.

Dhenkanal College, Dhenkanal.	Construction of Non-Resident Students' Centre,	10,000
Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar.	Grant for organising Indo- British Summer Institute in Mathematics for School teachers during 1971.	8,000
Nayagarh College, Nayagarh.	Purchase of laboratory equipt.	15,000
Khetrabasi College, Nirakarpur,	-do-	11,000
Rai Rangpur College Rai Rangpur	-do-	15,000
Salipur College, Salipur	-do-	15,000
Swami Vivekanand Memorial College, Jagatsinghpur	-do-	15,000
Stewart Science College, Cuttack.	-do-	11,000
Angul College, Angul	-do-	11,000
Buxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar College, Bhubaneswar.	-do-	15,000
Dhenkanal College, Dhenkanal	-do-	11,000
Fakir Mohan College, Balasore	-do-	15,000
Keonjhar College, Keonjhar	-do-	11,000
Maharaja Purna Chandra College, Baripada	-do-	15,000
S.C.S.College, Puri	-do-	15,000
Shailabala Women's College, Cuttack.	-do-	15,000
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	-do-	15,000
Atal Behari College, Basudevapur.	-do-	15,000
Banki College, Banki	-do-	15,000
Bhadrak College, Bhadrak	-do-	15,000
Christ College, Cuttack	-do-	15,000
Goda Varish Mahavidyalaya, Banpur,	-do-	15,000
Gopalbandhu Science College, Athagarh.	-do-	15,000
Gopalbandhu Choudhary College, Ramachandrapur.	-do-	15,000
Karanjia College, Karanjia	-do-	15,000
Kendrapara College, Kendrapara	-do-	15,000
Khurda College, Khurda	-do-	11,000
Upendranath College, Soro	Book grant for 1970-71	3,375
Anandapur College, Anandapur	-do-	1,125
Vyasnagar College, Jajpur Road	-do-	3,375
B.J.B.College, Bhubaneswar	-do-	4,875
D.K. College, North Balasore	-do-	3,375

Utkal Contd.

Govt. Training College, Angul	Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71	2,500
Keonjhar College, Keonjhar	-do-	2,500
Kshetrabasi College, Nirakarpur.	-do-	2,500
Dhenkanal College, Dhenkanal	-do-	4,000
Rairangpur College, Rairangpur	-do-	2,500
Khurda College, Khurda	-do-	4,000
D.K. College, North Balasore	-do-	2,500
Mahila College, Puri	-do-	2,500
Dhenkanal College, Dhenkanal	-do-for 1969-70	500
Khurda College, Khurda	-do-	250
Basic Training College, Angul	-do-	250
Rairangpur College, Rairangpur	-do-	250
Vyasnagar College, Jajpur Road	-do-	750
-do-	Book grant for 1969-70	518
D.K. College, North Balasore	Estt. of Text Book Library	2,000
Vyasnagar College, Jajpur Road.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	330
D.K. College, North Balasore	-do-	500
Yendra Nath College, Saro	Improvement of chalk boards	1,000
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	Utilisation of services of retired teachers	3,500
S.V.M. College, Jagatsinghpur	Grant to college library for loan of books to students (book banks)	8,000
Salipur College, Salipur	-do-	8,000
P.N. College, Khurda	-do-	8,000
Nimapara College, Nimapara	-do-	8,000
Nayagarh College, Nayagarh	-do-	8,000
N.C. College, Jajpur	-do-	8,000
Madhusudan Law College, Cuttack.	-do-	14,000
Kendrapara College, Kendrapara	-do-	12,000
Dhenkanal College, Dhenkanal	-do-	8,000
B.J.B. College, Bhubaneswar	-do-	14,000
Bhadrak College, Bhadrak	-do-	14,000
Angul College, Angul	-do-	8,000
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	250
S.C.S. College Puri	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	1,000

Total 8,43,223

71. Varanaseya Sanskrit
Vishwavidyalaya

Grant towards arrears for
U.G.C. Unit under the
unassigned grant during
the period from 1963-64 to
1970-71. 1,428.40

Total 1,428.40

72. Vikram

Construction of Students' Home 15,000
Purchase of library books and
journals(Humanities) 20,000
Purchase of furniture for the
compisite Arts Block building 15,000
Grant towards salaries of
additional staff appointed in
Humanities Departments. 1,50,000
Grant towards salary of Professor
in Ancient Indian History and
Culture. 25,000
Purchase of furniture for the
department of Ancient Indian
History and Culture 15,000

Affiliated Colleges

Madhav Science College, Improvement of chalk boards 1,000
Ujjain.
Lokmanya Tilak Science
College, Ujjain. -do- 1,000
Sandipani College,Ujjain Grant to college library for
loan of books to students
(Book Banks) 8,000
Madhav Mahavidyalaya,
Ujjain. -do- 14,000
Govt.College, Mandasaur -do- 12,000
Govt. College, Khargone -do- 8,000
-do- Grant for programmes of student
welfare 1970-71 5,000
K.G.S.Law College,Agar -do- 2,500
Model Science College,Ujjain -do- 2,500
Madhav College, Ujjain -do- 2,000
Biora Degree College,Biora -do- 2,500
Mahidpur Mahavidyalaya, Mahidpur -do- 2,500

p.t.o.

Vikram Contd.

Jawaharlal Nehru Vidhi Grant for programmes of student welfare 1970-71.		2,500
Lokmanya Tilak Science College, Ujjain.	-do-	2,500
Shri Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Agar	-do-	2,500
Shree Dhanwantri Ayurved Chikitsa Mahavidyalaya, Ujjain	-do-	2,500
Govt. Degree College, Rajgarh	-do-	2,000
Ravindra College, T.T. Nagar, Bhopal.	-do-	3,913.69
Govt. College, Rampura	-do-for 1969-70	1,000
Madhav College, Ujjain	-do-	500
Govt. College, Barwani	-do-	1,775.65
Govt. College, Khargone	-do-	500
Vikram Degree College, Khachrand	Book grant for 1970-71	1,125
B.K.S. Naveen Govt. College	Purchase of laboratory equipment	15,000
Shujalpur College, Barwani	-do-	26,000
Govt. College, Dhar	-do-	26,000
Govt. College, Jaora	-do-	15,000
Govt. College, Khargone	-do-	33,000
Govt. College, Jhabua	-do-	15,000
Govt. College, Mandasaur	-do-	45,000
Govt. College, Neemuch	-do-	26,000
Govt. College, Rajgarh	-do-	15,000
Govt. College, Raflam	-do-	52,000
Biora Degree College, Biora	-do-	15,000
Lokmanya Tilak Science College, Ujjain	-do-	15,000
Model Science College, Ujjain	-do-	15,000
Mahatma Gandhi Smarati Mahavidyalaya, Barnagar.	-do-	15,000
J.L.N. College, Barwaha	-do-	15,000
J.L.N. Smarati Mahavidyalaya Shujalpur	-do-	15,000
S.S.L. Jain College, Vidisha	-do-	15,000
Saifia College, Bhopal	-do-	22,000
S.N. Mahavidyalaya, Agar	-do-	15,000
Govt. College, Rampura	-do-	15,000
Govt. College, Sehore	-do-	26,000
Govt. Girls College, Ujjain	-do-	15,000
Govt. College, Barcili	-do-	15,000
Govt. College, Ganj Basoda	-do-	15,000
K.P. College, Dewas	-do-	26,000
M.L.B. Girls College, Bhopal	-do-	15,000
Motilal Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal.	-do-	60,000

Total 9,22,814.34

p.t.o.

73. Visva Bharati

Improvement of roads (Second phase)	509.43
Award of Jr. research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences	729.62

Total 1,239.05

Institutions deemed to be Universities

1. Birla Institute of Technology
& Science, Pilani.

Purchase of air ticket for Dr. S.K. Banerji in connection with his visit to Bulgaria under Indo- Bulgaria Cultural Exchange Programme 1969-70	4,832
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences	750
-do-	250

Total 5,832

2. Gujarat Vidyapith
Ahmedabad.

Construction of building for Tribal Welfare Department	25,000
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Total 25,000

3. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya,
Haridwar.

Affiliated College

Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Book grant for 1970-71 Dehradun.	3,375
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Total 3,375

4. Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.

Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Hungary for the year 1969-70	6,126
Programme of exchange of visits by Younger scientists between India and U.K.	6,294

12,420

p.t.o.

5. Indian School of Mines,
Dhanbad.

Purchase of library books and journals(Humanities)	2,500
Total	<u>2,500</u>

6. Jamia Millia Islamia,
New Delhi.

Grant towards salaries of additional staff appointed in Humanities Departments.	25,000
Purchase of library books and journals(Humanities)	5,000
Construction of library building	90,000
Total	<u>1,20,000</u>

7. Kashi Vidyapith
Varanasi.

Award of Jr. research fellowships under Gandhi Centenary Programme	6,996
Total	<u>6,996</u>

- NON - PLAN -

1. Aligarh Muslim University

Maintenance grant for 1971-72	53,55,000
Grant towards maintenance of beds in the hospital attached to the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College for the year 1971-72	87,500
Grant towards payment of interim relief to the employees of the university	2,50,000
Total	<u>56,92,500</u>

2. Banaras Hindu University

Maintenance grant for 1971-72	70,11,750
Grant towards maintenance of beds in the hospital attached to the Institute of Medical Sciences.	<u>1,37,500</u>
Total	<u>71,49,250</u> p.t.o

3. Delhi

Maintenance grant for 1971-72	23,07,500
-do-in respect of Delhi School of Social Work	1,15,000
-do-in respect of Miranda House	4,45,000
-do-in respect of postgraduate (Evening) studies	3,08,000

Constituent Colleges

Desbandhu College (Evening classes) New Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1971-72	1,47,000
Institute of Home Economics, New Delhi	-do-	95,000
Shyamal College, Shahdara, Delhi.	-do-	2,10,000
Modern College for Women, New Delhi.	-do-	2,49,000
Tanki Devi Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi.	-do-	2,00,000
Gargi College, New Delhi	-do-	2,36,000
Rao Tula Ram College, N. Delhi	-do-	1,27,000
Shyamlal College (Evening Classes) Shahdara, Delhi	-do-	26,000
P.G.D.A.V. College, New Delhi	-do-	1,97,000
-do- (Evening classes)	-do-	1,25,000
Vivekananda Mahila College, Gandhinagar, Delhi.	-do-	1,03,000
Lady Shri Ram College for Women, New Delhi.	-do-	3,18,000
Shivaji College, New Delhi	-do-	4,05,000
St. Stephen's College, Delhi	-do-	2,87,000
Dyal Singh College, New Delhi	-do-	3,33,000
Kalindi College, New Delhi	-do-	2,25,000
Ramlal Anand College, New Delhi	-do-	1,15,000
Women's College, Timarpur, Delhi	-do-	2,71,000
Rajdhani College, New Delhi	-do-	3,31,000
Lady Irwin College, New Delhi	-do-	1,91,000
Hindu College, Delhi	-do-	3,22,000
Bhagat Singh College, New Delhi	-do-	3,01,000
Gyan Devi Salwan College, N. Delhi	-do-	1,15,000
Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi	-do-	2,96,000
Mata Sundri College for Women, New Delhi.	-do-	2,00,000
S.P. Mukherjee College for Women, New Delhi.	-do-	1,42,000
Dyal Singh College (Evening Classes), New Delhi.	-do-	1,09,000

Delhi Contd.

S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, New Delhi	Maintenance grant for 1971-72.	4,91,000
Delhi College (Day Classes), Delhi	-do-	4,35,000
Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College, New Delhi	-do-	3,31,000
Shri Venkateswara College, New Delhi	-do-	1,25,000
Jesus & Mary College, New Delhi	-do-	1,15,000
Maitreyi College, New Delhi	-do-	1,80,000
Hans Raj College, Delhi-7	-do-	2,79,000
S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, New Delhi	-do-for 1967-68	1,117
Ramjas College, Delhi	-do-	27,910
Mata Sundri College for Women, New Delhi.	-do- for 1968-69	11,793

Total 1,19,29,320

4. Jawaharlal Nehru

Maintenance grant for 1971-72	5,00,000
Grant towards payment of interim relief to the employees of the university for 1971-72	1,000
-do-Centre of Russian Studies	1,250
-do-School of International Studies.	9,400

Total 5,14,650

5. Visva Bharati

Maintenance grant for 1971-72	16,33,250
Grant towards payment of interim relief to the employees of the university for 1971-72 (1st instalment)	95,000
-do-(second instalment)	95,000

Total 18,23,250

Total Plan 2,22,34,271.17

Total Non-Plan 2,71,08,970

Grand Total of Plan and Non-Plan. 4,93,43,241.17

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971 .

Item No. 4 : To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1971-72 (upto 31st August 1971).

Section I Non-Plan Project	Budget 1971-72	Expenditure upto 31st August 1971
A. <i>Administrative</i> Admission charges	39,95,000 (excluding advances)	14,80,871
B. Block grants to Central Universities	7,21,06,000	3,60,40,000
C. Maintenance grant to Constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University	2,39,60,000	1,47,96,191
D. Grants to Central Universities for schemes not covered under Block grant (Interim Relief)	33,97,000	3,89,927
Total Section I Non-Plan Projects.	<u>10,34,58,000</u>	<u>8,27,06,739</u>
<u>Section II Plan Projects</u>		
A. Grants to Universities for Humanities	2,00,00,000	76,59,390
B. Grants to Universities for Science	3,30,00,000	1,21,77,337
C. Grants to Universities for Engineering and Technology	1,97,00,000	77,38,637
D. Grants to Constituent and affiliated Colleges	6,93,45,000	2,70,15,874
E. Grants to Universities for Miscellaneous Schemes	8,13,60,000 *85,18,000	2,30,93,027
F. Miscellaneous Expenditure incurred by UGC., on Seminars, Conferences etc.	16,81,000	3,43,862
Total Section II Plan Projects	<u>23,46,04,000</u>	<u>7,80,28,177</u>
Total section I & II	<u>23,80,62,000</u>	<u>13,07,34,966</u>

*Budget Provision for Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges of Aligarh Muslim University & Banaras Hindu University and expenditure thereof, since transferred from Section III to Section II.

p.t.c.

(2)

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

(i)	Grants to Universities for construction of Gandhi Bhavans (Gandhi Samarak Nidhi Share)	—
(ii)	Evaluation of Books	29,050
(iii)	Grants to Universities for organising Summer Institute for School teachers (out of contribution received from NCERT).	6,11,509
(iv)	Fellows for Writing of Books	74,132
	Total Section III	<u>7,14,691</u>
	Total Section I, II & III	<u>13,14,49,657</u>

Section IV-Deposits and Advances.

(i)	Conveyance advance	59,200
(ii)	Festival advance	2,600
(iii)	House Building advance	1,05,812
(iv)	Fan advance	500
(v)	Purchase of Unesco coupons	1,21,280
	Total Section IV	<u>2,89,392</u>

Expenditure during 1970-71 upto 31st August 1970 was as under:-

Expenditure upto 31st August 1970

Section I Non-Plan Project	4,57,79,405
Section II Plan Projects	<u>4,29,33,303</u>
Total Section I & II	<u>8,87,12,713</u>

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

①

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 5 : To receive a note on the procedure for promotion and assessment in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, which is an Institution deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, has intimated the following procedure for promotion and assessment:-

1. Assessment of every staff member is to take place once in five years.

2. Where the staff members are on contract, steps are taken at the beginning of the fifth year to get an assessment done.

3. Where they are on a continuing appointment till superannuation (such cases are very few now) in such cases also assessment is made once in five years.

4. The staff member is required to give a report about his work during the assessment period. This is forwarded to the Director by the Professor in charge, with his forwarding remarks, which should contain his assessment of the work. He is expected to make a definite recommendation, keeping in view the several possibilities, viz.,

Renewal of contract on existing terms

Renewal of contract with additional increments

No renewal

Promotion

A panel of referees to whom references could be made is also to be forwarded to the Director. These should be scientists who have either personal knowledge of the scientific work of the staff members or who are otherwise competent to assess his work.

5. The Director selects three or four from the panel and makes references to them. This is invariably so at the level of Assistant Professors and above and more so when promotion is recommended.

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6. On receipt of references, the Director takes an overall view; he may like to discuss the case in detail with the Professor in charge also.

7. The case is then prepared by the office in a set form and placed before the Promotions and Assessment Committee. The Committee will have before it:

the report of the staff member;

the recommendation of the Professor in charge;

reports of the referees;

the Director's overall view of the case.

8. If it so happens that a selection committee meets during the course of such assessment or if the person under assessment is already an applicant, whose case is being considered by the selection committee, the Committee is specifically requested by its Chairman, the Director, to assess the candidate with a view to ascertaining whether he qualifies for merit promotion as well. In such cases, the recommendation of the selection committee also is placed before the Promotions and Assessment Committee.

9. The Promotions and Assessment Committee recommendation goes before the Council at a meeting, where the final decision is taken by the Council.

10. Where delay is contemplated in the assessment, such cases are all the same reported to the Promotions and Assessment Committee as being under assessment. A letter is also issued to the staff member that his work is under assessment and that pending such assessment, he will continue on existing terms.

11. Some general principles adopted in relation to assessment ~~promotions~~ are:

- (i) Except in special cases, only those who have put in minimum of two years after confirmation in the case of Lecturers and three years after confirmation in the case of Assistant Professors are considered for promotion.
 - (ii) The total number of promotions shall not exceed 25 p.c. of the posts in the cadre to which the persons promoted belong.
 - (iii) Promotions take effect from the date of Council resolution. Where there has been delay in the Promotions and Assessment Committee considering recommendations, the Council may on the recommendation of the Committee decide to give effect to the promotions retrospectively.
 - (iv) Where additional increments are given, the normal date of increment does not get affected."
- The matter is reported to the Commission for information.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

3

Meeting :
Dated : 5th October 1971.

Item No. 6 : To receive a note on the Rules for industrial Consultancy Work at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore which is an Institution deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act has sent the following Rules for Industrial Consultancy Work at the Institute:-

"The Director and members of the academic staff are permitted to engage themselves in consultancy practice to such extent which will not interfere with the discharge of their duties and within such limits as the Council may lay down from time to time. The consultancy projects are categorised as

- (a) Individual Consultancy; and
- (b) Institutional Consultancy.

Individual Consultancy:

Under this consultancy arrangement, outside parties are free to approach members of the academic staff concerned to assist them or advise them on specified areas or problems. Such work would not require any technical facilities being availed of at the Institute by the consultants for rendering such advice. Each consultant in such cases is required to obtain prior permission of the Director indicating the specific nature of advice involved, the period of consultancy as also the fee to be received by them.

This arrangement provides that the consultant concerned can retain a fee upto 30 p.c. of this basic pay in a year. If the fee received in any year is in excess of the 30 p.c. ceiling limit, the excess is shared by the consultant and the Industrial Liaison Fund in the proportion 75 p.c.: 25 p.c.

Institutional Consultancy:

At the request of outside agencies the Institute undertake specified projects and for this purpose the Director identifies the concerned staff members as consultants in the Department where competence and facilities for undertaking such works or projects exist. Usually a bilateral discussion is arranged where the terms and conditions for undertaking such projects are agreed upon.

⚡
A detailed costing of the project is done in consultation with the staff members concerned normally under the following three heads:

- 'A' - Cost of Labour and Material
- 'B' - Overheads
- 'C' - Fee for Scientific and Technical advice
- 'A' - is estimated on actual basis and includes the salaries of temporary technical staff such as mechanics/laboratory assistants hired for the project.
- 'B' - is estimated at 100 p.c. on the cost of labour and material and covers all procurement and handling charges.
- 'C' - covers the actual technical consultancy and from this amount only the identified consultants are paid.

As regards distribution of the fee to the consultants from the fee realised under 'C' and i.e. 'Scientific and Technical advice', the Director is authorised to determine the amount between 50 p.c. to 75 p.c. of the fee charged, which should be paid to the designated staff consultants; each case being determined in relation to the quantum and quality of contribution made by the consultants concerned.

Normally, staff members not less than the rank of a Lecturer, are permitted to be the consultant on any identified project. Prior approval for each project is essential. Approval of the Council in case of the Director and of the Director in case of other staff is required.

No ceiling limit is laid down with regard to the total amount to be received by the consultants during the year. Normally, not more than one day in a week is expected to be devoted on such works by the consultants. The consultants pay income tax on fees that they receive.

The Industrial Consultancy operations are budgeted and form a part of the financial matters reported quarterly to the Finance Committee/Council of the Institute."

The Commission had sometime back received the following recommendations of a Committee appointed by the Government of India which considered the question whether the teaching staff of the Government Technical Institutions may be allowed to do private Consultancy Work.

"The Committee carefully considered the views of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs in support of their proposal to allow the teaching staff of the higher technological institutions private consultancy practice and also the experience of the Ministry of Health and the views of the Ministry of Finance

(Department of Expenditure) and after discussion came to the conclusion that while investigation of problems of industry would provide opportunities for useful contacts in technical subjects and ~~serve~~ to reinforce the professional competence of a teacher, private consultancy practice would adversely affect his normal work and was open to considerable abuse.

It was felt that the objective would be served by allowing the institution itself to undertake consultancy work, care being taken to ensure that the persons selected for study of the problems referred to the institute, should have the confidence of the client, The fees charged for rendering the consultancy service by the institute should be credited to the funds of the institute which should have the authority to sanction payment of a fair portion of such fees as an honorarium to the members of the staff who actually executed the work."

The Commission desired that its recommendations be brought to the notice of the Universities. The Commission also suggested that the Universities may explore the possibility of extension of similar facilities to teachers of other faculties.

The matter is placed before the Commission

EO(CD).

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 7 : To receive a note on the Maharashtra Universities
(Amendment) Bill 1970.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education had asked for the views of the UGC on the Maharashtra Universities (Amendment) Bill 1970 received from the State Government of Maharashtra. The bill provides for the representation of students - one from Postgraduate students and the other from Undergraduate students on the Senate/Court, Syndicate/Executive Council and the Academic Council. However, no indication has been given as to the corresponding provision for similar representation of students on the authorities of the agricultural Universities. The bill provides that the manner in which a member to be elected from Postgraduate students would be prescribed by the Statutes. In the case of Undergraduate students also, the manner in which the Chairman of the recognised students councils would elect their representatives would also be prescribed by the Statutes.

2. The UGC at its meeting held on 6th March 1969 had considered the Private Members Bill - The Central Universities (Student Participation) Bill, 1969. The Commission agreed generally with the aims and principles of the bill. The Commission, favoured effective association of students in the management of welfare programmes, hostels, libraries and in the maintenance of discipline and related matters. As regards the extent and manner of student representation on the Court and other bodies of the University, the Commission expressed the view that it may not be advisable to adopt any set of rigid pattern. The frame work and procedure should be such that would promote and encourage experimentation and evaluation of pattern suited to the needs and conditions of each university.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 1st April 1970 considered the reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education with regard to Maharashtra Universities (Amendment) Bill referred to in para one above. The Commission desired that the State Government be requested to await the report of the Committee on Governance of Universities and colleges before the Bill was further pursued.

The Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges has since submitted its report relating to Governance of Universities with which the Commission has generally agreed. The Government of India, Ministry of Education have been informed that the State Government may be requested to examine the matter in the light of the report of the Committee.

The matter is reported to the Commission for information.

NO(10).

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 3 : To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the question of developing of 'National Centres'.

The U.G.C. Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors at its meeting held on 7th August, 1970 suggested that it would be desirable that if positive steps are taken to expose talented students in the universities to the best teachers in the universities and for this purpose to develop 'National Centres' in different subjects which would provide facilities for postgraduate studies and research on an all-India basis. This was accepted by the UGC and accordingly, a Committee with the following members was appointed to consider the matter and make recommendations to the Commission:-

1. Prof. A.B. Lal,
Vice-Chancellor,
Rajasthan University.
2. Dr. R. Satyanarayana,
Vice-Chancellor,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad.
3. Prof. R.P. Bambah,
Head of the Department of Mathematics,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.
4. Prof. P.L. Dhatnagar,
Professor of Mathematics,
Himachal Pradesh University,
Simla.

The Committee met on 6th August, 1971. A copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee is attached (Annexure 2).

The Committee had made the following recommendations:-

1. For a centre to function as a 'National Centre' and attract outstanding students, provision should be made for additional enrolment on an all-India basis, over and above, the normal intake of the department.
2. There should be adequate physical facilities and provision for scholarships for the additional enrolment.

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3. The course at the Centre should be different from the one provided by the department for average students and even the degree/diploma awarded may also be different; if it is considered desirable or feasible.
4. The scheme may be tried on an experimental basis in three or four universities in one or two subjects.

The Committee also discussed the note from Prof. V.K. Gokak (Annexure II) on the mobility of university teachers. This note had been placed before the UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors at its meeting held on 7th August, 1969 and the Advisory Committee had desired that this may be considered by the Committee under reference. The Committee agreed to the suggestions made by Prof. Gokak that the substantive pay of the teacher should be protected on his transfer to some other institutions and he may be paid adequate T.A., etc., to cover his expenses on transfer. The Committee, however, did not agree to the suggestion that the teacher, on transfer from one institution to another, should also carry his seniority. This would create innumerable administrative difficulties.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(CD)

The UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors at one of its meetings suggested that it would be desirable that positive steps are taken to expose talented students in the Universities to the best teachers in the Universities and for this purpose to develop 'national centres' in different subjects which would provide facilities for postgraduate studies and research on an All-India basis. This was accepted by the University Grants Commission, and accordingly a committee was appointed to consider the matter and make recommendations to the Commission. The Committee met on 6th August 1971. The following were present:-

1. Professor A.B. Lal,
Vice-Chancellor,
Rajasthan University,
Jaipur.
2. Dr. R. Satyanarayana,
Vice-Chancellor,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad.
3. Professor R.P. Bambah,
Professor & Head of the
Department of Mathematics,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.
4. Shri R.K. Chhabra,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission.
5. Shri L.R. Mal,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

Professor P.L. Bhatnagar, Professor of Mathematics, Himachal Pradesh University could not attend the meeting of the Committee.

The Committee was informed that the UGC has undertaken, in consultation with the Universities, a scheme for developing a limited number of University Departments for strengthening of postgraduate teaching and research and channeling the existing rather limited resources effectively for the purpose. The scheme is intended to encourage the pursuit of "excellence" and team work studies and research and to accelerate the realisation of "International Standards" in specific fields. With this object in view, active support and substantial assistance is given to promising departments in the universities selected on the basis of quality and extent of work already done by them, their reputation and contribution to research and their potentiality for further development. The departments recognised by the University Grants Commission as "Centres of Advanced Study" have been allocated scholarships and research fellowships to enable students

(10)

from other universities to undertake advanced study and research in the subject concerned. It is required that at least 50 p.c. of the scholarships and research fellowships available in these centres of advanced study are awarded to students who have passed from universities other than the one in which the centre is located. Similarly, in the case of a few centres providing for post-M.Sc. Diploma Courses in specialised areas, the number of scholarships available has to be equally distributed between the students passing from the University concerned and those coming from other Universities. The value of the National Scholarships available for students coming to the centres of advanced study is 150/- p.m., besides a grant for books, incidental expenses and travel from home town to the university centre and back once a year. The value of the research scholarship/Junior Fellowships is Rs. 300/- p.m. The selection of candidates for the award of these National Scholarships for study at the MA/M.Sc. level and research scholarships at the Post-M.Sc. level is made by inviting applications through an advertisement, both by the Centres of advanced study and the University Grants Commission.

It was pointed out that the amount of scholarship provided to the scholars of the centres of advanced study is not sufficient to enable them to come from other places. It has generally been observed that the centres do not attract many students from outside the area. It was further pointed out that, for a centre to work as a national centre, it would be very essential that admissions are made on an all-India basis. But this would create difficulties for the local students of the area, who may not be able to get admission in that centre. From their point of view, it would be better not to make that department/Institution as a national centre since it reduces the number of seats open to local applicants. Further, if a part of the intake in the centre is on an all-India(Competition) basis and the rest are students of that area, the content of the courses may provide some difficulty, because the courses will have to be of a standard which may suit the comprehension of the average student in the centre. But the real purpose of establishing a national centre should be to provide courses of higher standard than available in other departments.

After detailed discussions, the Committee felt that, for a centre to function as a national centre and to attract outstanding students, provision should be made for additional enrolment to be made on an All-India basis, over and above the normal intake of the department. For this additional enrolment, there should be adequate physical facilities and provision for scholarships of an amount which may cover the full expenses of the scholar. The course should be different from the one provided by the department for average students and even the degree/diploma awarded may also be different, if it is considered to be desirable or possible. For such a centre to function efficiently, the important elements would be the identification of talent on an all-India (basis) so far as that discipline is concerned the institution of a parallel advanced syllabus for such students, scholarships to cover full expenses and proper physical facilities, i.e, library and laboratory facilities, hostel accommodation etc.

The Committee felt that this could be tried on an experimental basis in 3-4 universities in one or two subjects.

The Committee also considered a note from Professor V.K. Gokak on the mobility of university teachers. The Committee agreed with Professor Gokak that in order to overcome the atmosphere of stagnation and indifference in the Universities and colleges, it is necessary to encourage mobility among university teachers. The Committee agreed with the suggestions made by Professor Gokak that the substantive pay of the teacher should be protected on his transfer to some other institution and that he should be paid adequate TA etc. to cover his expenses on transfer. The Committee, however, could not agree with the suggestion that the teacher, on transfer from one institution to another, should also carry his seniority. It was felt that this would create ennumerable administrative difficulties and may not be a feasible proposition.

A note from Professor V.K. Gokak, on the Mobility
of University Teachers.

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The appointment of teachers in our Universities follows the traditional pattern. Teachers suffer from a noticeable lack of mobility. A Lecturer, Reader or Professor is usually taken on probation for a year and then absorbed as a permanent servant. He may be on a contract for five years, renewable at the end of the term. But there are hardly any instances of person who have been discontinued from service after their period of five or ten years or more. A teacher normally retires from service from the very University in which he entered it, unless he is selected on promotion by some other University. A person who is the Head of a Department continues to that for 25 years or more. Others in the Department may also have put in a similar number of years. Intellectual attitudes and attitudes towards each other in the department tend to get hardened in this way. After a while, initiative gradually begins to be lost and routine work reigns supreme.

The atmosphere of stagnation and indifference that one could across in quite a few Universities is mainly generated by factors of this kind. A good way out of this impasse can be found by changing methods of appointment a just little. A University teacher may enter service in any University. His entire service in a University Department should be available to him for purposes of determining his seniority wherever he goes. If he changes his University after putting five years of service as a lecturer, he will be senior to the lecturer who has put in only 4 years in the University which the 5 years service lecturer has joined. This should hold good with regard to Readers and Professors as well. Secondly, the substantive pay and grade of pay of the teacher should be protected by every university that he joins. If he earns Rs. 560/- per month in the grade Rs. 400-800 in one university, he should at least get the same salary and grade in the other university that he joins. If anything, he should get an increment or two in addition. Thirdly, it should be possible to transfer his Provident Fund accounts from one university to another so that he suffers no monetary loss by changing his university. Lastly each university should pay TA for the teacher and his family at certain scheduled rates. All these conditions should apply to all categories of university teachers.

If this is done, it is possible that the universities which can promise a congenial atmosphere for work to a teacher will be preferred by a number of teachers. Persons that dislike each other need not be tied to each other over a period of years. They can change over to some other university without suffering any economic loss. Teachers are afraid of free movement now because they stand to lose. If the facilities mentioned above are extended to them, there will be a great mobility for talented persons and therefore great awakening all over the country.

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(13)

Meeting :
Dated : 6th October, 1971

Item No.9. To receive the report on the implementation of various Cultural Exchange Programmes for the period 1.3.1971 to 31-3-1971.

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Visits of teachers/scholars (Indian and Foreign) which materialised upto the end of February, 1971 under the various Cultural Exchange and adhoc Exchange Programmes were reported to the Commission at its meeting held on 7th April, 1971 (Item.7). Since then the following visits have taken place upto the end of August, 1971. A brief summary of the reports sent by some of the participants is given in part 'C' below (a set of the detailed reports are attached as annexure).

Part.A (INDIANS WHO WENT ABROAD)

Sl No.	Programme	Participants	Remarks.
1.	Indo-Bulgarian CEP 1969-71 - Item.3	Dr. S.K. Banerji, Head of Chemistry Deptt. BITS, Pillani.	Left India on 7.3.1971 for one month.
2.	Indo-Czech Cultural Exchange Programme 1970-72 - Item.14	Shri O.P. Joshi, Lecturer in Sociology Govt. College Bhilwara (Rajasthan)	Left India on 27.3.71 for two months.
		Dr. A.K. Ghosh, Deptt. of Mining and Mining Machinery Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	Left India on 12.4.1971 for two months.
3.	Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme 1969-71 - Item.4	Dr. R. Krishnamurthy, Lecturer in Zoology Marathwada University, Aurangabad.	Left India on 13.3.71. for six months.
		Dr.M.S. Rao, Joint Director Collegiate Education, Civil Lines, Bhopal (M.F.)	Left India on 20.5.71 for 2 months.

p.t.o.

1.	2	3	4
4.	Indo-Greek (ad-hoc) Cultural Exchange Programme	Prof. B. Misra, Head of the Deptt. of Rural & Applied Economics Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.	for 3 weeks.
5.	Indo-Hungarian Cul- tural Exchange Programme 1969-71 - Item.9(a)	Dr. G.E. Shendge, Deptt. of Maths. and Statistics Marathwada University, Aurangabad.	Left India on 27.4.1971 for one year.
-do-	Item.13	Prof. R.C. Paul Deptt. of Chemistry, Panjab University, Chandigarh.	Left India on 20.3.71 for 2 months.
		Prof. A.C. Srivastava, Prof. of Mathematics, Dibrugarh University.	Left India on 27.3.71 for 2 months.
		Prof. G. Suryanarayanan Deptt. of Physics Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Left India on 29.4.71 for 2 months.
		Prof. K. Joseph Deptt. of Zoology, Calicut University, Calicut.	Left India on 15.6.71 for 2 months.
-do-	Item.36	Dr. B.K. Bachhawat Prof. of Bio-chemistry, Christian Medical College & Hospital, Vellore-4.	Left India on 4.7.71 for 10 days.
6.	Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme 1969-71 - Item.8.	Dr. P.B. Bhatt Reader in French Bombay University, Bombay.	Left India on 13.4.71 for 2 months.
7.	Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme 1969-70 - Item.47	Dr. S.S. Saluja Deptt. of Mining, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	Left India on 22.4.71 for 3 weeks.

1.	2.	3.	4.
		Dr. B.V. Mehta Institute of Agriculture Anand.	Left India on 13.5.71 for 3 weeks.
	Indo-USSRCEP (1970-71)- Item.2	Dr. D.N. Fotadar Prof. of Zoology Kashmir University	Left India on 13.5.71 for three months.
		Prof. E.S. Hans, Prof. of Physics Panjab University Chandigarh.	Left India on 27.5.71 for 3 months.
		Prof. A.R. Desai Deptt. of Sociology Bombay University, Bombay.	Left India on 27.5.71 for 3 months.
		Dr. M.V. Pylee, Director, School of Management Studies, Ernakulam University Centre, Cochin.	Left India on 3.8.71 for 3 months.
3. Indo-Yugoslav CEP 1970-71 Item 7.		Prof. .C.A. Perumal Deptt. of Political Sciences and Public Administration, Madras University, Madras.	Left India on 11.4.71 for one month.
-do- Item. 6		Prof. .S.S. Bhandarkar vice-Chancellor Jiwaji University Gwalior.	Left India on 30.8.71 for 10 days.
		Shri B.S. Bahl Principal B.A.V. College Jullunder.	-do-

Part.B.

(FOREIGN VISITORS WHO CAME TO INDIA)

Sl No.	Programmes	Participants.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme 1969-71 - Item.7	Prof. A.J. Bourde Prof. at the Faculty of Arts & Humanities Aix en Provence, Paris.	Visited from 1st March, 71 to 20th March, 1971 Delhi - Bombay - Poona
	Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme 1971-73 (under finalisation)	Dr.(Miss) M. Schnir Expert in Fine Arts Paris	Visited from 25th May to 17th June, 1971. Delhi-Agra-Jaipur- Ahmedabad-Baroda-Srinagar Bombay,
2.	Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme 1970-71 - Item.I	Prof. A.B. Gorstko Siberian Institute of Mathematics, Novosibirsk.	Visited from 20th July to 13th August, 1971 Delhi - Ahmedabad - Bombay.
		Prof. V.G. Volodin Deputy Director, Institute of Genetics and Cytology, Minsk	Currently in India from 20th July, 1971 for a period of 9½ months.
		Madan T.N. Pakhlina Senior Scientific Worker, Institute of Linguistics, USSR Academy of Sciences USSR.	Visited India from 24th July to 23rd August, 1971 Delhi - Aligarh - Bombay.
		Dr. M. Bakov Chief of the Deptt. of Oriental Manuscripts, Tajik Oriental Institute, Dushanbe,	Visiting India from 21st August, 1971 for a period of one month.
-do-	Item.37.	Prof. V.L. Rode Senior Scientific Worker, Deptt. of Physics Moscow State University.	Visited India from 13th March, to 3rd April, 1971 - Delhi Chandigarh - Simla - Bombay.

1.	2	3	4
3.	Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Programme 1969-71 - Item.21	Dr. Peter Popper Head of the Dept. of Psychology, Children Clinic No.I Budapest.	Visited India from 31st March to 25th May, 1971 Delhi - Banaras - Bombay- Hyderabad - Bangalore - Poona.

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Part.C.

SL. No. . Programme Participants Summary of observations.
No.

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1.	Indo-Bulgarian Cultural Exchange Programme, 1969-70, Item 3.	Dr.S.K. Banerji. Head of the Deptt. of Chemistry BITS, Pilani.	i) The disparity between the highest paid and the lowest paid man should be narrowed down in India as has been done in Bulgaria due to the progress made in agriculture.
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ii) India may profitably learn a good deal in respect of improving the standard of living of common men by methods adopted in Bulgaria. It is strongly felt that India could make a positive and useful contribution in the field of educational and scientific research activities.

iii) Avenues should also be explored to exchange students at the research level to the mutual benefit of both the countries.

2.	Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme 1969-71 - Item.24	Dr. Elie Roubine Prof. of Electronics, Faculty of Science, Paris University.	i) The IIT's of India could be compared to French Engineering School except that the IIT's gather different Departments.
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ii) The level of graduate student can be compared to the Anglo-Saxon one.

iii) The duration of the studies in India is rather long as compared to France because in France there is a tendency that the shorter the studies are, the better they will be.

iv) Professors of Electronics in India are very good. The topics taught in the field of electronics are of present interest.

v) Research in Electronics must have a practical impact; like industrial, military, communication etc. which is not so in the Indian Universities.

vi) A national industrial background is very helpful to experimental research.

vii) The theoretical research in India is far better than the experimental.

viii) Fundamental research in solid state physics has to be pursued

ix) Intentionally or not, a research is very often a delayed reproduction of an American one (like in UK, France and also India).

x) There is no collaboration between the Indian Universities and the industry.

xi) Research people know little about Soviet Union and France because of language difficulties.

French Help

1) Equipment: There is a great need of experimental equipment and France having developed good measurement devices can supply solid state components or microwave plumbing to some of the Indian Universities.

2) The University Libraries do not receive French literature on electronics. Moreover the majority of students do not read French.

3) French Government could grant non-scholarships to graduate students in electronics of Indian Universities but it would be difficult for them (students) to work in France without knowledge of French.

3. Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme 1969-71 - Item.2.

Prof. Parag Chaliha Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh.

i) Was deeply impressed with the tremendous strides made in every sphere. The main reason being hard work and extensive application of scientific methods. Man-power, and not the job opportunities, posed the problem in East Germany.

ii) Agriculture is fully mechanised. Industry and Agriculture go together meaningfully. Cooperation plays ideal roles specially in Agriculture.

iii) Education is free at all stages. Large number of Scholarships are awarded. The T.V.'s also play leading role in the educational and cultural life.

iv) Schooling is compulsory. A student is taught basic Sciences together with History, Geography, Economics etc. Holidays are rare.

v) The relationship of the Arts and Artists with the people is vigorously pursued.

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			vi) The new socialist ideas are pointedly advocated but the traditional values are not neglected.
			vii) Effective liaison is maintained by a State schools of music and Dance with the opera Houses and Clubs.
			viii) Youth unrest is an alien phenomena because the patriotic abilities of German farmers workers etc. find scope for manifestation in the annual workers festivals organized by the Government.
			ix) Sports play a great part in the life of German people. The States spent about 101 million Marks in 1969 for sports and physical culture. There are about 23,000 stadia, sports grounds, gymnasia in GFR.
			x) Discipline, respect for law sophisticated behaviour, honesty, faith and loyalty and love for the fatherland are the inalienable traits of German character.
			xi) Publicity about India appeared to be scanty.
			xii) The Humboldt University (Asian Studies Deptt.) is in great need of books in and about Indian regional languages as they have instituted courses in Hindi, Tamil and Bengali. The University Grants Commission consider instituting visiting teacherships in Sanskrit and other modern Indian languages in exchange for German Studies in India.

4. Indo-GFR Cultural Exchange Programme 1969-71 Item.4

Dr. H.S. Rao,
Joint Director,
 Collegiate
 Education, M.P.
 (Bhopal).

1) Had fruitful discussions with GFR experts.

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ii) Geological Institute of the Bergy Academy has had very eminent Geologists. Dr. J. Hoffman of this Institute is specialist on structural Petrology and will be visiting India in October, 1977.

iii) There is great cooperation in research work in GDR Institutes and their counterparts in USSR.

iv) Technical University, Dresden is the largest technical educational establishment in Central Europe, having 150 Institutes attached and 17,000 students, majority getting state scholarships.

5. Indo-Romanian Cultural Exchange Programme 1969-70
Item.3.ii.c.

Dr. R.B. Jain
Reader in Political Science, Delhi University, Delhi.

i) Copies of small booklets of about 100 pages about the development (social economic and political) and general way of life in India after independence should be prepared and sent to all the Universities and centres of learning in Romania.

ii) Books on Indian History, Politics, Economics, ~~Sociology~~, Education and Culture - of an introductory type - should be got translated in Romanian language for use at the Romanian universities.

iii) Efforts should be made for the establishment of a Deptt. of Indian studies at some of the Universities in Romania.

iv) Exchange of visiting Professors/Scholars for a longer period, say at least 3/6 months or even more should be encouraged.

6. Indo-Turkish Cultural Exchange Programme (ad hoc)

Prof. A.M. Kurat
Head of the Deptt. of History, University of Ankara, Ankara.

i) Had fruitful discussions and was much impressed by Indian museums and National Archives. Desired that the Exchange of more Professors between the two countries should be encouraged.

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7.	Indo-Yugoslav Cultural 1969-70, Item 11.	Prof. A.B. Lal Vice-Chancellor Allahabad University. Prof. A.S. Adke Vice-Chancellor Karnatak University Dharwar.	Attended the seminar on 'Universities Today' and also had fruitful discussions with Yugoslav experts. They were much impressed by the progress made by the educational institutions.
8.	Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Programme 1969-71. Item.13	Prof. A.C. Srivastava Professor of Mathematics Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh.	i) The amount of money paid to Indian participants is 125 Forints per day which is too small. This amount should be raised to 200 Forints per day. ii) The programme of Indian participants should be arranged much in advance and a copy of the same should be given to participant while he is in India.
9.	Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme 1969-70 Item 2.	Dr.A.M. Raja , shekhariah, Reader in Political Science, more Karnatak University Dharwar.	Had fruitful discussions. Suggested that the visit to Soviet Union by Indian scholars would be enjoyable and useful if it is during April-June as the weather would permit the visitors to have more extensive tours.

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Report on the visit to Bulgaria under the Indo-Bulgarian Cultural Exchange Programme.

by

Prof. S.K. Banerjee, B.I.T.S. Pilani.

During my stay in Bulgaria for twenty five days I had the opportunity to spend some time in all the leading higher institutes of technology. Some of the institutes visited were :

- (i) National Institute of Technology, Sofia - Discussion with Prof. BRIZHIKOV followed by a visit to the laboratories. Interesting work is going on in these laboratories in the field of Adsorption, Mass transfer, Reduction of metal oxides, Chemistry of solid fuels, Catalysis, High temperature chemistry and Saline water systems, amongst others.
- (ii) Higher Institute of Chemical Technology, Sofia - Discussion with Prof. IVANOV CHAVDAR, Head of the Department, and members of the faculty, followed by a visit to the laboratories.
- Gave 2 lectures on modern trends in the Indian Educational Systems and modern methods of evaluation at this institute.
- Gave a special lecture on 'Chelation in medicine'.
- Discussion with (1) Prof. CRISTOV, Head of the Deptt. of Physical Chemistry, (2) Prof. DIMITROV IL. DIMITROV, the Rector of the Institute. Discussion with Prof. KOLAROV, the Head of the Inorganic Chemistry Deptt. A long and fruitful discussion on the research and teaching activities.
- (iii) Higher Institute of Chemical Technology, BOURGAS - Discussion with Decent Prof. ZVETAN CHEREPOV, followed by a detailed visit to the laboratories. The specializations that they have are Oil/Gas, Plastics, Silicate Chemistry with a total strength of about 1500 students.
- (iv) Higher Institute of Chemical Technology, PLOVDIV - Discussion with Prof. MILDIN GENCHEV, Head of the Department of Chemistry followed by a visit to the laboratories. The laboratory has a very large collection of Journals in English.

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Considerable time was spent in each of these institutes. Beside these institutes of higher technology visited the Iron and Metallurgical Works 25 km. away from Sofia where Indian iron ore was being processed into steel.

Some of the National museums and places of interest visited were

- (1) National Ethnological Museum, Sofia
- (2) National Museum, Sofia
- (3) National Ballet - Opera House, Sofia
- (4) Roman Excavations, Varna
- (5) Archaeological Ethnological Museum, Plovdiv

The general impression after the visit of the towns and countryside was that the country had made a remarkable progress in the field of agriculture and raising the standards of the common man. The disparity between the income of the highest paid and lowest paid man in Bulgaria appeared to have been narrowed down to possibly the limit. It would be really worthwhile if something of this type could be achieved in India.

Whilst it must be admitted that India may profitably learn a great deal in respect of improving the standards of living of the common man, by methods adopted in Bulgaria, it is strongly felt that India could make a positive and useful contribution in the field of educational and scientific research activities.

Avenues should also be explored in order to exchange students at the research level to the mutual benefit of both the countries. A fruitful discussion on this matter was held with the Bulgarian Committee for Friendship with Foreign Countries in general and more particularly with Mrs KAMAROFF, Dy. Chairman and Mrs Y. G. GURKOVA, Counsellor for India.

Report on the visit to India under the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme by Dr. Elie Roubine Professor of Electronics, Paris University

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For the purpose of the Indian-French Agreement of 1966 and according to the settled Programme for 1970-1971 (II, A, art. 24) I was invited by U.G.C. for a three weeks visit of some research and high education institutions from 2nd to 23rd January 1971 and I delivered lectures on the following subjects : modern signal theory, coding, french high education system.

Unfortunately the time I spent in India was too short facing the large amount of scheduled visits. Therefore some of my impressions may remain superficial and some judgements may be wrong. I shall just give thoughts suggested by the Indian system to a french Professor.

THE FRENCH SYSTEM : A few words on the French system of education will make my remarks clearer. First I would recall an essential characteristic of the French scientific and technical education organisation.

After high school (lycee) the student has the following choice :

a) Direct admission in University and without any selection. In fact there is a progressive selection because of the various examinations in the course of their education. There are 3 levels.

1. College (2 years)

2. Master degree (2 years)

3. Doctor degree : 2 years for a "3rd level" doctorate, 4 years at least for the State Doctorate. Roughly one can say that the American Ph.D. ranks between those two Doctorate.

b) Preparation for the entrance examination in a "Great School" (Grande Ecole) like : Ecole Polytechnique, Ecoles Normales Supérieures, Mining School, Civil Engineering, Electricity, Such a preparation take two years. Most are engineering schools and the students spend 3 years. The selection is very hard. But that way is chosen by the best students. It gives an appreciated title and, above all, the certainty of employment.

THE INDIAN SYSTEM : The Indian system of scientific education looks very much like the Anglo-Saxon one. There are obvious historical reasons, the generalized knowledge of the language and the fact that most of the Professors studied in U.K. or in U.S.A.

I visited four I.I.T. (Delhi, Kanpur, Madras, Bombay). It seems to me that those Institutes can be compared to the French Engineering Schools excepted that they gather different departments (in France each school has its own field) and are more systematically

directed towards research. Another difference is the following one : the Faculty people are academic people. In the French Engineering schools most of the Professors are technical people. They are outstanding engineers in their field, but very often they are not Doctors. They just deliver their lectures. They are not full time people. Their main occupation is in Industry. I must confess that this is not the best system even if the students take the most up to date lectures.

STUDENTS: Because of the very hard selection Indian students seem to me to be very good. The level of the graduate students can be compared to the Anglo-Saxon one and I doubt whether it is not sometimes higher when I recall some Indian research people I met in foreign countries.

I noticed that the duration of the students' studies are rather long. For example, I have been told that in the I.I.T's people spend 5 years for a Bachelor in Engineering degree, then 2 years for a Master's degree. In France, for a diploma of engineer which can be compared to mastership, they spend 5 years after high school. Moreover there is a tendency to consider that the shorter the studies are, the better.

CURRICULUM : concerning the only field of Electronics I noticed that the same subjects were taught in the different places : control theory, solid state, microwaves, microelectronics, communication, computer science. The choice is very good, the topics are of present interest.

The Professors are very good and the discussions I had with them convinced me how experienced of the state of their field they were.

RESEARCH : Indian science has a great reputation. Names like those of Raman, Bose, Chandrasekhar, ... are famous to all scientists.

Here I shall only mention research in Electronics. The problems are very specific and difficult to solve.

1. In most cases Electronics research must have a practical impact : industrial, military, communication, ... Universities are not well conformed to such a perspective. The situation is different in specialized centres, for example C.E.E.R.I. in Pilani.

2. Reciprocally a rational industrial back-ground is very helpful to experimental research. To import a usual klystron months are necessary. In many places I noticed a great lack of equipment or the use of obsolete elements like vacuum tubes where now everywhere people put solid state components.

3. A third difficulty of Electronics research is the unquestionable leadership of U.S.A. In any country it is very difficult to know what is the degree of novelty of a work. Intentionally or not, a research is very often a delayed reproduction of an american one. It is the case in U.S., in France. It is also the case in India.

Those remarks give an explanation of my impressions upon Indian Electronics research.

1. Theoretical research is far better than experimental. Some specialized centres (advanced studies centres, some laboratories of N.P.L., Delhi, C.E.E.R.I., Pilani, Tata Institute, Bombay) are excepted. For example, in Communication theory, Bose-Chaudhuri codes are universally famous. Indian papers are very often admitted for publication in the best english or american reviews.

I am convinced that with better equipment Indian laboratories would very quickly become comparable to the occidental ones.

The fields of research are those I mentioned above. They are good but I am afraid that many works are not very novel.

Concerning solid state components I wish to give an advice. Fundamental research in solid state physics has to be prosecuted. But I doubt about the advantage of working in the field of printed and integrated circuits. The american Companies have a dumping policy which is very dangerous for local industry.

2. It seemed to me that there is no connection between University and Industry. Some Institutes have research contracts but not the University Laboratories. I do not know anything about military research. As an example I can mention that when in Bangalore I met one of my French students, engineer with Thomson-C.S.F. CO, and radar specialist, working for B.E.L. CO. He told me how sorry he was he did not know I was visiting I.I.Sc.. He could help the Microwave Laboratory which was short in microwave equipment.

3. I noticed that because of the language most of the research people are only interested in what is done in Anglo-Saxon countries. They know little about Soviet Union and nothing about France.

FRENCH HELP:

1. Equipment : There is a great need of experimental equipment.

Unfortunately our help would be very feeble as compared to what U.S.A., U.K., West Germany, Soviet Union did for the I.I.T.'s. But I suppose some Universities could be supplied with solid state components or some microwave plumbing. We have good measurement devices but they are expensive.

2. Technical and Scientific literature : Indian mathematicians and physicists know very well what is published in France in their fields. But it seemed to me that it is not the case in Electronics. The University libraries do not receive the literature on the subject. Moreover the students in their great majority do not read french.

3. Exchange People : Concerning visiting professors the problem of language is not of great importance. Most of French technical people understand English, many of them can speak even if they do not like to do it. I should like to mention more specially Professor Kamal, Roorkee Un., who worked in France a few years ago. He is an specialist of communication techniques and I am sure that he would be very interested by a visit of some French institutions. He understands very well our language.

I should like that more scholarships be granted by our government to graduate students of Electronics. I know how appreciated they are in other countries. But it would be very important to warn them against the great difficulties of working in France without a good knowledge of our language.

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It is a great pleasure for me to emphasize the warm welcome by U.G.C.. I am very grateful to Professor Kothari, to Professor Das Gupta and to M.Lal who would let me know - if I ignored it - what is Indian hospitality.

VISIT TO THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC : GENERAL IMPRESSIONS :

BY PARAG CHALHA

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Under the Indo-G.D.R. Cultural Exchange Programme 1970-71, I was nominated by the U.G.C. to visit East Germany and accordingly I left New Delhi on 17.9.70 and arrived Berlin the same evening after a brief halt at the Moscow airport.

2. The East German Government made all arrangements for my comfortable stay and tours within the country from 17.9.70 to 5.10.70 and I was overwhelmed with the warmth in the hospitality extended to me all these days and at all the places I visited. In fact, I was asked to stay on till 8.10.70; but difficulties over return bookings by Air India compelled me to advance the date of my departure with due approval by the G.D.R. authorities for so doing. Leaving Berlin on the 5th October, I arrived home on the 9th after brief stop-overs en route in Paris and London.

3. In East Germany, I was deeply impressed with the tremendous strides made (by the people) in every sphere of development. Hardwork seemed to be the watch-word of every German and extensive application of scientific methods and technological appliances added to the high tempo of this development and all-round progress of the people. I found more women than men in different vocations and in many places, I was told that manpower, not job-opportunity posed the problem. This was understandable as a sequel to the loss of innumerable lives in the last war. A generation-gap was therefore, easily discernible - male persons of the age-group of 40-50 being seldom seen.

4. Moving around the sprawling cities, one would be charmed by massive buildings coming-up in every habitable plot in a big way. Same is the case with the industrial areas. In the countryside, vast fields are either full of a variety of standing crops, vegetables and fruits or made ready for seasonal, new and extensive cultivation.

In the city of Dresden, which was subjected to the worst type of what is now known as 'carpet bombing' demolishing every bit of structure, rows of new attractive buildings would now greet the eye.

One would atonce be enamoured of the spectacle and pose the question, "Is this the country ravaged and ruined by the Second World War, just 25 years ago?"

5. Factories remain scattered in different parts of the country although in the areas around Leipzig, Dresden and Karl Marx Stadt, in the south and south-east of the country concentration was marked due, obviously, to the tapping of raw-materials abundantly available there. Agriculture was fully mechanised. Industry and Agriculture appeared to be going meaningfully well together. Co-operatives played ideal roles particularly in agriculture, but their importance in raising industrial production cannot also be minimised.

6. The G.D.R. Govt. gainfully introduced the Integrated Educational System at every stage of education from Kindergarten to the Vocational Institutions, Science Academies and the University. The aim is to train up a comprehensively educated community to master the scientific and technological revolution and the socialist future. The close relationship of school to life is fully maintained and the pupils at all levels are imbued with an innate feeling of respect for the working people. It is obligatory for school students from the 7th grade to undergo practical training in an industrial or agricultural undertaking with a view to acquiring first hand ideas about Socialist Production.

Education is free at all stages. In the Vocational Schools and in the Universities, majority of students receive scholarships.

Television also plays a leading role in the education and cultural life of G.D.R. It is stated that every second household owns a TV set.

Schooling is compulsory and the Ten-Years-Schools are known as Polytechnics, where a student is taught the basic sciences together with History, Geography, Economics etc. To cite some notable features of the system, a course in use of Calculating machines is a must for women. So is a course of training in music notation for all. Optional courses are many and varied. To serve in the growing factories, students can leave after the 8th grade. Higher and University Education is virtually for the bright ones in respective faculties although a bias was evident for Science and Technology. The need for imbuing a Socialistic concept in the young mind is forcefully pursued in the Schools. Holidays are rare - only a month or so of Summer Vacation.

7. The Germans have a long and absorbing tradition in the performing Arts. More than 90 Theatre houses with distinctive Concert parties regularly hold operas, ballets and concerts. All the big factories have their own clubs where festivities associated with dramatic performances are regularly held. The Ministry of Culture appeared to be a Key Department devoted primarily to setting the (changing) pattern of the cultural life of the people, besides taking measures for proper development of the arts. Intensive surveys and research works are undertaken and the results vigorously introduced for stabilising and improving the socialistic pattern of the community. Under a plan known as the Bitterfeld Path the relationship of the arts and the artists with the people is vigorously pursued.

While new socialistic ideas are pointedly advocated in all forms of art, the traditional real values are not neglected. Strictly religious or conservative themes however find little or no favour. The Churches of course still function freely and normally and the famous Church Choirs still flourish.

State help and assistance to the art-institutions appeared to be considerable. To cite an instance, the annual State subsidy to the State Opera House in Berlin alone was stated to be 1 million Marks. The grant is exclusive of the collections received at the Opera House were - as elsewhere - a minimum of 150 to 200 performances are held in a year. In 1966, the Government budgeted 1 billion Marks for art and culture. All the artistes are professional and topclass artistes are paid even four figure salaries.

8. The museums serve as literally enlivening the lost and forgotten past not only of Germany but also of ancient Greece, Turkey, Babylon etc. The Pergamon Museum of ancient archeology atonce thrills the onlooker and edifies him. The Dresden Art Gallery houses original paintings of such great masters as Raphael, Rubens, Rembrandt, Titian, besides ultra modern works by Lehman and others of this century.

9. There are several State Schools for Music and Dance besides schools for future theatre-artistes. The urge for a full course of training in dancing was stated to be gradually lessening, may be due to more alluring and immediate openings in other fields. Effective liaison is maintained by these schools with the Opera houses and Clubs thereby facilitating easy recruitment.

10. Annually, the Government directly organises the International Festival of Berlin, where music and theatre groups from different parts of the world participate. The festival provides scope for fuller exposition and better understanding of the course and development of the performing arts. In this year's festival held from the 27th September to 11th October, I had the opportunity of seeing performances by parties from Russia, Hungary, Cuba etc. In the official reception given to the festival guests by the G.D.R. Minister of culture - to which I was invited - the minister (Mr. Kurt Bork) spoke highly of our country and its culture and expressed the desire to further strengthen the bonds of (cultural) relationship between G.D.R. and India. He stated, "India occupies a distinctive and high position in me." Such sentiments echo the warmth in the feelings towards India of the people of G.D.R. and their leaders. In the Festival at Dresden, besides these arts, literary compositions are recited. A gifted person would thus never fail to get an opening for proper evaluation of his/her potentialities. The annual workers festivals have become a fine tradition in G.D.R. and the histrionic abilities of German farmers, workers - besides professionals - find scope for manifestation there. I felt convinced that the German youth is assured of a future. Youth unrest is therefore an alien phenomenon.

11. Sports play a great part in the life of the German people. The Central Sports Organisation has 2 million members and the State spent about 101 million Marks in 1968 for promotion of sports and physical culture. I was told that there are 2200 Stadia, sports grounds, gymnasia in G.D.R. - a remarkable achievement indeed. Play and recreation facilities are abundantly available, even guaranteed by the Constitution.

12. Discipline, respect for the rule of law, neat and smart turn-out, sophisticated behaviour and outlook, honesty and faith - and above all - a keen sense of loyalty and love for the fatherland appeared to be the inalienable traits of German character. My 13-day stay in Berlin and 6 days stay in Leipzig with occasional visits to Potsdam and Dresden left an indelible impression in me about these ideal characteristics of the people of modern Germany.

13. Publicity about India appeared to be scanty. The few journals and newspapers in the lounge room of the Indian Trade Representation's office would at once reveal the utter inadequacy of our image there. Films on Indian life are seldom shown. Love and respect for our country - its hoary past and steady progress made after freedom - were evident in different quarters.

14. The Asian Studies Deptt. of the Humboldt University instituted courses in Hindi, Tamil and Bengali. They are greatly in need of books in and about the different regional languages. The U.G.C. can perhaps consider instituting visiting teachership in Sanskrit and other modern Indian Languages in exchange for German Studies here.

15. Our national airline, Air India, failed to offer the minimum courtesy in offering possible help and guidance to a needy newcomer to these foreign countries. My booking of the return flights made through the G.D.R. Govt. Travel Agency failed to be responded for full fourteen days, whereupon, I had to leave Berlin at great risks of uncertainty about my flights homeward. The behaviour of the Air India personnel in different centres - more particularly at Delhi - left much to be desired. A detailed complaint has since been made to Air India about several instances of their failings in regard to my journey from Assam to Berlin and Back.

16. This was my first tour abroad and I must say - but for the utterly unhelpful attitude (at times even rude and insulting) on the part of some personnel of our carrier Air India - I enjoyed every bit of it and acquired not a little of varied and covetable experience.

I am grateful to the authorities of the University Grants Commission the Govt. of India and Dibrugarh University for giving me the opportunity of acquainting myself with the life in a fascinating country in Europe.

Report on the visit in May-June 1971 to the German Democratic Republic of Prof. M.S. Rao, Joint Director of Collegiate Education, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal in the Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme.

In the Indo-G.D.R. Cultural Exchange Programme, I was in the German Democratic Republic visiting Institutions of higher learning with special reference to those relating to Earth Sciences for about a month from the 20th May 1971 when I reached Berlin via Moscow from India.

The "Sektor Ausland Von Ministerium fur das Hoch und Fach schulwesen" of the GDR located in the new building of the Ministry of External Affairs, Berlin, which dealt with my case had arranged with the Berg Academy of Sciences, Freiberg for planning the programme of visits for me, as this Academy, which has the status of a University, is exclusively concerned with higher education and research in all branches of earth sciences with several institutes attached to it. Freiberg's reputation is primarily based on an almost 800-year-old mining and metallurgical industry, the Mining Academy having been founded there in the 18th Century. Prof. Dr. Rottar is the present Rector of this Academy. Prof. Dr. Militzer, its Director for geological sciences, has been of great help in all matters. About 2 weeks were spent in and around Freiberg in Saxony in the study of the geology of the surrounding Erzgebirge (Ore Mountains), replete with interesting examples of various processes of ore formation, Harz mountains, Thuringian mountains and Elbsandstone-gebirge, also called the Saxon Switzerland. The places of geological interest such as Granulitgebirge (Granulite mountains) and mining areas where lead, zinc, silver and copper ores were till recently mined were visited with a view to understanding the rock associations and methods of mining respectively.

The various institutes attached to the Berg Academy were visited, the equipment in the laboratories was noted and useful contacts with the Professors and other scientific workers established. The Mineralogical Institute, named after the celebrated scholar A.G. Werner, has a Museum housing a very large and an extremely fine collection of ores and rock-forming minerals from different parts of the G.D.R., as also from other countries of the world. It is investigating, among others, the problems of ore formation, fluid inclusions in minerals etc. I had very interesting discussions with Prof. Dr. L. Baumann and Prof. Dr. Rosler of this institute not only on the research work being carried out there but

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also on the graduate courses in mineralogy and geology run by the institute with special reference to their duration, course content, methodology of teaching, time tables, and assignments given to the students for their assessment, all with a view to ensuring a high standard of the product at the first degree level. The laboratories of the Institute include a chemical lab. having spectrophotometers, flame photometers and allied equipments with Dr. C.D. Werner in its charge, X-ray lab. having a number of X-ray units complete with all accessories in charge of Mr. P. Blank, the Differential Thermal Analysis lab. with indigenous D.T.A. units being used for investigating carbonate and other gangue minerals of ores, Spectro-chemical lab. in charge of Dr. W. Schron with medium-quartz spectrographs and gratings, laser - microspectral analysator and spectrophotometers being used for determination of trace elements in rocks and minerals and isotope geochemical lab. in charge of Dr. J. Pilot where geological age determinations are in progress by K/Ar and U/Pb methods. With each of the persons in charge of the different laboratories the problems under investigation were discussed and some Indian rock materials carried with me given there for detailed study and reporting of the results. Dr. Pferifer is also on the staff of this institute. The Institute has an Indian student, an erstwhile junior colleague of mine at Bhopal, working for Doctorate degree

The Geological Institute of the Berg Academy is likewise famous for having had in the past such eminent geologists as Naumann, Cotta, Reich and Winkler, among others, on its staff. Prof. Dr. Watznauer, a petrologist known for his valuable contributions on granulites and other metamorphics as also on volcanics, has been very helpful not only in introducing me to the crucial areas in the field during excursions but also in explaining the details of the laboratory results. With Dr. Joachim Hofmann, also of this institute, problems in structural petrology were discussed. It is further planned to avail of the experience of this person by inviting him to deliver a course of 4 or 5 lectures at Bhopal in ensuing October when he proposes to visit Calcutta and Delhi University departments of Geology on his way back home from Burma after a short assignment there. With Dr. G. Mathe, were discussed some problems of stratigraphy. The Institute has fine collections of rocks and fossils, the display of the latter from the stratigraphic point of view in the museum being of particular interest. The collection of geological, tectonic and structural maps of the world is something which the institute can rightly be proud of. There are a couple of Indian students in this institute doing research for the past 2 years for their Doctoral degree.

The Geophysical Institute, adjoining the Geological Institute, is a centre for training geophysicists. A day was devoted to visiting the Institute when Prof. Dr. Porstendorfer, a specialist in magnetic-telluric method of prospecting, conducted me round the laboratories, workshops and library. Perfect co-ordination in all branches of geosciences of the Academy exists and the specialists meet often for discussions. The Institute has helped by its seismic refraction work in the location of oil and natural gas deposits in the northern part of GDR, as also in deciphering fractures in earth's upper mantle within the frontiers of the country.

Institute for open-cast mining (Tagbaukunde) located on the same campus was also visited when Prof. Dr. Klaus Strozoka showed me round all the laboratories of the Institute. Particularly interesting were the working models of some of the big mines and of mining machinery so nicely built as to make the student easily understand the many complicated operations in each process. In an interesting discussion that ensued with the Professor, the background for building up the massive, mechanized, mining industry delivering about 250 million tons of lignite and coal annually to the country for its rapid industrial growth has been explained. In Freiberg, Berghaus Museum depicting the history of mineral industry was also visited. An Institute for Chemistry, central workshops as also garages for housing the half a dozen buses, and about a dozen and a half cars of the Academy which has a student enrolment of about 3600, are also provided. The Institute for Engineering Geology and Geotechnics was also seen and the problems under study there noted. The Professor of Coal geology and Palaeobotany Prof. Dr. Gerhard Roselt was also contacted and work in progress in his section was studied.

With a view to studying the progress of University Education in the GDR, the Karl-Marx University, Leipzig and Martin Luther University, Halle were visited. The Karl-Marx University, Leipzig is one of the oldest in Germany. It has ten faculties which provide training to approximately 14,000 students. Attached to it is the Herder Institute, a Central Preparatory college for foreign students who are introduced to the German language. The multi-storeyed building of the University houses most of its faculties though some of its departments such as Geophysics are located elsewhere. Prof. Dr. Lauterbach, Geophysicist, and Docent Dr. Thierbach were very helpful in showing round the geological and geophysical sections and discussing some of the problems in those sciences, the former having had Indian students working till recently with him. Besides the University, some of the colleges and technical schools as also the famous Leipzig Technical fair grounds, where twice a year the world fair symbolic of trade and industry takes place, were visited. p.t.o.

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Martin-Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg has seven faculties including Mathematics and natural science, economics and agricultural science. Geology as a subject used to be taught upto the Postgraduate level till about a few years back, when in the State scheme of reorganisation of studies in the subject, higher courses were discontinued. Prof. Dr. Matthes, a vertebrate palaeontologist, is the present Director of Geiseltal museum which houses a good collection of fossils. He conducted me round the Museum while Dr. Schwab of the University Department of Geology showed the department and its museum and library, both rich in collections, as also explained the research work in progress there.

Another University to which visits were paid and some of its sections seen in detail is the Technical University, Dresden, the largest technical educational establishment in central Europe. It occupies a very large area, has about 150 institutes attached to it, and has about 17,000 students on its rolls, the majority getting State Scholarships. A large number of new buildings house the departments and some student hostels. A College of Transport, a number of colleges and trade and art schools exist separately as also the newly built Computer Science building. The big complex rightly justifies Dresden as a city of Sciences. While a number of this university's departments could be seen, particular attention was paid to the Departments of Hydrology and Meteorology and of Groundwater (Hydrogeology) where I met Dr. W. Bayer and Dr. L. Bormont and discussed the groundwater problems after seeing the equipment in the laboratories.

In the Humboldt University in the city of Berlin the department of Physics in which work on crystallography is being carried out was seen with the concerned specialists Prof. Dr. Boitsch and Dr. Jokard in X-ray and electron microscope laboratories. The German Museum of Natural Sciences in Invalidstrasse attached to that University houses an excellent collection of rocks, minerals and fossils, all well displayed, Dr. H. Jaeger and Prof. Hoppe being in charge respectively of the palaeontological and petrographical sections of that Museum. In the adjoining building in which the offices of the GDR Geological Survey are located, discussions were held with some of their Senior Officers on the scope and activities of the Survey, its personnel and their achievements.

Besides the visits to Universities and Institutions of higher learning in earth sciences, a large number of Art Galleries, Museums, Cathedrals and Churches and places of cultural interest depicting the life, history and culture of the German people over the centuries were seen in Dresden,
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Karl-Marx-Stadt, and in the large number of ~~wayside towns~~ during the day-to-day geological excursions resulting in a good appreciation of their culture.

Thus, the one month visit in the Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange programme has been very useful and instructive and been instrumental in building up valuable contacts with a large number of workers in that part of the world.

This opportunity was availed for visiting on the way back home, some countries of Western Europe-West Germany and United Kingdom. In the U.K., where I happened to have higher education leading to the Ph.D. Degree years back, I could meet and renew contacts, among others, with a large number of Professors in my subject working in Imperial College of Science & Technology, University College, London . . . and other Institutions.

The visits to the Institutions of higher learning in the GDR have confirmed my impression of the great cooperation in research work that exists between those institutes and their counterparts in the USSR as I could find that, in quite some cases, the specialists in GDR could not be contacted as they were at that time away in the USSR for ~~meeting~~ and conferences. Probably a better appreciation of the progress made by workers in earth sciences can be had by seeing at close quarters the achievements of workers in the country that is a senior ally of GDR, viz., the USSR.

I would like to place on record my sincere gratitude to the University Grants Commission, New Delhi for including me in the Cultural Exchange Programme, and thereby giving me this opportunity to study the achievements of the G.D.R. in the field of higher education.

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Report on the visit to Romania under the
Indo-Romanian Cultural Exchange Programme
of the University Grants Commission.

Name of the participant: Dr. R.B. Jain, Reader in Political
Science, University of Delhi,
Delhi-7.

Duration of Visit: 24th October 1970 to 18th November
1970.

Institutions Visited: (1) University of Bucharest,
Department of Sociology.
(2) Academy of Social Science and
Politics, Bucharest.
(3) University of Yasi
(4) University of Cluj
(5) University of Timisiora
(6) University of Craiova

In addition to the above departments, I also had the opportunity to visit various Youth Centres, National and Ethnic museums, old churches and monuments. During my stay I also acquainted myself with the educational system in Romania particularly the state of the Discipline of Political Science and Sociology.

Lectures and Seminars/
Discussions held:

- (1) Social, Economic and Political Developments in India since Independence.
- (2) Community Development in India
- (3) Concept of Non-Violence and Democratic Socialism.
- (4) Pattern of Education in India with special emphasis to the study of Political Science and Law at Indian Universities.

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General Impressions:

The Romanian people are very hospitable and the University authorities extended all possible courtesies and facilities for accommodation, food, travel etc. The arrangements and the receptions by the Rectors of the University of Timisiora and Craiova were very warm and cordial. In one of my lectures at the University of Yasi, I found a tremendous amount of goodwill amongst the students as well as the Faculty members for India and its people. There is a good deal of sympathy and the curiosity to know about India. However there seems to be a good deal of ignorance about this country, particularly with regard to the developments that have taken place since independence. I think there is a considerable amount of things that could be done by the Government of India in strengthening the educational and cultural ties between the two countries. Some of the suggestions are outlined hereunder.

The one thing which proved a little handicap was the absence of an advanced plan and a well defined programme of the entire visit. Although the ~~guide~~ interpreter provided by the Romanian authorities did her best to improvise a programme on the day-to-day basis, but that did not give enough time and opportunity for the University authorities especially outside Bucharest to schedule lectures and conferences well in advance and these had to be arranged at a short notice. It would have indeed been much better had the University authorities chalked out a programme before the start of the visit.

Some Suggestions:

(1) The most important suggestion that I have to make is the development of a small booklet not exceeding 100 pages in Romanian language, which

should cover the developments (social, economic and political) and the general way of life in India after independence. Huge volumes like the Five Year Plans or India 1969 will not be of much help. Copies of such a publication should be distributed to all the Universities and Centres of Learning in Romania

(2) Books on Indian History, Politics, Economics, Sociology, Education and Culture -- of the introductory type -- should also be got translated in Romanian for possible use at the Romania Universities.

(3) Establishment of a Department of Indian Studies at one of the universities. I think the University of Yasi would be a good place followed by the Universities at Craiova, Timisiora, Cluj and Bucharest.

(4) Exchange of Visiting Professors/scholars for a longer period - say at least 3/6 months or even more.

Report on his visit to India under the
Indo-Turkish Cultural Exchange Programme
by Prof. A.N. Kuran, University of
Ankara.

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As you know, on my way to Australia, in order to attend the 28th International Congress of Orientalists, I stayed in New Delhi from 1st to 3rd January (1971) and from 4 to 5 January in Calcutta. The University Grants Commission and the Turkish Embassy have prepared a programme for this visit. The U.G.C. received me on my arrival and made arrangements for my board, lodging, transport, academic and other programmes. I stayed at the Hotel Ashoka. I had a very pleasant and useful meeting with Dr. Das Gupta, S.K., the Development Officer of the U.G.C., and received a detailed information of the activities of the U.G.C., which are very impressive. Dr. Das Gupta presented to me publications of the U.G.C., and later a set of nine volumes under the title "History and culture of Indian People" were sent through the Turkish Embassy at Delhi; I have forwarded them to the Faculty Library of the D.T.C.F. (Faculty of Letters at Ankara) for common use.

I visited the Department of History, Delhi University, and had discussions with the members of the Faculty on topics of mutual interest, as well as delivered a lecture on modern Turkey. I visited the Indian Museum and the National Archives; the both Institutions were of greatest interest for me. At the National Archives I was presented with many interesting documents and publications, and particularly with some materials of historical character in Persian concerning the period of Great Moghuls (Turks) in India. The National Archives contain large amount of records concerning the Ottoman Empire in XIX. century as well as the Turkish history, including the Turkish Struggle for Independence. I was deeply impressed by the "modest" tombs of the great Indian leaders Gandhi and Nehru.

I have also to mention my fascinating visit to Agra. On the way I could see the country of India, as well as some historical monuments including the famous "Taj Mahal". In Calcutta I visited the National Library and the Victoria Memorial, where I was able to see some very important manuscripts in Persian on the Moghul period.

My three days stay in Delhi and two days stay in Calcutta were of great benefit for me. I was able to make acquaintance with several Professors and other distinguished people; I could see some parts of India - and was very much

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impressed with many activities on academic and other fields. It was of course a very short visit, but still one could see many things and learn lot of things. From my contacts with Professors and the members of the U.G.C. I came to the conclusion, that Turkey and India on many fields, starting with Turkish studies at the Indian Universities, and Indian studies in Turkish Universities, by promoting of exchange of Professors and granting scholarships for students, India is a very promising country for Turkish studies, particularly from historical point of view.

In conclusion I should like to thank the U.G.C. and particularly Dr. Das Gupta S.K. for all the hospitalities and assistance, during my stay in India.

Annexure Contd.

Brief account of our trip to Yugoslavia (and Russia) as the U.G.C. delegates to the XVth International Seminar on 'University Today'. Prof. A.B.Lal & Dr. A.S. Adke. (43)

We left Bombay by plane on the 13th at 1.00 a.m. and reached (via Rome) Belgrade at 11 a.m. We were received at the aerodrome by Shri Shouri of the Indian Embassy and also by Dr. Roganovic, a representative of the Government of Yugoslavia. Later, we met Shri. R. Rajpal, the Indian Ambassador at Belgrade, who was kind enough to give us a good deal of useful information.

The next day (i.e., on 14th August) we flew to Dubrovnik, where we were properly received and accommodated, one in Grand Hotel Park and the other in Hotel Belleview.

On 15th August, the Seminar, attended by the representatives of 35 countries, was inaugurated by Mr. Vuksin Micunovic, President of the Federal Council for Education and Culture, who also gave a reception to all the participants of the Seminar.

The Seminar started its work on 16th August and continued upto 24th August. Everyday the Seminar met from 8.45 a.m. to 1.p.m. during which period papers were read and discussed. It is needless to say that both of us took active part in the discussions, and one of us (i.e., Dr. A.S. Adke) presented a paper on 'The University in a Developing Country'. (Two copies * enclosed * of the paper are sent herewith for your kind perusal.)

The Seminar passed two resolutions at the end of the session - one on 'The functions and status of University staff', and the other on 'Reforms in the University'. (Copies* of the resolutions * enclosed * are also sent herewith.)

Apart from attending the Seminar, we took a little time off now and then and visited places of cultural interest - places like Sveti Stefan and Vjetrenica Cave.

The Seminar ended on the 24th. And on the 25th we flew to Belgrade, where we were informed that Russian visas were available to us and that we could go and visit Moscow on our way back. Accordingly, we went to Moscow on the 26th and stayed there for four days. On the 27th we visited the Moscow State University

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and had discussions with the Vice-Rector. Since it was vacation we could not see much of the active aspect of the University life. The next day we visited the Patric Lumumba Peoples Friendship University, where we met a number of Indian students. On the 29th we paid a visit to the Art Gallery, Lenin's State Library, the Museum of Cottage Industries. The next day we visited the Permanent Exhibition of the States in the U.S.S.R., Kremlin, Cosmic Pavilion, Bolshoi Theatre and so on.

On the whole, we had a very fruitful stay both in Yugoslavia and Russia. We are grateful to both the Government of Yugoslavia and the Government of the U.S.S.R. for giving us all the facilities and for arranging our visits to various educational institutions and places of cultural interest.

Annexure Contd.

Report on the visit of Hungary in Indo-Hungarian Scientific Cultural Programme by Prof. A.C. Srivastava, Dibrugarh University.

(45)

I reached Budapest on 29th March I visited the Department of Mathematics, Eotvos Lorand University on first April and met Prof. Ladislas Pal who gave me the detailed structure of the Educational system of Hungary as well as the working of the University. Professors of the University were engaged in research on Algebra, Geometry Probability and Analysis. I visited the Department of Physics of the above University on 7th April and met Dr. Ivan Abonyi who told me that in his Department persons are working on Solid State Physics, plasma physics and Relativistic Fluid Dynamics. I collected number of reprints of the work. I visited Research Institute of Technical Physics of Hungarian Academy of Sciences on 8th April and met its Director Dr. G. Szigetti and professor of theoretical physics Dr. T. Voros. Mostly persons were interested on properties of semi-conductors.

I visited Kussuth Lajos's University at Debrecen from 13th April to 24th April where I met Prof. B. Barna, Prof. B. Gyires and Dr. Jenő Erdős, I delivered three lectures on the following topics in the Department of Mathematics of this University.

1. 'Basic Equations of Fluid Dynamics' on 20th April.
2. 'Mechanical Constitutive equations of Fluids' on 21st April.
3. 'Flow of a second order fluid between two rotating disks' on 22nd April.

I visited the Department of Mathematics of Jozsef Attila University Szeged on 27th and 28th April and met Prof. Laszlo Leindler and Prof. K. Tandcri. I discussed with them the working of the Department and acquainted them with type of Research done in the Department of Mathematics of Dibrugarh University I left Budapest, Hungary on 4th May and reach Delhi on 6th May.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF INDO-HUNGARIAN
CULTURAL PROGRAMME.

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1. The amount of money paid to the participant is 125 Forints per day while the room charges paid to the Hotel is between 400 to 500 Forints per day. As a consequence a person cannot take lunch, evening tea and dinner in the Hotel in which his stay is arranged and has to search a cheaper restaurant which is sometimes difficult to get. Hence this amount should be raised to 200 Forints per day.

2. My programme was not arranged earlier than I reached Hungary. I was taken from one professor to another and to each one of them I had to explain my work showing my reprints like a salesman selling his goods. The programme of the participants should be arranged much in advance and a copy of his programme in Hungary should be given to him while he is in India so that he may suggest some improvement and even may correspond with the professors in Hungary.

Report on the visit to the USSR under
the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange
Programme 1969-70 by Dr.A.M.Rajasekhariah,
Karnatak University.

I have to report as follows on my visit to the USSR under Item-2 of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme (1969-70), jointly sponsored by the University Grants Commission and the USSR, Academy of Sciences for a period of three months. I was in the Soviet Union from 4th October to 27th December, 1970.

During my stay in the Soviet Union I was attached to the Indian Department of the Institute for peoples of Asia of the USSR. Academy of Sciences in Moscow. I also visited Leningrad, Tashkant, Samarkhand and Bukhara cities.

The visit was very valuable for me as I had an unique opportunity to observe the Soviet society from close quarters and acquaint myself with the enormous work done by Soviet Scholars on India and other Asian countries. I found that they are very much alive to the problems of transition in most of the developing nations of Asia. As such I could have a meaningful dialogue with scholars of the Institute for peoples of Asia, the Institute for Study of Working Class Movement in Moscow; and the Institute of Oriental Studies in Leningrad and Tashkent. I was provided with all facilities.

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to visit and work in the prominent Libraries in all these places like the Lenin Library in Moscow and Leningrad and the library of Social Sciences etc. I was very much benefited in my academic work as I could collect lot of material as a part of my research programme.

Lecturers:

The Institute for Peoples of Asia organised my lectures during the three month period of my stay on the following topics:

1. The Indian Political Process
2. Electrical Behaviour in India
3. Centre-State Relations in India
4. State Politics in India - with special reference to Mysore State.
5. Basava - the 12th century social Reformer of Karnatak.

These topics were selected according to the preferences of the Members of the Faculty. Their response to the lectures was quite encouraging. The lectures were followed by very interesting discussion.

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DISCUSSION

Besides these lectures, I was also invited by different Institutes for discussions on topics like Tradition Vs. Modernity etc. I had also discussions with special Professors like Professor A.M.Dykov, D.Sc. Professor E.N.Komarov, Professor Eva Lusternik, Dr.Yurelov, Dr.Chicherov in Moscow and Professor Eva Lusternik, D.Sc.at Leningrad and Professor Hashimov at Tashkent. They are all Indologists, who have worked on Indo-Soviet relations and such other topics. I had also an opportunity to discuss problems of higher education in the USSR., with the Rector of the Tashkent University Prof.Azimov.

The visit on the whole was very fruitful as the foreign Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences was good enough to arrange my programme in a very satisfactory manner. I must place on record my warm appreciation of the cooperation courtesy and hospitality extended by the Soviet authorities and the Head of the Department of Indian Studies(History) Professor G.N.Komarov and Professor G.G.Katovski(Economics). I am also thankful to the University Grants Commission and the authorities of the Karnatak University for giving me this opportunity to visit the Soviet Union.

Conference of Soviet Indologists:

I had also an unique opportunity to participate in

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the First All-Union Soviet Indologists' Conference held in Moscow from 7th to 11th December 1970. Besides actively participating in the discussions in the various sections I initiated discussion in one of the Sessions devoted to the study of current political problems of India. Appreciative references were made to this participation at the concluding Session of the Conference.

A Suggestion:

Before concluding this short report I would like to put-forth a suggestion regarding the timing of the Exchange Programme. It is generally felt that a visit to the Soviet Union, specially by Indian Scholars, would be more enjoyable and useful if it is during April-June as the weather would permit the visitors to have more extensive tours. It would also relieve them of the severe Russian winter. The Soviet Professors also concur with this view for another reason that they will be relatively free during this period. As we have summer vacation during April-June in India it would not dislocate our teaching programme either. This suggestion may please be discussed with the Soviet Authorities.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 6th October '71.

Item No. 10 : To receive a note on the strengthening of college libraries - ~~the scheme of "Book Banks"~~ in colleges.

The Commission at its meeting held on September 2, 1970 agreed that assistance may be given to colleges for the strengthening of their libraries by establishment of "book banks" (item No. 45). The U.G.C. Committee on student welfare emphasised the value and importance of setting up "book banks" for loan of text books to deserving students. The Committee recommended that financial assistance may be provided to colleges on a sharing basis (75% - UGC : 25% - colleges concerned) for this purpose. The recommendations of the committee were accepted by the Commission at its meeting held on December 2, 1970 (Item No. 30).

In pursuance of the above decision, it was decided that financial assistance may be provided to colleges, as indicated below, for setting up book banks with the specific purpose of making available to deserving students books on loan for the period of their studies:

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

There has been an encouraging response from the colleges under the scheme. Up to July 31, 1971 proposals of 661 colleges affiliated to 48 universities for the establishment of book banks were accepted, against which the Commission's contribution, on the agreed sharing basis, would approximately amount to Rs.1.10 crores. Proposals under this scheme are still being received.

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 6th October '71.

Item No.11: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the question of extension of facilities for training in library science at the postgraduate level.

..... In November, 1970 the University Grants Commission appointed a committee, consisting of the following members, to assess the present facilities for M.Lib.Science course and to make recommendations for their further development with special reference to the quality of courses and expansion of enrolment in relation to the likely needs for trained personnel in the field:-

1. Professor A.B.Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University and Member, U.G.C. ... Chairman
2. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan* National Research Professor in Library Science, Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bangalore.
3. Professor R.K. Dasgupta, Tagore Professor, Department of Modern Indian Languages, University of Delhi.
4. Dr. B.V.R.V.Rao, Head of the Department of Library Science & Librarian, University of Delhi and President, Indian Library Association.
5. Shri K.A. Isaac, University Librarian, Kerala University, Trivandrum.

*Dr. Ranganathan made some observations on the draft report of the committee. The report was revised in the light of his suggestions and has now been approved by all the members except Dr.S.R. Ranganathan.

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Officer of the Commission

6. Dr. S.C. Goel,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

2. The committee considered the various issues referred to it regarding the existing academic and physical facilities and standards of training in M.Lib.Science courses and the question of further development at its meeting held on 27th April, 1971 at Bangalore. The committee was benefited by a note on the training of librarians, prepared by the University Grants Commission Office and another note prepared by Dr.S.R. Ranganathan and his colleagues in the Documentation Research and Training Centre, which raised various issues relevant to the terms of reference of the committee. The committee also had before it a memorandum from the Bengal Library Association, stressing the need for the institution of M.Lib.Science course in a university in the Eastern region to meet the long-felt and genuine needs of academic, technical and research institutions in the area for trained personnel in the field of library science. The report of the committee is attached (Annexure). The main observations and recommendations of the committee are summarised below:-

- a) It is necessary to ensure that the M.Lib.Science course is not merely an extension of the B.Lib.Sc. course. The Scheme of papers suggested by the U.G.C. Review Committee on Library Science permits adequate scope for training in library science at a sufficiently advanced level, besides offering specialisation in the working of either the public libraries or academic libraries or research and technical libraries or documentation and this scheme could be adopted by the universities concerned in the interest of uniformity and maintenance of standards. Alternatively, the universities could adopt and try out the scheme of papers suggested by the committee recently appointed by the U.G.C. to review the working of university libraries and departments of library science.
- b) While courses of study are important, the main factors in the maintenance of standards are the quality of students and teachers and the methods of teaching. Teaching should be such as would stimulate the students in the pursuit of excellence and enable us to realise the main objectives of the M.Lib.Sc. course.
- c) The committee reiterates the recommendations of the UGC Review Committee on Library Science that a Department of Library Science conducting M.Lib.Science and B.Lib.Sc. courses should have staff consisting of

at the minimum, one professor, two readers and four lecturers. There should also be adequate provision for lecture rooms, laboratory rooms, seminar rooms, a staff room and a room for demonstration of the use of library equipment. The library of the department should have an extensive collection of books and journals on library science.

- d) Considering the nature of the practical training required for M.Lib.Sc. students, it should be conducted by an independent department, having full-time teaching staff and a full-time head. The course should also be conducted on a full-time basis and not as a part-time/evening course. Opportunities should also be provided for close and intimate contacts between students and teachers in practical work in library techniques, field work in libraries, clinical work in stack rooms and adequate training in reference services.
- e) Facilities should also be made available for the organisation of summer institutes and refresher courses and the universities should be enabled to institute a few scholarships and fellowships for studies and research in library science. There is also an urgent need for strengthening facilities for practical work by reorganising the university library as a laboratory for library science students. Equipment by way of exhibits, museums etc also needs to be provided for specialised studies by M.Lib.Sc. students.
- f) There is an urgent need for activating the schools of library science through the institution of fellowships to encourage research in library science, especially the kind of research which may have direct bearing on library organisation and services.
- g) It seems important that from the point of view of equity and regional distribution; universities offering master's courses in library science are located in regions where the demand for trained personnel is high and the existing facilities are inadequate.
- h) There would seem to be a strong case for starting the M.Lib.Sc. course in one of the universities in the Eastern region. It is understood that Jadavpur University is keen to start an M.Lib.Sc. course and the Calcutta University is also considering the introduction of a M.Lib.Sc. course in collaboration

with the National Library. It is suggested that the University Grants Commission may permit one of the universities in the region to start M.Lib.Sc. courses after assessing carefully the standards of the bachelor's or diploma courses in library science offered by them, the qualifications of existing members of the staff and the library and other facilities in the university.

- i) If the Commission finds that no university in the Eastern region has yet reached the stage when M.Lib.Science courses could be introduced with advantage, it may explore the possibility of requesting some of the universities/institutions in the other regions to serve a certain proportion of seats in the M.Lib.Sc. courses for students from this region.
- j) An analysis of the employment position of M.Lib.Science Degree holders indicates the need for a suitable review of the admission policy of the existing Schools of Library Science offering courses in the Bachelor's and Master's level, in order that more and more students are taken from the physical sciences as compared to students with a background of humanities and social sciences.
- k) According to information available with the committee, about 53% of the M.Lib.Sc. degree holders of Delhi University and about 46% of the DRTC are under-employed. The average cost of training an M.Lib.Sc. student is estimated to be Rs.25,000/- and if in a professional course like library science, there is unemployment or underemployment, the situation has to be viewed with concern, as apart from the social waste involved, this may bring about deep frustration for those who acquire specialised training in this field at the highest level.
- l) In view of the above considerations, the committee is of the view that there should be no expansion of enrolment in the Masters course in Library Science during the next five years, after which the position could be reviewed. In fact, an effort should be made to reduce the intake to the master's course, in order that the services of the master's degree holders in library science may be utilised more effectively and in keeping with their advanced training and higher qualifications.
- m) It may perhaps be difficult to restrict the number of admissions to the M.Lib.Science course, in view of the fact that underemployment is a phenomenon

peculiar not only to library science but to many other areas of professional education like engineering and medicine. The needs of the situation could perhaps be met to a certain extent, if the universities give preference to inservice candidates for admission to the M.Lib.Sc. course. This is necessary not only from the point of view of employment but also from the academic point of view, as field experience in library work is necessary before library science graduates can be considered mature enough to benefit from the advanced level training offered at the M.Lib.Sc. level.

- n) Apart from placing some qualitative and quantitative restrictions on admission to the M.Lib.Science course, it would also be necessary to ensure that . . . during the next five years, universities do not start new courses leading to the M.Lib.Science degree with the possible exception of some university starting the course in the Eastern region. Where universities have financial resources of their own, these should be deployed for strengthening the existing physical and academic facilities for the bachelor's or diploma course in library science.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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The Committee considered the various issues referred to it regarding the existing academic and physical facilities and standards of training in M.Lib. Science Courses and the question of further development at its meeting held on 27th April 1971 at Bangalore. The Committee was benefited by a note on the training of librarians prepared by the University Grants Commission office and another note prepared by Dr. S.R.Ranganathan and his colleagues in the Documentation Research and Training Centre, which raised various issues relevant to the terms of reference of the Committee. The Committee also had before it a memorandum from the Bengal Library Association, stressing the need for the institution of M.Lib. Science Course in a university in the Eastern region to meet the long-felt and genuine needs of academic, technical and research institutions in the area for trained personnel in the field of library science.

Historical Background

Education for libraries began in India in the second decade of the present century with the starting of a library school in the Baroda State in 1911. This was followed by the Punjab University which set up a library school in 1915. The Madras Library Association started a School of Library Science in 1929 in collaboration with the Madras University. Finding that the school was serving a useful purpose, the Madras University took it over in 1931. In 1937, the University converted the certificate course of three months' duration into a postgraduate diploma course of one year's duration. The Imperial Library of Calcutta started a training course in 1935. This was continued upto 1945.

The Banaras Hindu University introduced a post-graduate diploma course in library science 1941. The University of Bombay started a part-time diploma course for working men in 1944. The Calcutta University started a library school in 1946.

The University of Delhi established a department of library science in 1947 providing for:-

- (i) the postgraduate diploma in library science.
- (ii) the post-diploma course leading to the M.Lib Science degree, and
- (iii) research course leading to doctorate.

The Aligarh Muslim University started a training course in library science 1951, Baroda and Nagpur Universities in 1956 and the Vikram University in 1957.

Present position

At present, there are 24 universities offering a degree/diploma course in library science viz. Aligarh (Degree), Andhra (Degree), Bombay (Degree), Calcutta (Diploma), Delhi (Degree), Gauhati (Degree), Gujarat (Degree), Jadavpur (Degree), Jiwaji (Degree), Kerala (Degree), Karnatak (Degree), Kurukshetra (Degree), M.S. University of Baroda (Degree), Marathwada (Diploma), Mysore (Degree), Osmania (Degree), Panjab (Degree), Poona (Degree), Punjabi (Degree), Rajasthan (Degree), S.N.D.T. Women's (Degree), Shivaji (Degree), Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishva-Vidyalyaya (Degree) and Vikram (Degree).

The Master's Course in Library Science is offered by the Delhi, Bombay, Banaras and Panjab Universities. The Banaras Hindu University started the course in 1966-67, . . . suspended it for two years and started it again in 1969-70. The Universities of Andhra, Calcutta, Gujarat, Jadavpur, Karnatak, Mysore, Osmania, Rajasthan and Vikram have passed regulations and laid down the courses of study for M.Lib. Science. The University of Karnatak, Mysore, Vikram, Calcutta and Rajasthan are considering the introduction of the Master's Course in Library Science from the next academic session viz. 1971-72.

Enrolment in B.Lib. Science Courses during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 is given in Annexure-I. Annexure-II gives the number of full-time teachers teaching only M.Lib. Science Courses, the number of full-time teachers teaching only B.Lib. Sc. courses, the number of full-time teachers teaching both B.Lib.Sc. and M.Lib.Sc.; the number of part-time teachers teaching only M.Lib.Sc., the number of part-time teachers teaching only B.Lib.Sc. and the number of part-time teachers teaching both B.Lib.Sc. and M.Lib.Sc.

M.Lib.Science Courses - Objectives etc.

Bombay University

The M.Lib. Science course in Bombay University was started in 1967. Admission is open to those librarians who have three years' professional experience in a responsible position. The minimum qualification for admission to the course is a Diploma or Bachelor's degree in Library Science.

The intake is limited to 5 students. The Head of the Department is responsible for guiding the students in their study. Emphasis is on encouragement to each student to study on his own initiative with such guidance as may be necessary from time to time. Lectures are restricted to the minimum essential. The following papers are prescribed for the course:

(60)

Group-A Written papers --- 100 marks each.

Paper 1 Comparative studies in librarianship
Paper 2 Comparative studies in Librarianship
Paper 3 Research methods and documentation techniques
Paper 4 Current developments in Library Science.

Group-B

1 Dissertation --- 300 marks

Group-C

1 Oral and Viva-Voce- 100 marks

A candidate is required to obtain 50% of the aggregate marks in Group A and 50% of the aggregate of Groups B and C taken together to pass the examination. Candidates who obtain 65% or more of the total marks of all the groups taken together at one and the same examination are placed in the first class and those who obtain 50% or more of the total marks of all the groups taken together at one and the same examination are placed in the second class. If a candidate passes in groups B and C taken together but fails in the examination, the aggregate marks in the dissertation and oral may be held over to the subsequent year or years. Candidates who avail themselves of this regulation are not given any class.

Delhi University

The Master's Degree course was started by the University of Delhi in 1948-49. The University admits usually between 10 and 20 students. The pass percentage is about 90 on an average. Teaching is done for about 17 hours a week. The following papers are offered for the course:

Compulsory papers

1. Universe of knowledge
2. Depth classification (Theory)
3. Depth classification (Practical)
4. Advanced Library Catalogue (Theory)
5. Advanced Library Catalogue (Practical)

Optional Papers

6. Any one of the following optional papers:
 - (a) Public library system
 - (b) Academic Library System
 - (c) Research and Technical Library System
 - (d) Documentation.

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7. Bibliography and literature survey in one of the following fields:

- (a) Humanities
- (b) Natural Sciences
- (c) Social Sciences

8. Current problems in Librarianship -
dissertation - Compulsory.

A candidate must obtain 50% of aggregate marks to pass the examination. This makes him eligible to be placed in the second division. Candidates who obtain 60% or more marks are placed in the first division. If a candidate fails in papers 1 to 7 and passes in paper 8 (dissertation), the marks obtained in the dissertation are held over for the subsequent year or years.

Banaras Hindu University

The objectives of the M.Lib. Science Course are:

(a) To give the student specialised knowledge in respect of -

- 11 types of libraries and
- 12 Library materials.

(b) To acquaint him with the organisation of the universe of Knowledge and scientific methods and

(c) To make him proficient in the advanced techniques of Library classification and cataloguing and the methodology of documentation and bibliography.

The minimum basic professional qualification for admission to the course is the B.Lib. Sc. Degree or a Diploma in Library Science of the University or of any other Indian University established by an Act of Legislature and recognised by the SCAC of the University.

The papers for the M.Lib. Science examination are as follows:

1. Universe of knowledge; its development and structure.
2. Advanced Library Classification (Theory)
3. Advanced Library Classification (Practical)
4. Advanced Library Cataloguing (Theory)
5. Advanced Library Cataloguing (Practical)

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6. and 7. (Any one of the following five subjects):

- i. Public Library System
- ii. Academic Library System
- iii. Business Library System
- iv. Documentation
- v. Archival Library System.

And any two of the following projects during the term:

1. Preparation of a project on an approved theme falling within the area of any one of the subjects offered as papers VI and VII.
2. Preparation of a classified documentation list with alphabetical index on an approved topic on the basis of a set of approved periodicals for one year.
3. Preparation of a survey of the trends in current literature and the bibliographical tools in an approved subject.

The projects are equivalent to dissertations prescribed for the masters degree in Arts and Science Courses.

The final grade in the examination is determined as follows:

First class	60% of the aggregate
Second class	50% of the aggregate
Distinction	75% of the aggregate

Panjab University

The Panjab University introduced one year full-time M.Lib. Science course in July 1970. 12 students were admitted during the 1970-'71 session.

Courses offered by DRTC and INSDOC

The Documentation Research and Training Centre at Bangalore and the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre in New Delhi offer courses which are considered equivalent to the Master's course in Library Science and are recognised as such by the Government of India.

Observations and Recommendations of the Committee

(A) Quality of Courses

The primary concern of the Committee is with the maintenance of high standards at the M.Lib. Science level, since quality is important irrespective of our decision to

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expand or not to expand enrolments and the number of library science schools offering courses for M.Lib. Science. In this connection, we reviewed the courses laid down by the various universities for the M.Lib. Sc. courses and found that the pattern is more or less uniform in the Banaras, Delhi and Panjab Universities but the University of Bombay follows an altogether different pattern. Instead of providing for 8 written papers in accordance with the normal practice in postgraduate courses, the University of Bombay offers 4 written papers, two in comparative Studies in Librarianship and one each in (a) research methods and documentation techniques and (b) current developments in library science, in addition to a dissertation carrying 300 marks and a viva-voce test of 100 marks.

We find that the scheme of papers suggested by the U.G.C. Review Committee on Library Science permits adequate scope for training in library science at a sufficiently advanced level, besides offering specialisation in the working of either the public libraries or academic libraries or research and technical libraries or documentation and this scheme could be adopted by the universities concerned in the interest of uniformity and maintenance of standards.

Alternatively, the universities could adopt and try out the scheme of papers suggested by the Committee recently appointed by the U.G.C. to review the working of university libraries and departments of library science. The scheme is outlined below:

Paper-I The Evolution and Pattern of Knowledge.

Paper-II Any one of the following papers:

- (a) Public Libraries
- (b) Academic Libraries
- (c) Special Libraries.

Paper-III Documentation and Reprography

Paper-IV Bibliography and Literature in any two and
and V of the following:

- (a) Humanities
- (b) Social Sciences
- (c) The Natural and Applied Sciences.

Paper-VI Theory and Practice of Library Classification

Paper-VII Theory and Practice of Library Cataloguing

Paper-VIII A project.

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(b) While courses of study are important, the main factors in the maintenance of standards are the quality of students and teachers and the methods of teaching. Teaching should be such as would stimulate the students in the pursuit of excellence and enable us to realise the main objectives of the M.Lib. Science course. viz.

(i) To acquaint the student with

(a) the organisation and development of the universe of knowledge.

(b) research organisation and research methods.

(ii) To give the student specialised knowledge in respect of -

(a) kinds of reading and kindred materials; and of documentation lists.

(b) different types of libraries.

(iii) To make the student proficient in

(a) advanced library techniques in the methodology of documentation; and

(b) advanced management and administration of selected types of libraries.

(c) If the Master's course in library science has to compare favourably with other professional courses like engineering and medicine, it is important that the schools of library science are adequately staffed. In this connection, we would like to reiterate the recommendations of the U.G.C. Review Committee on Library Science that a Department of Library Science conducting M.Lib. Science and B.Lib. Science courses should have staff consisting of at the minimum, one professor, two readers and four lecturers. There should also be adequate provision for lecture rooms, laboratory rooms, seminar rooms, a staff room and a room for demonstration of the use of library equipment. The library of the department should have an extensive collection of books and journals on library science.

(d) Considering the nature of the practical training required for M.Lib. Science students, it should be conducted by an independent department, having full-time teaching staff and a full-time head. The course should also be conducted on a full-time basis and not as a part-time/evening course. Opportunities should also be provided for close and intimate contacts between students and teachers in practical work in library techniques, field work in libraries, clinical work in stack rooms and adequate

training in reference services.

(e) Facilities should also be made available for the organisation of summer institutes and refresher courses and the universities should be enabled to institute a few scholarships and fellowships for studies and research in library science. There is also an urgent need for strengthening facilities for practical work by reorganising the university library as a laboratory for library science students. Equipment by way of exhibits, museums etc. also needs to be provided for specialised studies by M.Lib. Science students.

(f) Research in Library Science has special importance since library techniques require constant improvement based on research. With the extension of library services, organisational work in the libraries will also have to be adapted to the changing social needs of the country. It is to be regretted that the output of research by teachers of library science has not been very encouraging. There is therefore, an urgent need for activating the schools of library science through the institution of fellowships, to encourage research in library science, especially the kind of research which may have direct bearing on library organisation and services.

(B) Selection of Centres for M.Lib. Sc. Courses

The Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to review the organisational set up of university libraries and the techniques of training in Library Science recommended the institution of the Master's Course in Library Science in three or four selected universities on the basis of (i) long-felt need, (ii) the availability of academic and physical facilities in the department concerned and (iii) the competence of the University to provide leadership of the right kind.

(g) It also seems important that from the point of view of equity and regional distribution, universities offering master's courses in library science are located in regions where the demand for trained personnel is high and the existing facilities are inadequate. A survey of the existing facilities for M.Lib. Sc. Courses shows that schools offering M.Lib.Sc. courses exist in the Northern Region (Delhi and Panjab), Western Region (Bombay) and the Southern Region (DRTC Bangalore).

(h) There would seem to be a strong case for starting the M.Lib. Science Course in one of the universities in the Eastern region. It is understood that Jadavpur University is keen to start an M.Lib. Sc. course and the Calcutta University is also considering the introduction of a M.Lib. Sc. course in collaboration with the National Library. It is suggested that the University Grants Commission may permit one of the universities in the region to start

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M.Lib. Sc. courses after assessing carefully the standards of the bachelor's or diploma courses in library science offered by them, the qualifications of existing members of staff, and the library and other facilities in the university. The Commission should also ensure that the existing bachelor's course in library science in the university concerned is sufficiently strengthened before the Master's course in library science is instituted.

(i) If the Commission finds that no university in the Eastern region has yet reached the stage when M.Lib. Science courses could be introduced with advantage, it may explore the possibility of requesting some of the universities/institutions in the other regions to reserve a certain proportion of seats in the M.Lib. Science courses for students from this region.

(C) Employment position of M.Lib. Science Degree holders

According to the estimates made available to the Committee, positions for holders of the Master's Degree in Library Science are available in the Central and State Governments, in organisations like the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Council of Medical Research, the Atomic Energy Commission, in agricultural, medical and engineering institutes, in industries, social science councils and organisations and in university and college libraries. There are in all 4,645 positions for Master's in Library Science as detailed below:

Positions for holders of M.Lib.Sc. in 445 research institutions (2 in each research institution and 5 in each University)	1,145
Approximate number of positions for holders of M.Lib. Sc. in college libraries (Total 3,100) (1 in each college with an annual budget of not less than Rs.25,000)	2,500
Approximate number of positions for M.Lib. Sc. holders in the fully developed public library system through-out the country (excluding the National Library)	1,000

The number of positions (excluding college and public libraries) for Masters in Library Science with a basic degree in the physical sciences is estimated to be 600 as against 545 in the humanities and social sciences. The comparatively larger demand for library personnel with a background of the physical sciences is due to the fact that the rate of growth of industries and scientific

laboratories is greater than the rate of growth of institutions devoted to the humanities and social sciences. In contrast to this, it is seen that out of 108 candidates admitted to the M.Lib. Sc. course of the Delhi University 31 had a background of the physical sciences and 71 of the humanities and social sciences. This would call for a suitable review of their admission policy by the existing schools of library science offering courses at the Bachelors' and Masters' levels in order that more and more students are taken from the physical sciences as compared to students with a background of the humanities and social sciences.

The Committee had before it information regarding the employment pattern of Masters in Library Science from the Delhi University and the Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bangalore which is more or less representative of the situation in the country. Of the total of 195 M.Lib. Sc.'s produced till 1968-69, Delhi University (125) and DRTC (49) account for nearly 95%. The position regarding gainful employment of Master of Lib. Science has been determined on the assumption that a person holding an M.Lib. Sc. Degree and having experience of more than five years in a good library should have reached the Reader's grade and a person holding M.Lib.Sc. degree and having experience of less than five years should have reached the lecturer's grade.

(k) According to information available with the Committee, about 53% of the M.Lib. Sc. degree holders of Delhi University and about 46% of the DRTC are under-employed according to the above criteria. The average cost of training an M.Lib. Sc. student is estimated to be Rs. 25,000 and if in a professional course like library science, there is unemployment or underemployment, the situation has to be viewed with concern, as apart from the social waste involved, this may bring about deep frustration for those who acquire specialised training in this field at the highest level.

(l) In view of the above considerations, the Committee is of the view that there should be no expansion of enrolment in the Masters course in Library Science during the next five years, after which the position could be reviewed. In fact, an effort should be made to reduce the intake to the master's course, in order that the services of the master's degree holders in library science may be utilised more effectively and in keeping with their advanced training and higher qualifications.

(m) It may perhaps be difficult to restrict the number of admissions to the M.Lib. Science course, in view of the fact that underemployment is a phenomenon peculiar not only to library science but to many other areas of professional education like engineering and medicine. The needs of the situation could perhaps be met to a certain

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extent. If the universities give preference to inservice candidates for admission to the M.Lib. Sc. course. This is necessary not only from the point of view of employment but also from the academic point of view, as field experience in library work is necessary before library science graduates can be considered mature enough to benefit from the advanced level training offered at the M.Lib. Sc. level.

(n) Apart from placing some qualitative and quantitative restrictions on admission to the M.Lib. Sc. course, it would also be necessary to ensure that during the next five years, universities do not start new courses leading to the M.Lib. Science degree with the possible exception of some university starting the course in the Eastern region. Where universities have financial resources of their own, these should be deployed for strengthening the existing physical and academic facilities for the bachelor's or diploma course in library science.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 12 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Utkal University to start LL.M. Course.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee, consisting of the following members, to examine the proposal of the Utkal University to start the LL.M. course:-

1. Professor B.S. Murthy,
Principal,
College of Arts, Commerce & Law,
Andhra University,
Waltair.
2. Dr. S. Dayal,
Head of the Law Department,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.

Officer of the Commission.

3. Dr. S.C. Goel,
Education Officer,
UGC.

The Committee visited the Utkal University on 16th and 17th August 1971 and discussed the details of the proposal with Dr. Sunil Kanti Ghosh, Principal, Madhu Sudan Law College, Cuttack and Shri S.Nath, Development Officer of the University. The Committee also called upon the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ghanashyam Mahapatra. The Committee also met a group of students, who submitted a memorandum, underlining the need for starting the LL.M. course in the college and for the construction of a hostel and class-rooms and strengthening of the college library. The report of the Committee is attached (Ann. xiv).

The Committee supported the proposal of the Utkal University to start regular LL.M. course from the current academic session. This is likely to reduce the wastage at the LL.M. level as observed from the poor pass percentage of private candidates who are permitted

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by the University to take the LL.M. examination. The following measures are suggested in the interest of maintenance of high standards for a specialised course like the LL.M.

(a) The annual intake to the LL.M. course should be limited to 15-20 in view of the fact that the course requires intensive treatment and individual attention. This would be in keeping with the limited requirements of the State for persons with higher qualifications in Law.

(b) The University may consider the possibility of modifying the course in the light of the recommendations of the sub-committee on 'Curriculum Reform' of the UGC Committee on Legal Education and of redrafting the papers prescribed for the LL.M. course on more rational and academically sound lines. The LL.M. should not be conceived as an extension of the LL.B. course and the papers at the LL.M. level should be differently organised on an intensive functional and comparative basis. For instance, instead of teaching constitutional law of India as a subject in the LL.M. course a comparative study of fundamental right may be preferred. Jurisprudence (Theoretical) and jurisprudence (comparative) be merged to form one paper only.

(c) It would also be desirable to include papers covering special branches of disciplines like Economics & Political Science, to widen the horizon of the students and researchers in law and also to relate the study of law to the context of social problems which the law is meant to meet and to introduce an inter-disciplinary approach.

(d) It was noted that the existing teaching of the college has a preponderance of part-time teachers. This, in the opinion of the Committee, is not conducive to the maintenance of standards. It is, therefore, suggested that the proportion of part-time teachers in the college should be reduced from the existing 73 p.c. to 25 p.c. of the total staff as recommended by the UGC committee on Legal education.

(e) The University may consider the question of giving up the present practice of permitting students to combine postgraduate studies in Arts and Science subjects with the first or second year of the LL.B. course. This is not in keeping with the recommendations of the Bar Council of India and the UGC Committee on Legal Education, and is detrimental to the proper and intensive study of Law.

(f) It would also be desirable to reduce the number of lectures and to adopt the seminar and case method of

teaching. In the legal system in which high value is attached to judicial precedents, an intensive study of the cases decided by the courts has to acquire the central position in teaching.

(g) It is also suggested that the present system of classifying books in the library, according to Dewey system under which law books are classified within nine numbers viz. 340-349 is not suited to the needs of a growing and specialised library like law. It would therefore be advisable for the university to switch on to colon classification.

(h) The University proposed the extension of the college building to provide for more class rooms. The Committee, however, felt that the most immediate requirements of the college is the construction of a suitable library building. The question of additional class rooms may be taken up at a later date.

(i) The financial implications of the recommendation of the Committee are as under:-

Item	Total estimated expenditure for the period ending 1973-74	UGC share
Staff (1 Professor, 1 Reader 2 lecturers)	1,00,000	1,00,000
Library building (including furniture)	3,00,000	2,00,000
Books and journals	40,000	40,000
Total	<u>4,40,000</u>	<u>3,40,000</u>

The University is willing to adjust the UGC share of the expenditure within the Fourth Plan allocation.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

ED(H.I)/JS(H).

Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Utkal University to start the LL.M. Course.

1. The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee, consisting of the following members, to examine the proposal of the Utkal University to start the LL.M. course:-

1. Professor B.S. Murthy,
Principal,
College of Arts, Commerce & Law,
Andhra University,
Waltair.
2. Dr. S. Dayal,
Head of the Law Department,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.

Officer of the Commission

3. Dr. S.C. Goel,
Education Officer,
UGC.

2. The Committee visited the Utkal University on 16th & 17th August 1971 and discussed the details of the proposal with Dr. Sunil Kanti Ghosh, Principal, Madhu Sudan Law College, Cuttack and Shri S. Nath, Development Officer of the University. The Committee also called upon the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ghanashyam Mahapatra. The Committee also met a group of students, who submitted a memorandum, underlining the need for starting the LL.M. course in the college and for the construction of a hostel and class-room and strengthening of the college library.

The main observations and recommendations of the committee follow:-

3. Madhu Sudan Law College, Cuttack - a constituent college of the Utkal University - was taken over by the university in the year 1949 from the Raven Shaw College, Cuttack where legal education was imparted as the department of Law since 1834. The college offers LL.B. course and has 640 students in preliminary law, 608 in intermediate law and 261 in final year law i.e. a total enrolment of 1509. The teaching staff of the college consists of the principal, who is also the professor of Law, three whole-time lecturers and sixteen part time lecturers. The college is housed in a dilapidated building near the Cut

railway station. It has 8 class-rooms, each having accommodation for 128 students. There is a common staff room and a Professor's chamber, besides a few rooms which serve as the library of the college.

4. The need and justification for starting the LL.M. course in Madhu Sudan Law College arises from the fact that no university in Orissa State is at present, offering the LL.M. course, though there are three constitutive colleges viz., Madhu Sudan Law College, Cuttack, Cuttack University, Lajpat Law College, Sambalpur, Sambalpur University and Khallikote College, Berhampur University which offer courses leading to the LL.B. degree. Cuttack has the added advantage of having the High Court and the Bar. The following table about the number of private candidates registered for LL.M. during the last three years indicates the growing demand for the course and also highlights the wastage from year to year owing to lack of regular instructions.

Year	Number of candidates registered	Number of candidates appeared	Number of candidates passed
1968	37	24	4
1969	34	21	4
1970	63	42	1

According to University regulations, private appearance will be discontinued after two years from the date of starting regular courses for LL.M. Persons with LL.M. qualifications could be employed as teachers in Law colleges in the State or outside and this facility would enable a number of students to add to their qualifications as practising lawyers and also improve their chances for selection to the judicial services.

It is understood that the Planning Committee of the Utkal University, at its meeting held in July 1970, approved the proposal to start the LL.M. course and this decision was later ratified by the syndicate. The University is also willing to adjust the expenditure involved in starting LL.M. classes within its fourth plan allocation.

5. In view of the above considerations, the Committee supported the proposal of the Utkal University to start regular LL.M. course from the current academic session. This is likely to reduce the wastage at the LL.M. level as observed from the poor pass percentage of private candidates who are permitted by the university to take the LL.M. examination. The following measures are suggested in the interest of maintenance of high standards for a specialised course like the LL.M.

(a) The annual intake to the LL.M. course should be limited to 15-20 in view of the fact that the course requires intensive treatment and individual attention. This would be in keeping with the limited requirements of the State for persons with higher qualifications in law. Essentially, the LL.M. course is intended to prepare students for teaching and research careers, and not for the legal profession and judicial services, for which the minimum requirement is the LL.B. degree. The need for keeping the intake limited is thus based on academic as well as other considerations. This would imply that the University should admit students to the LL.W. course in order of merit on the basis of marks in the LL.B. examination.

(b) The University proposes to introduce the following papers for LL.M. Part-I & Part II:-

LL.M. Part-I

- Paper I - Jurisprudence - Theoretical
- Paper II -- Jurisprudence - Comparative
- Paper III - Theory of Legislation
- Paper IV - Constitutional Law

LL.M. Part-II

Any of the following two branches may be studied:-

Branch - I - Constitutional Law

Paper - V Constitutional Law of India

Paper - VI Constitutional Law of England and Commonwealth

Paper - VII Administrative Law

Paper - VIII Federal Constitutional Law.

OR
ESSAY

Branch II - Commercial Law

Paper V Law of Contract

Paper VI Mercantile Law

n.t.o.

Paper VII Negotiable Instruments, Law of
Banking & Insurance.

Paper VIII Law of Taxation.

OR

ESSAY

In this connection, the Committee suggests that the University may consider the possibility of modifying the course in the light of the recommendations of the sub-committee on 'Curriculum Reform' of the UGC Committee on Legal Education and redrafting the papers prescribed for the LL.M. course on more rational and academically sound lines. The LL.M. should not be conceived as an extension of the LL.B. course and the papers at the LL.M. level should be differently organised on an intensive, functional and comparative basis. For instance, instead of teaching constitutional law of India as a subject in the LL.M. course a comparative study of fundamental rights may be preferred jurisprudence (Theoretical) and jurisprudence (comparative) be merged to form one paper only.

(c) It would also be desirable to include papers covering special branches of disciplines like Economics & Political Science, to widen the horizon of the students and researchers in law and also to relate the study of law to the context of social problems which the law is meant to meet and to introduce an inter-disciplinary approach.

(d) A statement giving the qualifications and teaching experience of the staff of the law college is attached. It will be observed that of 20 teachers only one possesses the doctoral degree, three have done LL.M. and four are MA or M.Sc. or M.Com. with LL.B. and the remaining 12 lecturers (including two whole-time lecturers) are BALLB.

It was noted that the existing teaching staff of the college has a preponderance of part-time teachers. This, in the opinion of the Commission, is not conducive to the maintenance of standards. It is, therefore, suggested that the proportion of part-time teachers in the college should be reduced from the existing 75 p.c. to 25 p.c. of the total staff as recommended by the UGC Committee on Legal Education,

(e) The University may consider the question of giving up the present practice of permitting students to combine postgraduate studies in Arts and Science subjects with the first or second year of the LL.B. course. This is not in keeping with the recommendations of the Bar Council of India and the UGC Committee on Legal Education, and is detrimental to the proper and intensive study of law.

(f) It would also be desirable to reduce the number of lectures and to adopt the seminar and case method of teaching. In the legal system in which high value is attached to judicial precedents, an intensive study of the cases decided by the courts has to acquire the central position in teaching.

(g) It is also suggested that the present system of classifying books in the library, according to Dewey system under which law books are classified within nine numbers viz. 340-349 is not suited to the needs of a growing and specialised library like law. It would therefore be advisable for the university to switch on to colon classification. Immediate steps may also be taken to effect the transfer of the law library of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack which could not be transferred simultaneously with the shifting of law class to the college.

(h) The University proposed the extension of the college building to provide for more class rooms. The Committee, however, felt that the most immediate requirement of the college is the construction of a suitable library building. The question of additional class room may be taken up at a later date.

(i) The financial implications of the recommendation of the committee are as under:-

Item	Total estimated expenditure for the period ending 1973-74	UGC share
	Rs.	Rs.
Staff (1 Professor, 1 Reader and 2 Lecturers)	1,00,000	1,00,000
Library building (including furniture)	3,00,000	2,00,000
Books and Journals	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>
Total	<u>4,40,000</u>	<u>3,40,000</u>

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

77

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 13 : To consider further a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, with regard to procedure for recognition of degrees by the Universities.

The Ministry of Education have informed the Commission that they had come across a case where the Udaipur University had recognised the 'Bharati' Degree of the Mahila Gram Vidyapith, Allahabad as equivalent to BA Degree for purposes of admission to MA or B.Ed. classes. The 'Bharati' Degree had not been recognised by the Government of UP or any other State or the Central Government for purposes of employment under them. They had also quoted another case where a candidate who passed the 'Bharati' examination of the Mahila Gram Vidyapith, Allahabad and B.Ed. of Udaipur University had claimed the post of a B.A.B.T. teacher in Delhi. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare had suggested that a uniform procedure in the matter of recognition should be adopted in such cases by universities and that the matter may be considered by the UGC and the views of the Commission communicated to them.

The matter was considered by the University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 4th November 1970. The Commission desired that the views of the Inter-University Board of India may be invited in the first instance. The Board has informed that its standing committee at its meeting held on 5th August 1971 considered the procedure adopted for recognition of degrees and adopted the following resolutions:-

"The committee noted that the Udaipur University has since withdrawn the recognition granted to 'Bharati' Examination of Mahila Gram Vidyapith and as such no further action was called for."

It may be pointed out that the universities are autonomous bodies and recognition of degrees is done by the universities themselves for purposes of admission to higher courses. The 'Bharati' Degree has not been specified under the UGC Act and as such any institution can award it. The question of its recognition as equivalent to BA degree is for an University itself to decide.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(CD)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

78

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 14 : To consider further the report of the Committee on Transport Economics and Transport Management appointed by the University Grants Commission.

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 2nd August 1967, considered the report of the Committee on Transport Economics and Transport Management appointed by the Commission and desired that the views of the Planning Commission, Railway Ministry and AICTE (Ministry of Education) be obtained, in the first instance, and placed before the Committee (Item No. 11). A copy of the note placed before the Commission at the above meeting is attached (Annexure I).

A copy of the report was sent to the Planning Commission, Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Education for their comments. Comments have now been received from these organisations. The Planning Commission and the Ministry of Railways have informed that they agree with the recommendation made in the report and have, therefore, no comments to offer. The Ministry of Education has expressed the views that for the present it is not necessary to start courses in transport management/economics. Copies of the letters received from the Planning Commission, Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare are attached (Annexures II, III and IV respectively).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H.II)/JS(H).

Copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd August 1967 vide item No. 11.

In August 1966 the University Grants Commission appointed a committee to consider the question of introducing and strengthening new courses in Transport Economics and Transport Management in the universities. The Committee consisted of the following members:-

1. Shri Tarlok Singh, Chairman
Member,
Planning Commission.
2. Dr. P.S. Lokanathan,
Director General,
National Council of Applied
Economic Research.
3. Dr. B.N. Ganguli,
Vice-Chancellor,
Delhi University.
4. Prof. V.V. Ramanadham,
Department of Commerce,
Osmania University.
5. Shri V.G. Bhatia,
Transport Research Unit,
Ministry of Transport.
6. Prof. S.S. Rangnekar,
Department of Economics,
Panjab University.
7. Dr. P.N. Mathur,
Gokhale Institute of
Economics and Politics,
Poona.
8. Prof. A.N. Agarwal,
Department of Commerce,
Allahabad University.
9. Dr. Harbans Lal,
Member Secretary,
Research Programmes Committee,
Planning Commission.

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10. Dr. M.K. Ganguli,
Member Secretary,
Joint Technical Group,
Planning Commission.
11. Shri K.L. Luthra,
Chief,
Transport Division,
Planning Commission.
12. Dr. A.K. Ghosh,
Economic Adviser to the
Ministry of Railways,
Rail Bhavan,
New Delhi.
13. Shri K.L. Joshi,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission.
14. Dr. P.J. Philip,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission. Member-Secretary

2. The Committee held the following meetings:

First meeting - 29th October 1966, New Delhi.

Second Meeting - 17th May 1967, New Delhi.

3. The report of the Committee is attached (Appendix).
The observations and recommendations of the committee are summarised below:-

(i) Having regard to developments in transport under the Five Year Plans and the large investments being made in the transport sector of the economy, as a field of study, Transport Economics has not received adequate attention, particularly with reference to the application of modern techniques of analysis.

(ii) A good grounding in general Economics is a pre-requisite in the training of transport economics. Therefore, it would be desirable to view Transport Economics, not as a separate field of study, but rather as an extension or development of the study of Economics. It is also essential to aim at an inter-disciplinary approach, for the study of transport and location problems call not only for understanding of engineering and technical aspects

of the operation of different transport services, but also for knowledge of mathematics, statistics and econometrics, of geography, of commerce and industry and of developmental planning in its wider aspects.

(iii) While a number of universities already provide for papers in Transport as part of the courses of study prescribed for the degrees of B.Com., M.Com. and MA., the syllabus followed in most of the existing courses tend to be descriptive rather than analytical. Essential teaching materials are also lacking. Until recently, agencies in Central and State Governments concerned with different modes of transport had not associated universities and research institutions in the study of transport problems. The efforts made by the joint technical group for transport planning and the action taken by the Ministry of Railways to set up an economic division and the Ministry of Transport in setting up a Directorate of Transport Research are therefore to be welcomed.

(iv) In developing courses of study in Transport Economics, it is necessary to create conditions in which able students of Economics would be attracted readily to the study of transport problems. This implies, firstly, that teaching and research in Transport Economics would be viewed as organic elements in a composite scheme of development and that the development of facilities for teaching would be seen as a step towards the organisation of research on a wider basis. Secondly, students, who specialise in transport would find reasonable career opportunities in this field. Thirdly, higher studies in Transport Economics should be adequately facilitated through scholarships and fellowships. Further, it is basic to the development of Transport Economics, as a field for higher and specialised study, that facilities would be created for the training of teachers of whom large numbers would be required in institutions imparting instruction in Commerce and Economics in courses for B.Com., M.A. & M.Com.

(v) Centres of Advanced Study for Transport Economics

For the training of teachers in Transport Economics and for building up a body of research workers, priority should be given to the setting up, in a phased manner of four Centres of Study for Transport Economics at selected universities/institutions. A Centre of study for Transport Economics should have a nucleus team of scholars comprising a Professor, two Readers/Lecturers

and three Research Fellows, the staff being added as suitable personnel become available. Since transport development has both national and regional aspects and these call for inter-disciplinary studies, one of the Centres might be located within the University of Delhi, (where the Ministry of Railways have already agreed to provide support), and the remaining three might be located one each in the Eastern, Western and Southern region, the precise locations being decided upon by the University Grants Commission in consultation with universities/institutions.

(vi) Transport Economics as an optional subject for the Master's Degree:

Both for the degree of Master of Arts and Master of Commerce Transport Economics should be introduced as a major optional subject.

(vii) Diploma courses:

A Diploma Course in Transport with accent both on theoretical analysis and on practical application is likely to be useful to those desiring to have career opportunities in transport undertakings. This suggestion would need to be explored further.

(viii) Improvement of syllabus for training in the B.Sc. course

Transport is being taught at present as a subject for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce in a large number of universities. After one or more of the Centres of Study for Transport Economics have come into existence, the University Grants Commission may consider setting up a committee to suggest modifications in the existing syllabus, so that a more adequate foundation course in Transport can become generally established for the commerce degree.

(ix) In cooperation with the Ministries of Railways, Transport and Shipping and Aviation and Tourism, at selected institutions in the Universities and at Centres of Study in Transport Economics, efforts should be made to develop suitable in-service and orientation courses.

(x) In addition to the Centres of Study in Transport Economics proposed above, after a period, the University Grants Commission may consider establishing half a dozen Readerships in Transport Economics at selected university centres.

(xi) It will be greatly to the interest of Central Ministries, State Government and national corporations concerned with different modes of transport to associate university institutions on a continuing basis with the study of significant transport problems. In turn, university institutions would obtain valuable experience as well as teaching materials.

(xii) Students and workers in India can gain from opportunities of contact and exchange of experience with those abroad. It is to be hoped, therefore, that efforts will be made to provide for facilities for training in foreign countries for a limited number of advanced students each year. Correspondingly, in part on an exchange basis, similar facilities might be made available to students and workers from foreign countries at our own Centres of Study for Transport Economics.

(xiii) Ministries and State Governments, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Council of Social Sciences Research when established, may be requested to finance Fellowships and Scholarships to enable competent students to take up transport as a specialised subject both for research and by way of preparation for careers in this sector of the economy.

(xiv) The subject of transport management calls for discussion both with the principal Ministries concerned and with the Institute of Management and Departments and Institutions in the Universities engaged in the training of business managers and administrators. For the consideration of the various issues which arise, it may be necessary to supplement the present membership of the Committee by drawing upon the resources of Institutes of Management and Departments of Business Administration in the Universities.

useful to
reconstitute
the present
committee.
It will atleast

REPORT OF THE UGC COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT
ECONOMICS AND TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT.

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For some time past, the University Grants Commission had felt that although Transport had gained greatly in practical importance and large investments were being made for the development of transport services, corresponding progress had not been made in the teaching of Transport Economic and Transport Management in the universities. A stage had come when it had become necessary to consider the question of introducing new courses of study in these fields and improving and strengthening the existing ones.

2. The Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination, which reported in January 1966, also drew attention to the need for training and research in transportation as an overall field of study devoted to problems wider than those which pertain to technical and other features of individual modes of transport. The Committee had envisaged the possibility of a Centre for Research and Training in Transport being set up as an autonomous non-official organisation working in association both with Government agencies and with universities. In pursuance of decisions taken by the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission in September 1965, a Committee on Transport Research was set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.S. Lokanathan. The Committee was expected to plan and guide research work on transport studies which have been initiated by the Joint Technical Group for Transport Planning, an organisation set up about four years ago on a cooperative basis by the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Railways and Transport with a view to undertaking commodity studies and regional transport surveys and other related investigations. Following the second Conference on Transport Studies, the RPC Committee on Transport Research had met on May 21, 1966, and considered questions arising out of investigations into traffic flows and other aspects of transport which had been in progress in different parts of the country. The Committee expressed the view that until the shortage of transport economists was dealt with effectively, it would be difficult to undertake research of an analytical nature in problems of transport and develop systematic research work in critical transport problems involving such issues as financial and economic costs, pricing, return on investment, allocation of resources, distribution of traffic between different modes, etc. The Committee expressed the hope that the University Grants Commission might assist universities and other institutions in developing suitable

courses of transport which would combine knowledge of economic theory with allied disciplines and facilitate the adoption of an inter-disciplinary approach to problems of transport development. The hope was also expressed that the University Grants Commission might consider promoting a few centres in universities and that, with the assistance of the Government agencies concerned, steps would be taken to provide for expanding career opportunities to those specialising in transport.

3. The various developments cited above had prepared the ground for the work of the Committee set up by the University Grants Commission. At its first meeting on October 29, 1966, the Committee considered mainly matters pertaining to transport economics. It was recognised that questions relating to courses of study in Transport Management would need separate consideration.

4. The Committee had before it papers on the programme of technical and economic studies undertaken or initiated by the Joint Technical Group for Transport Planning, the recommendations of the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination and the agenda papers and minutes of the first meeting of the RPC Committee on Transport Research. It also had before it a paper prepared by the office of the University Grants Commission describing the present position concerning courses in Transport Economics in different universities in the country as well as information on courses in transport provided in certain leading institutions in UK., USA., Japan and Canada. A copy of this paper is appended to the report (Enclosure).

5. In the light of the material available and discussions in the Committee it was realised that, having regard to developments in transport under the Five Year Plans and the large investments being made in the transport sector of the economy, as a field of study, Transport Economics had not receive adequate attention, particularly with reference to the application of modern techniques of analysis. As matters stood, universities were not adequately equipped to provide training of a specialised character in the economics of transport, such as would assist in the application, on an increasing scale, of the general principles of economic analysis in this important field of national development.

6. In consider the lines along which courses of study in Transport Economics should be developed, the Committee felt that a good grounding in General Economics was a pre-requisite in the training of transport economists. Therefore, it would be desirable to view Transport Economics, not as a separate field of study, but rather as

an extension or development of the study of Economics. The Committee also felt it necessary to emphasize that while Economics provided the basic discipline in the study of transport problems, it was essential to aim at an inter-disciplinary approach, for the study of transport and location problems called not only for understanding of engineering and technical aspects of the operation of different transport service, but also for knowledge of mathematics, statistics and econometrics, of geography, of commerce and industry and of developmental planning in its wider aspects. Therefore, within a university other departments, besides those concerned with General Economics and Transport Economics, would need to be associated closely both in teaching and research. On the part of all these departments a collaborative effect would have to be organised.

7. The Committee noted that while a number of universities already provided for papers in Transport as part of the courses of study prescribed for the degrees of Bachelors of Commerce, Master of Commerce and Master of Arts, the syllabus followed in most of the existing courses tended to be descriptive rather than analytical. This was partly because studies in Transport have not been supported adequately by economic and statistical studies related to Indian conditions. For this reason essential teaching materials have been lacking. In fact, even outside India, Transport Economics has begun to develop as a separate field of study only in the past few years. The Committee also observed that until recently agencies of Central and State Government concerned with different modes of transport had not associated universities and research institutions in the study of transport problems of interest to them. The Committee, therefore, welcomed the efforts made by the Joint Technical Group for Transport Planning and the action taken by the Ministry of Railways to set up an Economic Division and by the Ministry of Transport in setting up a Directorate of Transport Research.

8. The Committee felt that in developing courses of study in Transport Economics, it was necessary to create conditions in which able students of Economics would be attracted readily to the study of transport problems. This implied, firstly, that teaching and research in Transport Economics would be viewed as organic elements in a composite scheme of development and that the development of facilities for teaching would be seen as a step towards the organisation of research on a wider basis. Secondly, students who specialised in transport would find reasonable career opportunities in this field.

Thirdly, higher studies in Transport Economics would be adequately facilitated through scholarships and fellowships. Further, it was basic to the development of Transport Economics as a field for higher and specialised study that facilities would be created for the training of teachers of whom large numbers would be required in institutions imparting instruction in Commerce and Economics in courses for B.Com., M.A. and M.Com.

9. In considering various aspects of the subject, the Commission was heartened to learn of the proposal intimated in February 1967, by the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) suggesting to the University Grants Commission the institution of a Professorship and a Research Fellowship in Transport Economics to be financed by the Ministry. In welcoming this initiative, the Committee hoped that similar action might be taken by other agencies concerned with transport, including the Ministries of Transport and Shipping and Aviation and Tourism at the Centre, Transport Departments of State Governments as well as national corporations, port trusts and other transport organisations.

10. In the light of the considerations mentioned above, the Committee wishes to make the following recommendations:-

(i) Centres of Advanced Study for Transport Economics

For the training of teachers in Transport Economics and for building up a body of research workers, priority should be given to the setting up, in a phased manner of four centres of Study for Transport Economics at selected universities/institutions. As we conceive it, a Centre of Study for Transport Economics should have a nucleus team of scholars comprising of Professor, two Readers/Lecturers and three Research Fellows, the staff being added as suitable personnel become available. Since transport development has both national and regional aspects, these call for inter-disciplinary studies, one of the centres might be located within the University of Delhi (where the Ministry of Railways have already agreed to provide support), and the remaining three might be located one each in the Eastern, Western and Southern region, the precise location being decided upon by the University Grants Commission in consultation with universities/institutions. We also visualise that in time some degree of specialisation may develop as between the different Centres of Study,

(2) Transport Economics as an optional subject for the Master's degree.

Both for the degree of Master of Arts and Master of Commerce, Transport Economics should be introduced as a major optional subject.

(3) Diploma Courses:

A Diploma course in Transport with accent both on theoretical analysis and on practical application is likely to be useful to those desiring to have career opportunities in transport undertakings. This suggestion would need to be explored further. It could be implemented in due course after experience has been gained with teaching and research of Transport Economics at the Universities and at the Centres of Advanced Study proposed above.

(4) Improvement of syllabus for Training in the B.Com. course:

Transport is being taught at present as a subject for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce in a large number of universities. After one or more of the Centres of Study for Transport Economics have come into existence, the University Grants Commission may consider setting up a committee to suggest modifications in the existing syllabus, so that a more adequate foundation course in Transport can become generally established for the Commerce degree.

(5) Short-term inservice course:

Large numbers of individuals associated with the operation of different transport services realise the need to gain a better undertaking of transport and transport problems viewed as a whole, that is, of element common to different modes of transport and governing their overall development and operation. In cooperation with the Ministries of Railways, Transport and Shipping and Aviation and Tourism, at selected institutions in the Universities and at Centres of study in Transport Economics, efforts should be made to develop suitable inservice and orientation courses. The Planning Commission may be requested to pursue action along these lines. Personal employed in the States, in Zonal Railways and in various transport undertakings, no less than those directly under the Central Government, could obtain a wider view of transport problems from such inservice training.

(6) Institution of Readerships in Universities:

It is recommended that in addition to the Centres of Study in Transport Economics proposed above, after a period, the University Grants Commission may consider establishing half a dozen Readerships in Transport Economics at selected university centres.

11. It is important that Centres of Study and University Departments engaged in the study of economics and transport should be encouraged to undertake research in transport problems. In the main such research would be in the nature of studies of an analytical character or investigations in which postgraduate students can effectively participate as part of their advanced or doctoral work. In the nature of things, university institutions have difficulty in undertaking investigations involving extensive surveys. These should be undertaken by organisations, governmental or other, which are specially equipped for the purpose. However, it will be greatly to the interest of Central Ministries, State Governments and national corporations concerned with different modes of transport to associate university institutions on a continuing basis with study of significant transport problems. In turn, university institutions would obtain valuable experience as well as teaching materials. On both sides the advantage will be cumulative. In this connection, the example of the Planning Commission in promoting research into basic problems of economic development through a number of leading research institutions and that of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in promoting Agro-Economic Centres and Farm Management Studies could be cited. Indeed, transport development offers a wide range of problems of practical interest both for planning and for operations which call for careful and continuous analytical and other investigations.

12. Even in advanced countries the study of transport problems is a relatively new field of interest for universities. Increasing attention is now being given to transport research in the USA., UK., and Canada, in the European Common Market countries and on the part of the international institutions like the World Bank. Students and workers in India can gain from opportunities of contact and exchange of experience with those abroad. It is to be hoped, therefore, that efforts will be made to provide for facilities for training in foreign countries for a limited number of advanced students each year. Correspondingly, in part on an exchange basis, similar facilities might be made available to students and workers from foreign countries at our own Centres of Study of Transport Economics.

13. When further details of the proposals submitted by the Committee have been worked out, it is suggested that Ministries and State Governments, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Council of Social Science Research when established, may be requested to finance Fellowships and Scholarships to enable competent students to take up transport as a specialised subject both for research and by way of preparation for careers in this sector of the economy.

14. In this report the Committee have not specially dealt with the question of courses of Study in Transport Management. It is felt that the subject calls for discussion both with the Principal Ministries concerned and with the Institutes of Management and departments and institutions in the universities engaged in the training of business managers and administrators. It will be necessary first to establish and specify requirements of managers at different levels over a period of years in the transport sector. This task is best undertaken in consultation with the Ministries concerned. Supply from sources such as existing technical cadres will have to be taken into consideration along with the methods of requirement which are currently followed. These factors will determine whether it is necessary to plan for institutional facilities for training transport managers. To the extent such facilities are needed, existing institutions like the Institutes of Management may be asked to consider the possibility of developing one year diploma course in Transport Management as well as short courses for personnel who are already inservice. Studies on Part Management and on the Management problems are operational of organisations like an airlines corporation, a shipping corporation and a road transport undertaking which have been carried out recently have highlighted the crucial place of management in the successful working of enterprises in the transport sector. For the consideration of the various issues which arise, it may be useful to reconstitute the present committee. It will at least be necessary to supplement the present membership of the committee by drawing upon the resources of Institutes of Management and Departments of Business Administration in the Universities.

A note on the existing facilities in Transport Economics in Indian Universities.

Role of Transport in the National Economy.

1. Agriculture, industry, trade and transport are the four important sectors of an economy, whose development must be undertaken simultaneously. Transport is directly and intimately related to trade and commerce, agricultural and industrial development of a country and is rightly described as the yardstick for measuring economic growth. The subject of transport is important in the context of the developing economy and industrial growth and defence preparedness in the country. It is concerned with the regional and inter-regional flow of passengers and commodities and with the optimum utilisation of available resources in a sector which is basic and vital to economic growth.

Present position of teaching of transport in Indian universities.

2. At present, transport is offered as one of the optional subject in the undergraduate and postgraduate courses in economic/commerce. According to information available with the University Grants Commission, almost all the Universities which have a paper in Indian Economic Problems in the BA Economics course include element of transport in this paper. As a full-fledged paper, transport is offered in the B.Com. course by the Universities of Aligarh, Delhi and Sri Venkateswara; in the M.Com. course by the Universities of Karnatak and Marathwada; in the MA course by the Agra, Jabalpur and Poona Universities in the B.Com. and M.A. courses by the Universities of Rajasthan, Ravi Shankar, Sardar Patel, Udaipur and Vikram; in the B.Com. and M.Com. courses by the Calcutta, Gorakhpur, Gauhati, Gujarat, Lucknow and MS Baroda Universities; in the MA and M.Com. courses by the Universities of Annamalai, Andhra and Nagpur, and in the B.Com., M.A. and M.Com. the Allahabad Universities Transport Economics was taught to postgraduate students but it has been discontinued due to shortage of staff.

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The detailed syllabus in Transport of the universities mentioned above and the syllabi in Transport in some foreign universities and Institutes are attached.

Dearth of trained personnel in transport economics and transport management

3. There is a palpable gap between the demand for transport economists in the country and the nature of the product turned out by the universities. Trained personnel in the field of transport are required to deal with a variety of problems e.g. accounts, stores, operations, finance, laws, labour problems, legislation, fares and freights etc. They are also required in diverse sectors of the national economy such as the railways, roads, inland water ways, coastal and overseas shipping, air etc. The present outturn of trained graduates and postgraduates in the field of transport is very low and their training may have to be modified in relation to new requirements.

Lack of practical orientation in transport teaching

4. The subject of transport as it is taught in the universities tends to be purely theoretical. No attempt is made by the universities to enlist the services of expert in the field of transport from organisations like the Central Road Research Institute, Indian Institute of Road Transport, Institute of Rail Transport, Joint Technical Group for Transport Planning, Ministries of Transport, Civil Aviation, Railways etc. for imparting a practical orientation to the teaching of transport in our universities and colleges.

Lack of interest in research in transport

5. Sufficient interest has not been evinced by research scholars in problems relating to transport. Out of 317 titles of dissertation in economics for the years 1958-59, to 1960-61, only 5 relate to transport economics. These are:-

Bombay University:

1. Techniques of Transportation Planning with particular reference to Railways.

Karnatak University:

2. Road transport in a developing Economy (with special reference to Mysore State).

p.t.o.

Nagpur University:

- 3. The Economics of Indian Rail Transport.
- 4. Road Transport in Vidarbha

Poona University

- 5. A critical review of development of bus transport in Bombay State (1930-60).

Areas of Research in transport economic-stimulus to research

6. There are several problems in the field of transport which are of particular interest to research workers. There is need for undertaking research in the modes of transport and cost; pricing and allocation of resources between different modes of transport traffic flow; cost-benefit appraisal; fare and freight policy; existing deficiencies in transport planning etc. It may be necessary to provide special assistance by the UGC for promoting research in the field of transport. The Committee could consider the nature of such assistance probably in the form of scholarships or fellowships and other academic requirements.

Need for undertaking analytical & theoretical research

7. Research in transport has also tended to be information-oriented. Most of the researches that have been completed are questionnaire studies, surveys, case studies and empirical investigations. There is need for undertaking analytical and theoretical research in transport problems.

Contribution of universities to research in transport-not significant

8. The contribution of universities to studies and research in transport has not been very significant except for 2 or 3 universities viz. Panjab, Bombay and Poona, no other university has taken a serious interest in the practical problems of the broader aspects of transport planning. Personnel for regional transport studies has been largely drawn from the Central Ministries and State Governments. The leading role in the field of transport surveys has been played by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. The Indian Institute

of Management at Calcutta has taken the lead in the application of linear programming techniques to studies in transport.

Reproductive function of universities.

9. While the idea of setting up a centre for transport research and training recommended by the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination might give some impetus to research and studies in transport, it will not be able to train specialists in the field of transport and build up potential workers, as the universities can do.

Liaison between the universities & institutes

10. It may be necessary to establish a close liaison between the universities and the institutions like the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, National Council of Applied Economic Research, Indian Institute of Road Transport, Institute of Rail Transport, Central Road Research Institute etc. for undertaking joint projects and training of students from the universities.

Inter-disciplinary approach to teaching and research in transport

11. So far the teaching of transport in the universities has been within the purview of the department of economics/faculty of commerce. For teaching transport in the proper perspective, it is necessary to bring an inter-disciplinary approach to bear upon it. For this purpose, the co-operation of other departments in the universities e.g. geography, business management and industrial organisation and the faculty of engineering will have to be sought.

Specialized courses in transport in selected universities

12. At present, for students, offering postgraduate courses in economics and commerce, transport is an optional paper. The degree awarded is MA/M.Com. In recent years the subject of transport has become so important that a few selected universities may consider the institution of a separate degree in transport. It may also be desirable to encourage specialised courses in selected universities, and UGC should be requested to assist such centres in a special way.

Courses in Transport Economics/Transport Management
in Indian Universities

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1. AGRA UNIVERSITY: (M.A. Economics - Optional Paper)

TRANSPORT

1. General Capital and Expenditure; Application of the Laws of Productivity, Combinations, Competition and Monopoly; Discrimination and undue preference; Determination of Rates and Fares; State regulation of rates and fares; Classification of goods and minerals; State Company ownership and management; Rail-Road-Shipping-Air Co-ordination.
2. Railways Development; Relation to the State; Railways Finance; Systems of management and organisation; Present positions
3. Roads: Rural and Urban Transport; Spheres of operation; Provisional transport systems; National, Provincial and Local highways; Development and maintenance; Taxation of Road vehicles.
4. Water: Economics of Marine Transport; Rates and traffic agreements; Pools; Conferences; Shipping rings; Deferred Rebate Systems and Rates War; Position of Indian Shipping since 1920; Indian Mercantile Marine; Canals; Inland Navigation; Coastal shipping; International shipping agreements;
5. Air: Modern development; Commercial possibilities of Air transport; Nature of State Aid, National and International agreements; Development and maintenance of Ground organisation; Traffic Control and safety regulations.

2. ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY: (B.Com.-Compulsory paper)

1. Roads: Present position; Modes of transport; Road Finance; Rail-road co-ordination.
2. Railways: Growth of Railways in India; Railway Finance; Railways rates- its effect on Industry and agriculture. Organisational set up and administration of Indian Railways. Railways development under the Five Year Plans.

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Aligarh University (contd.)

3. Sea: Present Position of shipping: Costs-Major and Minor; Ship Building Industry under the Five Year Plans.

4. Air: Present Position and its future-Nationalisation of Air transport.

3. ALLIANCE UNIVERSITY

Transport Economics was taught in the University to postgraduate to students but it has been discontinued due to shortage of staff.

4. ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

(M.A. Economics-Optional subject on Economics of transport-detailed syllabus not available).

(M.Com. - Optional paper)

TRANSPORT

Paper I

Economics of Transport

The functions of transport - the development of transport - the different means of transport and the technical characteristics; attributes required of a transport service- cost of transport-nature of economic cost- the anatomy of transport cost- relation between output and cost-common costs and joint costs-peak-cost-practical problems of determination of unit in transport-comparison of cost structure of different forms of transport.

Pricing in transport-merit of charging according to cost-objection to cost principle-charging what the traffic will bear-discriminatory of dissimilar pricing-under preference, coordination of transport & price

Investment of transport-public and private-
organisation of transport-size of transport under-
takings-economics and diseconomics-monopoly-causes
and effects in the sphere of transport-public
ownership and operation of transport.

NB: All these topics will be studied with reference
to land, water and air transport.

Transport in India

Structure of rates and fares in India-financial position
of Indian Railways-administration of Indian Railways-financing
of roads in India-regulation of road transport-motor vehicle
taxation-nationalisation of road transport problems of Indian
shipping-air transport in India.

PAPER II

TRANSPORT OPERATION AND LAW

1. Railways: Railway organisation-passenger station design
and operation freight terminals - goods depot operation-
marshalling yards- locomotive running- rollingstock
and its distribution - arranging the service - traffic
administration and control-freight train operation -
railways and road transport.

2. Road: The bus and the trolley bus- duties of drivers
and conductors - the inspector- arrangement of duties-
timings, bus workings and schedules- route planning
fare collection systems. The fares structures- traffic
investigation-parcels traffic public relations-
operation costs and types of vehicle.

Organisation of road haulage undertaking-
the traffic department - the vehicle - costs and rates -
planning a new service - express services - depot
working - operation undeveloped countries.

3. Ocean: Types of ships-registration and classification-
storage of vessel cargo-piers and quays-mechanics of
discharge-transit sheds and warehouse-line organisation-
transport organisation-shop's papers-marine insurance.

4. Airs: Airport and the community-airport traffic control-
airport types-airport ground organisation-air-
carrier account and records.

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TRANSPORT LAW

Common law rights and liabilities of parties - the contract of carriage and limitation of liability - the law relating to carriage of passengers and their luggage. (These will be studied with reference to rail, road, water and air transport in India).

5. ANDHRA UNIVERSITY:

Some aspects of Transport Economics are covered in the MA course in Economics which includes the price policy of public utilities. Provision also exists for offering Transport as a special subject at the M.Com. level. Detailed syllabus is not available.

6. BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (M.A. Economics - Optional paper)

TRANSPORT

Functions of Transport-Transport as a public Utility Service-Importance of Transport in an Economy. Role of Transport in a Developing Economy. Factors influencing the Growth of and Demand for Transport Service-Transport and Regional Specialisation-Inter-relationships between Transport and Location-Experience of the soviet Union-Appraisal of Politics Affecting Location of Economic Activities and their Effects on Transport Services.

Various Means of Transport-Railways- Road Transport- Inland Water-ways-Shipping-Civil Aviation-Advantages and special Characteristics of Each-History and the Present Position of Each. The Problems of Modernisation, particularly Modernisation of Locomotives used by the Indian Railways.

The Pricing Problem in Transport - The Nature and Degree of Competition and the Problem of Pricing.

Railways: Nature of costs- Joint cost, Average cost and Marginal Cost- Railways and laws of Returns - Competition and Monopoly in Railways - The Theory of Railway Rates- The Principles of Cost of Services. The value of Services. The Value of Service Principle of "What the Traffic will Bear" Principle - The Rail Rate Structure.

The History and Present Position of Rate-fixing followed the Indian Railway-Experience of Other Countries -

The Problem of Fixing Railway Freight - Classification of Goods - Factors influencing Classification - Types of Freight Rates - Class Rates - Exception or Commodity Rates - Accessory Charges - Evolution and the Present Position of the Indian Railway Freight Structure - Passenger Fares - Recent Developments in Other Countries.

Road Transport - Economics of Road Transport - Its Characteristics - Multipurpose Use, Flexibility and Reliability of Service, Low Capital investment, etc. - Evolution of Road Transport in India and its Future - The Problem of Finance - Taxation of Motor Vehicles - Neglect of Road Transport in India - Conflicts of Interests - Appraisal of the schemes of Nationalisation and Goods Transport - Organisation and Working of Road Transport Corporations and Municipal Bus Transport Undertakings - Economics of Organizing an Efficient City Transportation System - The Case of the BEST - Private and Public Investment in Road Transport and the Problems of Competition and Coordination.

Shipping - Organisation of Modern Shipping - Economics and Shipping Industry - Shipping in the World Economy - Nature of International Competition - Organisation of Shipping Conferences and Liners - The Question of Legality and Integrity of the Conference and Rebate System - Royal Commission on Shipping Lines - Minority and Majority Report - Imperial Shipping Committee - The Effects of Conferences on Indian Shipping - Utility of the System - Recent Developments in World Shipping - History of Indian Shipping, its Present Position in World Shipping - Need for increasing Participation in World Tonnage - Factors influencing India's Tonnage Requirements.

Economics of Inland Water Transport - Inland Water Transportation in India - Economics of Air Transport - Civil Aviation in India.

Transportation Policy - Soviet Transportation policy and its Defects - Lessons from the Soviet Transport Policy - Need for Co-ordination of Various Means of Transport - The Need for and the Difficulties in Evolving a Co-ordinated Transport Policy for India - State Regulation in the sphere of Transport Development and Co-ordination - The Form and Working of the Government Machinery in the UK., the US and India.

Transport in India under the Five-Year Plans - Progress and Prospects.

B.Com. - Voluntary subjects:

Indian Transport

Organisation of Transport - Ownership and Management -

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Bombay Contd.

State and Private Departmental control and autonomous corporations.

Different forms of transport and their advantages.
Principles of Rate Fixation.

Railways - Railway budget - Railway rate structure -
Regrouping of railways - Development of railways.
Problems of Gauges.

Road Transport - Road development - National
and State Highways - Nationalisation of Passenger and
goods transport - Co-ordination between rail and road
transport.

Shipping - Inland water transport - Coastal
shipping - Tramp vessels - Shipping tonnage - Indian
shipping industry - State aid to shipping - Ship-building
industry - Nationalisation of shipping - Deferred rebate
system and Conference Lines.

Civil Aviation - State regulation and present
position.

M.Com. - Optional Paper.

Transport: Influence of transport on the movement of goods
and people - Transport costs - Ownership and management -
Transport monopolies - State control of management -
Co-ordination of transport - Organisation of international
shipping lines - The freight structure - Organisation
and problems of internal and international civil aviation.

7. CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

Transport Economics is included in the B.Com. and M.Com.
syllabi. The detailed syllabus is not available.

8. DELHI UNIVERSITY (B.Com.)

There is an optional paper on Transport. The detailed
syllabus is not available.

9. GUJARATI UNIVERSITY

(The University has not mentioned whether the syllabus
given below is for B.Com. or M.Com.)

Paper I: Transport

1. Railways: Capital and Expenditure, Railways rate making- General theories, Classification of goods and minerals, Discrimination and undue preference, State regulation of rates and fares, State ownership and management, Divisional versus Departmental organisation, Rolling Stock distribution, Marshalling Yards, Wagon pooling.
2. Indian Railways Development, Relation to the State Management, Internal Administration and Central Administrative organisation, Railway Finance, Railways under Planning and the recent problems before the Indian Railways.
3. Road Transport Economics of road construction and maintenance, Types of Road Engineering Plan, Five Year Plans, Working of nationalised road Transport and recent problems before the Indian roadways.
4. Shipping Development : Competition and monopoly in operation, Early history, Indian Mercantile Marine Committee Report, Indian shipping since Independence Ship Building Industry, Nationalisation.
5. Air Transport: Competition and monopoly in operation, Growth of Aviation in India, Air Transport Enquiry Committee Report, Indian Aviation since Independence, Aircraft Industry- Progress under nationalisation.
6. Transport Coordination: Principles of co-ordination and co-ordination in India.

Paper II : Economics of Public Utilities.

1. Characteristics of Public Utilities, Public Utilities Products, Deemed for and Supply of Public Utility Services and Products, Public Utility and the Element of Monopoly, Cost, Condition.
2. Public Utility Organisation- Types of Organisation, Methods of Financing (State Municipal and Corporation Finances).
3. Price Policy, Rate Making Theory,
4. State Control of Public Utilities -Methods of Control, Regulation and Ownership of Public Utilities, Machinery for Regulation, Problems under Public Ownership, The Question of Incentive and Economy in Management, Inter Competition between State, Municipal, and Corporation enterprises, The Question of Nationalisation.

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5. Public Utilities in the Context of Planned Economy.

10. GAUHATI UNIVERSITY

Transport Economics and Transport Management form part of syllabi in commerce both at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. The detailed syllabus is not available.

11. GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

Transport is included as one of the optional subjects in B.Com. and M.com. The detailed syllabus is not available.

12. JALPAIGURI UNIVERSITY; (M.A. Economics-Optional Paper)

Transport

Economic and social conditions that give rise to the demand for transport services. Factors affecting the elasticity of demand for passengers and freight services. The influence of transport upon the distribution of industry and population.

The investment of capital in transport equipment. The general character of transport cost. Advantages and disadvantages of using large vehicles and of obtaining good average loads.

The determination of price under competition and monopoly. Methods of charging.

Co-ordination of different forms of transport joint ownership working agreements. The pooling traffic receipts.

Transport in India

History of Railways in India, internal administration and executive organisation. Administration of finance and other problems of Railways in India. Railways rates and classification of goods. Rail Road coordination.

Road transport in India; its history, finance, administration and recent developments.

Water transport in India, Indian shipping and coastal traffic, its problems. Government aid to shipping.

Airways in India, modern developments; the structure and problems of air transport in India.

13. KARNATAK UNIVERSITY;

There is a provision to teach Transport Economics and Transport Management as a compulsory subject in the M.Com. (Previous) course. The detailed syllabus is not available.

14. LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY;

B.Com. Previous - Transport

1. General Place of transport in Modern Economy, Comparative utility of the different modes of Transport and Importance of Transport in Planned Economy. Transport Co-ordination.

2. Roads: Socio-economic importance of Road, Evolution of the Modern Road. Brief history of road development in India. Present position of Roads in India, Economics of Cart Transport. Administration and Finance of Roads, Jayakar Road Development Committee report, Nagpur Plan, Motor Transport. Rail-Road problem. Nationalisation of Road Transport. Nationalisation of Transport in U. S.

3. Railways: History of Railway Development in India, its social and economic effects. Evaluation of the Railway Board. Administration of the Railway. State and Public Control. Nationalisation of Railways. Characteristics of Railways Transport. Determination of Railway Rates and Classification of goods. Influence of Railway Rates on the development and distribution of industries. Battle of gauges. Railway Insurance, Railway publicity, Labour and stores. Railway and the Five Year Plans.

4. Water: Principle of shipping Economics, Important shipping terms. Difference between rafting vessels, Liners and Trams. Principles of Shipping Economics. Rate making and classification of goods. Rate-wars, Rebates and Deferred Rebates. Situation and Significance of Ports. Port position of India. Indian Coastal Traffic, State-aid to Shipping. Indian Mercantile Marine. Inland Water Transport. Indian Shipping and Five Year Plans.

M.Com. Part II - Advanced Transport

1. Railways: Railway Budget and Finance, Railway Rating and Rates Structure. Railway Tribunal. Railway Statistics. Re-grouping of Railways Rehabilitation, Expansion and Co-ordination of Railways in the Five Year Plans. Traffic Surveys. Railways Labour and the machinery for settling disputes.
2. Water: Administration of water transportation, Oceanic, Coastal and inland. Chartering of Steamers and sailing vessels shipping agreements and conferences - ship building. Influence of War on shipping Economics of Marine fuel and Ports with detailed information on Kandla and Vishakhapatnam. Government its policy, Development in the five Year Plan. Maritime Labour.
3. Air: Economics of Air Transport. Its Civil and Military Importance. A comparative study of its development in India and abroad. Rockets, Radar and Jet propulsion. Stratosphere Administration of Air Transport in India. International Organisations and Law relating to aviation, Night flying. Interplanetary transport. Aerodromes. Nationalisation of Air Transport.

15. M. RATHWADA UNIVERSITY: (M.Com. - Optional paper)

Economics of Transport

The importance and functions of transport. The Socio-Economic significance and effect of transport. The various means of transport. The origin, growth and development. The distinctive advantages of each one of them.

Economics of construction. Capital and Revenue Expenditure. Private investment in the construction. Public and Municipal financing of construction. Problems of ownership, control and management. State ownership and management. Departmental and Divisional system.

Factors affecting the size of transport undertakings. Economics of large and small scale catering.

Rate making-Rates under competition and Monopoly, Economics of different kinds of rate.

Influence of transport on the location of Industry and distribution of population. Effects of discrimination and blue preference.

Indian Railways - Evolution, Development, Relation to State. Recommendations of the Acworth Committee. Separation of Railway Finances, Railways Budget. Indian Railways during depression after the I War. Wedgewood Committee report. Indian Railways during II War. Nationalisation of Indian Railways. Amalgamation. The Railways Board 1948 convention. Regulation of rates and fares.

Road Transport - Economics and Road construction and maintenance. Theories of rates and fares. Road transport in India. Its problems, Needs for uniformity. Indian Road Development Committee. Problem of co-ordination with Railways. Mitchell Kirkness Committee report. Highway administration in the different States of India. State control and regulation. Nagpur Plan.

Sea Transport - Organisation and development of Ocean transport Services. Economics of marine transport, Rates and fares. Competition and monopoly. Rates and traffic agreements. Deferred rebate system. Rate wars. Indian Mercantile marine.

Air transport - Civil Aviation in Indian and present position. Modern developments, Commercial possibilities of Air Transport, Basic principles and factors in the operation of services. Traffic control. State Vs. International airways. Laws relating to aviation and airtransport.

MS UNIVERSITY, BARODA

(B.Com. Optional Paper - special subject)

Paper I Principles of Transport

Paper II Organisation of Indian Transport (Railways, Road, Water ways, Shipping, Air Transport).

Paper III Organisation of Transport in Great Powers.

(M.Com. - Optional papers)

Transport

Ocean trade routes - Factors determining routes - Ocean shipping Ship Building - Mercantile marine - Shipping subsidies - Shipping companies - the Panama Canal - Mail ports - Port Trust Railways - Transcontinental Railways - Distribution of the world's railway mileage - Telegraph, telephone, wireless telegraph, Air transport. Road - Automobiles - Pipe lines, reduction of risk, Marine Insurance, Fire insurance.

∟ Deferred rebate system - Navigation policies, canals, the Suez Canal.

17. NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

There is an optional paper on "Economics of Public Utility and Transport" for the MA course and an optional paper on "Transport" for the M.Com. The detailed syllabus is not available.

18. POONA UNIVERSITY (MA Economics - Compulsory paper)

Economics of Transport and Public Utilities

Development of various types of Transport Agencies in European Countries in U.S.A.

Monopoly in Individual Transport Agencies, Competition of the Transport Agencies and the Co-ordination of Transport System.

Level and Structures of Rate - Principle of Discrimination - Competition - Regulation, Public Aids to Transport Agencies - Government Ownership and Operation, Regulatory and Promotional Policy.

Transport System in India

Railways: growth - Present Position - The Railway Budget

Shipping: Coastal Reservation - Government participation, Nationalisation.

Road Transport: Growth and Present Position, Co-ordination with Railway, State Control and ownership.

Civil Aviation: Growth and Present Position - Policy of State.

19. RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY: (B.Com. - Compulsory paper)

(a) Importance of transport in National Economy - Railway Transport - Capital expenditure, Railway Rates Classification Their effect on Industrial development and location. Growth of Indian Railway - Relation with the State, Controlling organisation for Railways in India, Railway finance.

(b) Air Transport - Economic Functions, Nationalisation.

- (c) Growth of Motor Transport, History of Road Development in India, Advantages of Road Transport and its Economic Sphere, Road Finance.
- (d) Water Transport - Inland Water Transport & Coastal Transport with special reference to India,
- (e) Competition and co-ordination between different forms of transport.

(M.A. Economics - Optional Paper)

Means of transport as outstanding examples of Public Utility concerns. Their respective characteristics, scope, functions, organisation and benefits in USA & UK. Increasing and diminishing returns in Railway. Theory of Railway Rates. Discrimination and Differential pricing. Railway vs. Roads. Problems of co-ordination, integration, and rationalisation of Transport facilities. Avoidance of Waste.

Railways: Their characteristics, importance and growth in India. Short history of Railways in India. Separation of Railway Finance. The Railway Board, Regrouping of Railways. The Railway Rates Structure. Their limitations and scope in Rajasthan.

Roads: Development and scope of Roads in India. Road owners vs. Road users. Urban and Rural Transport. Village Roads. Forms of Road Transport. Block cart. Traffic and Pilot surveys. Economics of Road Pavements. Taxation. Administration and Organisation of Road Transport. Co-ordination with rival forms of transport. Principles governing Road Rates and Fares.

Waterways: Nature, scope, benefits and limitations of Inland Waterways Shipping and Coastal trade - its nature and growth. Development of ports and Navy. Determination of Freight and Fares. Future outlook and effective co-ordination.

Airways: Their scope and limitations. Modern Trends in Aviation, speed vs. cost., Accidents-Subsidisation. Nationalisation of Air Transport, Future outlook.

20. R.VI SHANKAR UNIVERSITY

(B.Com. Economics - Compulsory paper)

P.t.o.

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Transport

1. Railways: Capital expenditure and railway charges. Classification of goods and passengers. Discrimination and undue preference. State regulation of rates and fares. State ownership and management. Growth of Indian railways. Regrouping of Indian Railways. Railway finance and Railway administration in India.
2. Road: Economics of road construction and maintenance. Rates and fares. States regulations of rates and fares. Types of Road Transport. Road development. Rail-Road competition and co-ordination, Road finance. Nationalisation of road transport.
3. Sea: Economics of marine transport rates and fares. Competition and monopoly. Rates and traffic agreements. Pool and conference. Shipping rings. Deferred rebate system and rate wars. Government aid and regulation of ocean transport. Post and their functions. Indian mercantile marine.
4. Place of transport in the Five Year Plans.

(N.A. Economics - Optional paper)

General: Capital and expenditure. Application of Laws of Productivity. Combinations. Competition and monopoly. Discrimination of rates and fares. Classification of goods and minerals.

Railways: Railways in India. Development of Railway finance. Systems of management and organisation. Present position.

Roads: Rural and urban transport. Spheres and operation. State transport systems. National State and Local highways. Development and maintenance. Taxation and road vehicles. Nationalisation of Road transport.

Water: Economics of Marine transport. Rates and traffic agreements, pools, Conference, Shipping rings. Deferred Rebate systems and Rates war. Position of Indian shipping since 1920. Indian mercantile Marine. Canals; Inland Navigation, coastal shipping. International agreements.

Air: Modern development, commercial possibilities of Air Transport, Nature of state aid National and International Airways; International agreements Development and maintenance of Group organisation, Traffic control and safety regulation. Nationalisation of Air Transport.

Road-Rail Water and Air Transport co-ordination and composition Transport co-ordination and assessment of transport policy and development under India's Five Year Plans.

21. SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY

(B.Com. Economics - Optional paper)

The function of Transport: Demand for transport, transport of goods and passengers, transport and specialization.

The means of transport: Growth and Development of various means of transport, Roads, Railways, Inland water-ways, Ocean and the Air. Their special characteristics and economic advantages. Rural and urban transport. The investment of capital in capital equipment, Public and Municipal and State investment, over-capitalisation. Problems of depreciation-obsolete.

Departmental and divisional organisation.

Division, functions and responsibility as between different departments, areas and grades-factors affecting the size of transport undertakings. The economics of large and small scale provision of transport combination.

Price of transport, price under competition-tariff contract rates, Principles governing fraction of rates-cost of service-average and marginal cost-short term and long term-cost, joint cost. 'What the traffic will bear' Principle. Elasticity of demand. Classification of goods and freight charges. Differences due to bulk value etc., exceptional and scheduled rates, agreed charges, passenger fares, differentials due to quality of service, time to travel, distance travel, season tickets, extension tickets, cheap-return tickets, deferred rebate system, Co-ordination of transport.

Economic spheres of and relationships between different forms of transport-joint ownership-working arrangements. Shipping conference, the pooling of traffic receipts.

Social effects of transport, influence of transport on the distribution of industries and population. Effect of discrimination and undue preferences.

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The State and transport - Nationalisation of Transport.

(M.A. Economics - Optional paper)

Functions of Transport - Transport as a Public Utility Service: Importance of Transport in an Economy, Role of Transport in a Developing Economy Factors influencing the Growth of and demand for transport services - Transport and regional specialisation - Inter-relationship between transport and location - Experience of the Soviet Union- Appraisal of policies affecting location of economic activities and their effects on Transport services.

Various means of transport-Railways-Road Transport-Inland Waterways Shipping-Civil Aviation-Advantages and Special Characteristics of each-History and the present position of each. The problem of modernisation, particularly modernisation of locomotives used by Indian Railway.

The Pricing problem in Transport - The Nature and Degree of Competition and the problem of Pricing.

Railways: Nature of costs-Joint cost, average cost and Marginal cost-Railways and Laws of returns-Competition and monopoly in Railways - The Theory of Railway Rates- the Principle of cost of Service. The value of Service Principle or 'What the Traffic will bear' Principle- The Rail Rate Structure.

The History and present position of rate-fixing followed by Indian Railways-Experience of other countries - The problem of fixing Railway freights - Classification of goods- Factors influencing classification-Types of Freight Rates - Class Rates - commodity rates - Agreed charges - Evolution and the present position of the Indian Railway freight structures - Passenger fare-Recent developments in other countries.

Road-Transport-Economics of Road transport - Its characteristics - Multipurpose use. Flexibility and reliability of service, low capital investment, etc. Evolution of Road transport in India and its future - The problem of financial taxation of Motor Vehicles - Neglect of Road Transport in India - Conflicts of Interests - Appraisal of the schemes of Nationalisation of Passenger transport - The problem of nationalisation and goods transport Organisation and working of road transport corporations and Municipal bus transport undertakings - Economics of organizing inefficient transportation system - The case of the BEST- Private and Public investment in Road Transport and the problems competition and co-ordination.

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Shipping—Organisation of Modern shipping -Economics and shipping Economics and shipping industry shipping in the World Economy - Nature of International competition- Organisation of shipping conferences and line srs- The question of legality and propriety of the conference and rebate system- Roysl commission on shipping rings - Minority and Majority report-Imperial shipping committee The effects of conference of Indian shipping - Utility of the system - Recent developments in World Shipping - Utility of the system- Recent developments in world shipping- Need for increasing participation in World ; Tonnage - Factors influencing India's tonnage requirements.

Economics of inland water transport-Inland water transportation in India - Economics of Air Transport -Civil Aviation in India.

Transportation policy -Society Transportation policy and its defects- Lessons from the Soviet Transport policy- Need for co-ordination of various means of transport - The need for the and the difficulties of evolving a co-ordinated transport development and co-ordination- The form and working of the Government Machinery in the UK and USA and India, Transport in India under the Five Year Plans - Progress and prospectus.

22. SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY;

Transport is offered as one of the special subject under Part II and of the B.Com. degree course. The detailed syllabus is not available.

23. SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

(M.A. Economics -Compulsory paper)

Development of various Types of Transport Agencies in European Countries and in U.S.

Monopoly in Individual Transport agencies, competition of the Transport agencies and the Co-ordination of Transport System.

Levels and Structures of Rates-Principle of Discrimination- Competition-Regulation.

Public Aids to Transport Agencies, Government Ownership and Operation, Regulatory and Promotional Policy.

Transport System in India

Railways: Growth - Present Position - The Railway Budget.

Shipping: Coastal Reservation-Government Participation, Nationalisation

Road Transport: Growth and Present Position. Co-ordination with Railway, State Control and Ownership.

Civil Aviation: Growth and Present Position-Policy of State.

(M.Com. Optional subject)

1. General: Development of transport-Different means of transport Road, Rail, Shipping, Air and Inland waterway - their organisational problems- pricing and investment problems- size of transport undertakings - Transport Monopoly - Public ownership and operation of transport.
2. Organisation of Transport in India: Structures of rates and fares - Administration of Railways - financing of Road transport - Regulations and Nationalisation - problem of shipping transport - Inland water transportation - Air transportation - Air transport in India.
3. Transport Coordination: Competition of different forms of transport - Problem of Transport coordination-Transport development under five year plans in India - State regulation in the sphere of transport development.

(B.Com. - Optional paper)

1. Chief forms of transport - railways - road services, ocean, transport - air transport - their special characteristics - general character of transport costs-fixed, variable-average and marginal costs - economics and diseconomies of their scale production of transport Service - problem of peak supply -general character of demand for transport services - importance of passenger and freight-traffic-effects of transport rates on demand.
2. Theory and Practice of rate fixation in transport - Cost of service and what traffic can bear theories - problem of ownership and control-investment of capital in transport undertakings - forms of organisation - coordination of transport.
3. A brief account of the development of modern transport services in India -an outline of rail, road shipping and air transport

organisation in India - Industries connected with manufacture of locomotives and wagons - automobile, aircraft and shipbuilding - State assistance to transport undertakings - nationalisation to transport - influence of transport upon the growth and economic activity in India - transport under planned economy in India.

24. UDAIPUR UNIVERSITY (J.Com.)

- (a) Importance of Transport in National Economy - Railway Transport - Capital Expenditure. Railway Rates Classification - Their effect on Industrial development and location - Growth of Indian Railways - Relation with the State. Controlling organisation for Railways in India, Railways finance.
- (b) Air Transport - Economic Functions. Nationalisation.
- (c) Growth of Motor Transport. History of Road Development in India. Advantages of Road Transport and its Economics Sphere. Road Finances.
- (d) Water Transport - Inland Water Transport and Coastal Transport with special reference to India.
- (e) Competition and co-ordination between different forms of transport.

(M.A. - Optional paper)

Means of Transport as outstanding examples of Public Utility concerns. Their respective characteristics, scope, functions, organisation and benefits in U.S. & U.K. Increasing and diminishing returns in Railway. Theory of Railway Rates. Discrimination and Differential pricing. Railway vs. Roads. Problems of co-ordination, intergration, and rationalisation of Transport facilities. Avoidance of Waste.

Railways: Their characteristics, importance and growth in India, Short history of Railways in India. Separation of Railways Finance. The Railway Board. Regrouping of Railways. The Railway Rates Structure. Their limitations and scope in Rajasthan.

Roads: Development and scope of Roads in India. Road owners vs. Road users. Urban Rural Transport. Village Roads. Forms of Road Transport. The Bullock cart. Traffic and Wilt surveys. Economics of Road Pavements. Taxation. Administration and Organisation of Road Transport. Coordination with rival form of transport. Principles governing Road Rates and Fares.

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Waterways: Nature, scope, benefits and limitations of Inland Waterways. Shipping and Coastal trade - its nature and growth. Development of ports and Navy. Determination of Freights and Fares. Future outlook and effective co-ordination.

Airways: Their scope and limitations, Modern Trends in Aviations, speed vs. cost, Accidents, Subsidisation, Nationalisation of Air transport, Future outlook.

25. VIKRAM UNIVERSITY : (MA Economics - Optional paper)

1. General: Capital and Expenditure; application of the Laws of Productivity; Combinations; Competition and Monopoly; Discrimination, Determination of Rates and Fares, regulation of rates and fares, classification of goods and minerals.

2. Railways in India: Development; Relation to the State; Railway Finance; Systems of management and organisation; Present Position.

3. Roads in India: Rural and Urban Transport; Spheres of operation; State Transport systems; National, State and Local highway; Development and Maintenance, Taxation and Road Vehicles. Nationalisation of Road Transport.

4. Water: Economics of Marine Transport; Rates and tariff agreements, Pools; Conferences, Shipping Rings; Deferred Rebate Systems and Rates Fares; Position of Indian Shipping since 1920; Indian Mercantile Marine; Canals; Inland Navigation; Coastal Shipping International agreements.

5. Air: Modern development, Commercial possibilities of Air transport; Nature of State Aid National and International Airway International agreements; Development and maintenance of Ground organisation, Traffic Control and safety regulation. Nationalisation of Air transport.

6. Roads: Rail-Water and Air transport co-ordination and composition, Transport coordination and Assessment of transport policy and development.

(B.Com. Compulsory paper)

Railway Transport- (a) Expenditure - Capital and Revenue, Combinations, Rates and Fares, Classification of goods and minerals, Discriminations and under preferences, State Regulations of rates and fares, State ownership and management.

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(b) Divisional Versus Departmental organisation. Passengers and goods Stations working. Rolling Stock distribution.

Indian Railways - Development, relation to the State Management, Railway Finance, relation to one another, International administration and executive organisation, Recent development, The separation convention and its working and subsequent changes in the convention Regrouping of Indian Railways. Railways under the Plans,

Road Transport - Economics of road transport - Rural and Urban. Theories of rates and fares, Types of roads transport. . . Relation to the State, Relation to Railway to Railway Transport, Roads and Road transport as means to opening up undeveloped and outlying tracts. Nationalisation, Road finance, Road and the Plans,

Water Transport - Outline of its development, Organisation of Ocean transport services, Economics of Marine Transport rates and fares. Tolls and Conference, Shipping ring, The deferred Rebate System and the Rate wars, Government aid and the regulations of Ocean Transport, Ports-their functions and dues, Influence of the World Wars on Shipping, Indian mercantile marine, Recent trends and innovations, Development of Inland water transport,

Air Transport - Present developments, Commercial Possibilities of Air Transport, International Air Navigation, Commercial organisation of Air Services, States versus Private operation, Basic principles of land and economic factors in the operation of services, Ground Organisation, Freight and Mails, Present development of Air Transport in India,

Courses in Transport in Foreign Universities and Institutes.

UNITED KINGDOM

1. The Royal Society of Arts:

Examinations in Road Transport subjects conducted by the Society provide for the training of operating staff. The course covers two years and is available at Technical colleges in most large towns. It relates to road transport operation (passenger and goods), accounts, report writing, and the elements of engineering and economics. This course is acknowledged by the major employers and is a useful introduction to the examinations of the Institute of Transport.

2. The Institute of Transport.

This is a major professional body which examines in all aspects of the subject, students of road transport taking options appropriate to that branch. For student ship, the minimum age is 17 years and candidates must hold GCE 'O' level in English language and three other subjects, or a similar certificate of general education; but exceptions are made for appropriately qualified candidates born in or before 1935. Students study for Graduateship, and then for Associate Membership (A.M Inst.T.). Full membership may be granted five years after the latter.

Subject to sufficient enrolments, courses are provided in the London area at the following technical colleges: Catford, Chiswick, City of London, Ealing, East London, Kingston, North Western, Slough, South-East Essex, Thurrock and Wandsworth.

The Institute's examinations are held in London and numerous other centres. The subjects of the Graduateship Examination (for those concerned with Road Transport) are: Part I: Elements of Transport; Evolution of Modern Transport; English, Part II: General Economics; Principles of Law; Geography (with special reference to transport). Those for the Associate Membership Examination are: Part I; Law of Transport; Elements of Statistics; Transport Finance and Accounting. Part II: Economics of Inland Transport; Principles of Management (Transport); Road Transport Operation.

3. The Industrial Transport Association:

It promotes especially administrative studies in road, rail and sea transport and registers students of 16 and over engaged in transport duties and examines for Graduateship and Associate Membership, the syllabuses covering management, law, commercial practice and geography in relation to transport. Candidates for Associate Membership over 30 with appropriate educational and industrial background may alternatively submit a thesis.

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University of Birmingham:

Courses in Transport are included in B.Com. and M.Com. Department of Transportation.

University of Oxford:

Facilities are available for research in the Economics and Organisation of Transport.

Imperial College, London

The College offers a postgraduate DIC course (1 yr.) in Transport.

London School of Economics & Political Science:

The course in Transport is offered for the B. c. degree in Economics. The detailed syllabus is given below:-

170 Economics of Transport:

Syllabus: This course will consist of a general introduction to the subject.

171. Economics and History of Transport.

Syllabus: The chief characteristics of the demand for transport, both passenger and freight. Factors affecting the elasticity. The influence of transport upon the distribution of industry and population.

The general character of transport costs and the influence of geographical factors upon them. Fixed, variable, average and marginal costs. The economics and diseconomics of large and small undertakings providing transport services. The problem of the peak. The effects of traffic flow and density upon costs.

The terms of investment in transport under competition and monopoly, and under State (including municipal) and private enterprise. The bearing of risk. Interest, profits, rent and quasi-rent. Depreciation and obsolescence.

The theory of practice of transport charges, passenger and freight.

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The maintenance, construction, and financing of roads. The taxation of road vehicles. The role of the State in relation to the development of transport generally. Some problems of transport under State enterprise.

The course will include a brief historical sketch of the different forms of inland transport since 1920, and an account of post-war transport legislation.

172. The Economics of Shipping:

Syllabus: Factors entering into the cost of water transport; the significance of the cost of laying a vessel up. Determination in a free market of the level of freight rates and of the interrelations of freights. Fluctuations in shipbuilding; a discussion of their causes of and effects.

Various modifications to market freedom: the Tanker Pool; Linker Conferences; Regulations introduced into the Tramp Trades.

The effects of such modifications on the general level of rates and on fluctuations in rates.

The importance of turn-round.

173. Economics and History of Transport.

The attention of all students specialising in Transport is drawn to the following course:-

No. 373. Introduction to Sea and Air Law.

For Graduate Students.

174. Economic Problems in Transport (Seminar)

University of London:

B.Sc. (Economics) degree. Economics of Transport is one of the optional papers in the Geography Group. (Special subject) of the Part II examination. The syllabus is given below:

The terms of investment in transport under competition and monopoly, and under State (including municipal) and private enterprise. The general character of transport costs and the influence of geographical factors upon them. The theory and practice of transport charges, passenger and freight. The economic consequences of technical progress. Factors affecting the size and organization of transport undertakings. International transport arrangements, agreements and institutions. The role of the State in relation to

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the development of transport generally. The problems of transport under State enterprise. Transport costs as an element in the price of goods and the cost of living. The influence both of the distribution of industry and population upon the development of transport, and of transport upon the growth and distribution of industry and population. All forms of transport to be studied, including shipping and air transport. The period covered historically is from 1800 onwards.

Engineering, Highway and Traffic:

It is normally included in Civil Engineering courses at most universities offering first degrees in Engineering.

BERMINGHAM: Graduate course normally 1 yr.) leads to M.Sc. or diploma.

LIVERPOOL: Postgraduate course (1 yr), in traffic Studies leading to a diploma or to M.Eg.

LONDON: Courses and postgraduate facilities available in the Department of Civil Engineering, Imperial College of Science and Technology.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE: Postgraduate diploma and certificate in Highway and Traffic Engineering (1 yr.)

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY GLASGOW: Postgraduate course (1 yr.) in Civil Engineering (Highways).

BRIGHTON college of Technology. Postgraduate Diploma course (1 yr.) in Highway and Traffic Engineering.

LONDON: Battersea College of Technology. Postgraduate Diploma course (1 yr.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Stanford University:

159: Economics of Public Work Particular emphasis on the criteria for investment and pricing decisions in public expenditure programmes for natural resource development (e.g. water), public facilities (e.g. highways) and national defence. Course will include a survey of those parts of economic theory of special relevance and review some of the important attempts to apply economic analysis to particular problems in the above areas. May be taken by advanced undergraduate and graduate students.

Columbia University

(For a major in Economics)

Economics W 325 3y. (Seminar in public regulation of industry)

Prerequisite: Economics W 3251, and the instructor's written permission. Readings and reports on selected problems of government regulation in communications, transportation, public utilities, and other, regulated industries. A research paper is required.

Princeton University

(For graduate Students)

541. The Economics of Public Control

Problems of direct public regulation in the United States, such as those associated with transportation, communications, public utilities, agriculture, and emergency resource allocation. An appraisal of the policies of regulatory commissions and agencies, including the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Agriculture, and various emergency agencies.

The Brookings Institution

The Brookings Institution has initiated since 1962 under "Economic Studies" a five year programme of research on the role of transport indevelopment under a contract with the Agency for International Development. Subjects for study include evaluation of transport investments, determination of transport requirements, economics of different technologies, demand analysis and organisational structures and processes.

In conducting the major projects, the Brookings Transport Research Programme lays emphasis on two broad aspects of industry: One is the analysis of case studies of completed transport facilities, aimed at shedding light on the development role of transport. The other is the study of approaches to estimating transport requirements for development, which are being examined from the point of view of individual projects, national systems and multinational regions. Among the current studies are:-

1. Transport investment criteria.
2. Case studies of transport investments
3. Pricing policy and transport finance

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4. Transport and economic intergration of South America.
5. Transport and Soviet Union Economic development etc.

JAPAN

The Nittsu Research Centre:

The Nittsu Research Centre in Japan which is mainly a transportation research centre has the following research divisions:-

1. Economic Research division
2. Management Research division
3. Technical research Division
4. Data Processing and computing Centre

The studies include the following

- (1) Analytical study of relativity between principal economic and transportation indices, as well as that of transportation demand.
- (2) Cost determination of competing transportation.
- (3) Research on road traffic system in major cities etc.

CANADA

McGill University:

(For graduate students)

632. Transportation:

A study of the economics of transportation; its relation to the general body of economic theory; government regulation with emphasis on factors that fashion it.

McGill University: (Fourth Year - Full Course)

432. Transportation:

History and development of the Canadian transportation system; economic characteristics of the various transportation media; comparative analysis of cost and rate structures; problems of regulation and control.

Copy of the DO No. T&C/3(11)/66 dated the 18th December 1969 received from Shri Sat Parkash, Joint Director, Planning Commission, New Delhi, addressed to Dr. S.C. Goel, Education Officer, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

..... Kindly refer to DO letter No. F. 21-1/66(H)
dated the 23rd August 1967 from Dr. P.J. Philip to the Secretary, Planning Commission and the correspondence resting with your letter of even number dated the 28th November 1969 regarding the Report of the UGC Committee on Transport Economics and Transport Management. We have nothing more to add to what has been already conveyed to you vide DO letter No. T&C/3(11)/66 dated the 16th October 1967 from Shri K.L. Juthra, then Chief of the Transport Division to you (Copy enclosed for ready reference Appendix).

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Appendix

Copy of the letter dated 16th October 1967 from the Chief, Transport & Communication Division, Planning Commission to the Education Officer, UGC., New Delhi.

Kindly refer to your DO letter No. F.21-1/66 (E/H) dated 23rd September 1967 regarding the draft report of the Committee on Transport Economics and Transport Management. I broadly agree with the recommendations in the report and have no comments to offer.

Copy of the letter No. DO EA/USG/67 dated the 24th August 1967 received from Dr. A.K.Ghosh, Economic Adviser, Ministry of Railways, Government of India, addressed to Shri P.J.Philip, Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Kindly refer to your letter No. E. 21-1/66(H) dated the 7th July 1967.

I am extremely sorry for the inordinate delay in replying to your letter, particularly when I have no comments on the draft report of the Committee on Transport Economics and Transport Management, sent with your letter.

I trust, however, that somebody in your office would take care of the typing mistakes. I have detected several, and to give an example, I would like to draw your attention to para 6 of the draft report. I take it that the second word in the first line should be "considering" the fourth word in the second line should be "involved"; and the eighth word in the sixth line should be "emphasise". I am sure, your office would check the rest of the draft and make sure that typographical errors are rectified.

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Annexure IV to
item No. 14

Copy of the letter No. F. 10-19/67-T-2 dated the 6th July 1971 received from Shri G.N. Vaswani, Deputy Educational Adviser (T), Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Sub:- UGC Report on Transport Management and Transport Economics.

I am to refer to your letter No. F. 21-1/66(H) dated the 23rd August 1967 on the subject noted above and to state that the UGC report on transport Economics and Transport Management was considered by the All India Board of Technical Studies in Management of the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held in November 1970.

The Board appointed a Sub-Committee to examine the report. The Committee has examined the report and has expressed the view that for the present, it is not necessary to start courses in transport Management/Economics. The above recommendations has been approved by the Board of Technical Studies in Management.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 15 : To consider the recommendations of the AICTE for the institution of one year postgraduate diploma course in Traffic Engineering at the Universities of Baroda and Roorkee.

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have forwarded the recommendations of the AICTE Board of Postgraduate Studies and Research for the introduction of Postgraduate diploma course in Traffic Engineering on experimental basis at the universities of Baroda and Roorkee with the provision of following physical facilities with intake of 5 at each university.

Facilities recommended (UGC share 100%)

Non-recurring:- Nil

Laboratory and other facilities already available at the University should be utilised.

Recurring p.a.

	Rs.
1) Teaching staff including visiting Professor	12,000/-
2) Maintenance @ Rs.500/- per student per year	2,500/-
	<u>14,500/-</u>

The course is intended to train the Engineers and architects from Industry/State Government Departments in response to their actual needs and as such no provision for scholarship is necessary.

It may be stated that the Commission has agreed to provide grants of Rs. 107.09 lakhs and Rs. 185.03 lakhs respectively to the Universities of Baroda and Roorkee for development of Engineering and Technology education and research under the Fourth Five Year Plan ending in 1973-74.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

DO(E)/EO(T).

Confidential

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 16 : To consider the following proposals received from the Delhi University:-

- (i) Regarding rules to be followed by the Centre of Advanced Study in Botany, for payment of honorarium to Visiting Fellows; P. 128-129.
- (ii) For assistance for starting a College of Medical Sciences in Delhi from the academic year 1971-72; P. 130-134.
- (iii) For the creation of a post of Reader in the Hindi Department; P. 135
- (iv) For the construction of hostels for non-academic staff of the affiliated colleges. P. 136-138.

Confidential

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 16(i) : To consider a proposal received from the Centre of Advanced Study in Botany, University of Delhi regarding rules to be followed by it for payment of honorarium to visiting fellow.

The Centre of Advanced Study in Botany, Delhi University has approached the Commission for approval to follow the following rules of the Delhi University with regard to the payment of honorarium etc. to the scientists visiting the Centre for delivering lectures.

Persons residing in Delhi and invited for lecture	Persons from Outside Delhi residing in India	Persons from foreign countries being in Delhi	Persons from Foreign countries being in India but not in Delhi
Rs. 50/- per lecture plus conveyance	Rs. 75/- per lecture plus Transport and Di according to University rules	Rs. 100/- per lecture plus free accommodation	Rs. 100/- per lecture plus air fare and free accommodation

The Centre proposes to invite the following botanists to deliver 2-3 lectures each during 1971-72.

1. Professor DD Pant, Department of Botany, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
2. Professor AK Sharma, Department of Botany, University College of Science, 35-Dallygunge Circular Road, Calcutta-19.
3. Dr. KR Sarang, Director, Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleobotany, 33, University Road, Lucknow-7.
4. Professor B.G.L. Swamy, Department of Botany, Presidency College, Madras-5.

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In this connection, it may be stated that the following guidelines have been suggested by the UGC to the Centres for such purposes:

"In the case of distinguished scholars or scientists invited by the centre for purposes of delivering a course or series of lectures on a specialized topic, the centre may provide necessary expenditure for travel by first class rail or air, necessary hospitality for board and lodging (not to exceed Rs. 50/- per day) and local transportation or Rs. 10/- per day as out of pocket allowance. In addition, such persons may be paid an honorarium at Rs. 50/- per lecture delivered subject to a maximum of Rs. 200/- to be paid for any single series of four or more lectures delivered by each such scholar or scientist. It is expected that the number of persons to be so invited by a centre during course of an academic year may not exceed two or three. A prior approval of the Commission is essential."

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EC(Sc. II)/D(3).

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: October 6, 1971.

Item No.16(ii): To consider a proposal from the University of Delhi for assistance for starting a College of Medical Sciences in Delhi from the academic year 1971-72.

The Delhi University has approached the Commission for financial assistance amounting to Rs.18.68 lakhs for the year 1971-72 for starting a College of Medical Sciences from the current academic year. It has been stated that the new Medical College has been necessitated by the fact that a large number of students who had passed the Pre-Medical Examination of the Delhi University, securing high first class marks, could not secure admission to the existing Medical colleges on account of limited number of seats. Further, there is a need for additional qualified medical men in the country. The Government of India, Ministry of Health, it has been stated, have agreed to the proposal of the University for starting a medical college with 100 admissions. The University has laid down the following eligibility condition for admission to the College:

- (a) that the candidate should have secured at least 1st class in the Pre-medical examination 1971 of the University of Delhi but had not been able to secure admission in any of the colleges so far; and
- (b) the children of the Central Government servants posted in Delhi or transferred to Delhi during the last three years, otherwise be eligible for admission to this new college.

The College would provisionally be housed on the first floor of the new multi-storey Physics-Chemistry Block in the University Campus. Further details about the new building will be sent to the UGC in due course. The first 18 months of the M.B.B.S. course involve studies in Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry. Immediate steps have to be taken to get the requisite laboratories equipped appropriately and recruit necessary staff

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both teaching, ancillary and non-academic. The details of the staff proposed to be appointed are indicated in the statement attached (Annexure I & II). The total requirement for the year 1971-72 amounting to Rs.18.68 lakhs is as under

Furniture and fittings:	Rs.1.00 lakh
Equipment of Anatomical Physiological and Bio-Chemistry Laboratories including dissection Hall.	Rs.10.00 "
Other charges, e.g. Stationery, Advertisements, postage and Telegraphs, Telephones, etc.	Rs.1.00 "
Library books, journals etc.	Rs.1.00 "
Total:	<hr/> Rs.13.00 "
Recurring	Rs. 5.68 "
Non-Recurring	Rs.13.00 "
Total	<hr/> Rs.18.68 "

The Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Planning had communicated to the Commission in August, 1971 that they had decided that a new medical college in the Union Territory of Delhi under the Delhi University may be started. The Medical College, it was stated, would be located at Shahdara where the Delhi Administration was putting up a new 500-bed hospital. In order to meet the requirements of the Medical Council of India, it had also been decided that another 200-beds would be added to the hospital thus bringing the total bed-strength of the hospital to 700 i.e. 7 beds for 1 student. The non-recurring expenditure of the college for a period of 5 years was estimated as Rs.190.88 lakhs and recurring expenditure on the college for the same period as Rs.95 lakhs. The estimated expenditure for the first year was estimated as Rs.37.50 lakhs as non-recurring and Rs.8 lakhs recurring. It was intimated that financial assistance to Delhi University for the purpose would be on same pattern as in the Medical Colleges of Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University. The Commission was also informed that the expenditure on the new medical college may be met from out of the provision

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for maintenance grants to Central Universities and if additional funds were required, the Ministry of Education may be approached at the time of revised estimates for 1971-72.

The Government of India, Ministry of Health were informed that it would not be possible for the Commission to meet expenditure on the setting up of the new medical college from the present allocations; and additional funds will have to be provided by the Government of India for the purpose. Prior to this, the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Planning had also written to the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University intimating their decision to set up a new medical college in Delhi with 100 seats. The university had also been requested to take immediate steps to recruit the teaching and other staff required for the new medical college and also to procure essential equipment.

The Ministry of Health and Family Planning had also informed the Ministry of Education that they had no funds for starting a medical college since undergraduate medical education was in the state sector and funds for the same would have to be provided by the UGC.

A meeting was held in the Ministry of Health & Family Planning on 8th September 1971 under the Chairmanship of the Health Secretary to consider the question of finding finances for the proposed Medical College which was attended by the Financial Advisers attached to the Ministries of Education and Health & Family Planning. Secretary, UGC, also attended the meeting.

The Health Secretary was of the view that necessary funds for the Medical College should be found by the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare. The representative of the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, however, pointed out that as the decision to establish the college was taken by the Ministry of Health & Family Planning, and since there was no provision in the plan of the Ministry of Education for the purpose, necessary funds should be provided by the Ministry of Health & Family Planning.

Secretary, UGC, pointed out that the University of Delhi had approached the Commission for assistance for meeting the expenditure on the College. In the absence of any assurance from the Government of India regarding the availability of additional funds to the UGC over and above the plan allocation, it may not be possible for the Commission to pay any grant to the University. The Commission, it was further pointed out, did not anticipate any savings in the current year's budget. In

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fact the Commission was approaching the Ministry of Education for additional grant. It was also pointed out that if the hospital proposed to be attached to the Medical College was to be run by the Delhi Administration, there may be administrative problems at a later stage. The Health Secretary agreed that this was a major important issue and should be discussed later.

After detailed discussion, it was agreed that the Planning Commission may look into the plans of both the Ministries and locate possible savings, otherwise it should agree to increase the Plan outlay of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare to provide for the additional funds to the UGC. It was further agreed that as the College has already come into existence the Government of India should give an assurance at this stage to the UGC that additional funds would be made available for the Medical College and that the UGC may write to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in this regard. The Ministry of Education have accordingly been addressed in this matter.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

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(1) Anatomy(including Histology)

Professor	-1	(Rs.1100-1600)	Rs. 24973/-
Reader	-1	(Rs. 700-1250)	Rs. 18263/-
Lecturers	-2	(Rs. 400- 950)	Rs. 25270/-
Demonstrators	-4	(Rs.300-25-350)	Rs.39816/-

(2) Physiology

Professor	-1	(Rs.1100-1600)	Rs.24973/-
Reader	-1	(Rs. 700-1250)	Rs.18263/-
Lecturers	-2	(Rs. 400- 950)	Rs.25270/-
Demonstrators	-4	(Rs.300-25-350)	Rs.39816/-

(3) Bio-Chemistry

Professor	-1	(Rs.1100-1600)	Rs.24973/-
Reader	-1	(Rs. 700-1250)	Rs.18263/-
Lecturer	-1	(Rs. 400- 950)	Rs.12635/-
Demonstrators	-2	(Rs.300-350)	Rs.19908/-

Total

Rs.292423/-

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

List of the non-academic staff for the new Medical College

Department of Anatomy(including Histology)

Technicians	3	(Rs.150-300)	Rs.13,398/-
Lab.Assistants	3	(Rs.110-180)	Rs.10,419/-
Lab.Attendants	3	(Rs. 80-110)	Rs. 7,599/-
Modeller-cum-Artist	1	(Rs.210-425)	Rs. 5,835/-
Store-keeper	1	(Rs.130-280)	Rs. 3,788/-
Stenographer	1	(Rs.210-425)	Rs. 5,835/-

Department of Physiology

Technicians	3	(Rs.150-300)	Rs.13,398/-
Lab.Assistants	3	(Rs.110-180)	Rs.10,419/-
Lab.Attendants	3	(Rs. 80-110)	Rs. 7,599/-
Storekeeper	1	(Rs.130-280)	Rs. 3,788/-
Stenographer	1	(Rs.210-425)	Rs. 5,835/-

Department of Bio-Chemistry

Technicians	2	(Rs.150-300)	Rs.8,932/-
Lab.Assistants	2	(Rs.110-180)	Rs.6,946/-
Lab.Attendants	2	(Rs. 80-110)	Rs.5,066/-
Store-keeper	1	(Rs.130-280)	Rs.3,788/-
Stenographer	1	(Rs.210-425)	Rs.5,835/-

Office Staff

Administrative Officer (with experience of medical instruction and care)	1	(Rs.400-950)	Rs. 9,035/-
Superintendent	1	(Rs.325-575)	Rs. 7,648/-
Steno-typist	1	(Rs.130-280)	Rs. 3,788/-
Assistants	4	(Rs.130-280)	Rs.15,152/-
Clerk-Typist	2	(Rs.110-180)	Rs. 6,946/-
Store-keeper	1	(Rs.130-280)	Rs. 3,788/-
Despatch Clerk	1	(Rs.110-180)	Rs. 3,473/-
Peons(including one peon with a cycle for distri- bution of Dak)	1	(Rs. 70-85)	Rs. 4,786/-
Sweeper	1	(Rs. 70-85)	Rs. 2,393/-

Total: Rs.75,489/-

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 16(iii) : To consider a proposal from the University of Delhi for the creation of a post of Reader in the Hindi Department.

The Academic Council and the Executive Council of the University of Delhi at their meetings held on 18th February and 26th February 1971 respectively have accepted the proposal of the department of Hindi for the creation of the post of a reader in the department. The University has approached the Commission to sanction the post outside the Fourth Plan allocation of the University.

The need for an additional readership in the department of Hindi arises from the restructuring of courses at the postgraduate level with a view to establishing a link between the prescribed courses and the actual needs in respect of reading material in various disciplines. It is proposed of translation to the MA (Hindi) students. The creation of the post would also enable the department to handle the entire work connected with the production and publication of requisite textbooks and other reading materials in connection with the introduction of Hindi as a medium of instruction and examinations, being considered by the University.

It may be mentioned in this connection that during the Fourth Plan period, the Commission has sanctioned an additional professorship to the department of Hindi on the recommendation of the Fourth Plan visiting committee. The post has been included by the University in 70 p.c. allocation. The final proposals of the University within the total Fourth Plan allocation (enhanced) are awaited.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 16(iv) : To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for the construction of hostels for non-academic staff of the affiliated colleges.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July 1971 considered the proposal of the Delhi University for the construction of hostels for non-academic staff of the colleges affiliated to it. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (annexure). It was agreed that this may be discussed with the University in the first instance.

The matter was discussed with the Dean of Colleges, Delhi University who was of the view that there was an immediate need for construction of hostels for non-academic staff of the colleges as in the case of Delhi University. The present financial position of these colleges was such that they would not be able to contribute 50 p.c. of the cost towards construction of staff quarters for the non-academic staff. The Commission had accepted some proposals of the Delhi University for construction of staff quarters for class III and class IV employees and it was imperative to provide similar facilities to the non-academic staff of the colleges also. The Dean of colleges also expressed the view that the Commission may consider raising the percentage of its contribution towards construction of such staff quarters between 60 p.c. to 30 p.c.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July 1971 vide item No. 56.

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd December 1970 considered the question of assistance to colleges for construction of teachers hostel and, agreed to assist colleges for the construction of teachers' hostels, on a sharing basis of 80 (UGC):20 (Colleges). It was agreed that the assistance would be outside the financial ceiling of Rs. three lakhs approved for colleges for the current plan period.

It was desired that proposals may be invited and placed before a Committee. It was noted that the scheme would also be applicable to colleges affiliated to the Delhi University. This decision was reviewed by the Commission at its meeting held on 5th May 1971 and it was decided that:

(a) The ceiling for UGC assistance available to a college for construction of teachers hostel on the approved sharing basis of 80 (UGC):20 (College) would be limited to Rs. three lakhs.

(b) A College if it so desires may provide for an area per unit of accommodation upto 50 per cent above the norm of 720 sq.ft. as provided in the schemes already in operation.

(c) Colleges with atleast 10 years standing would be eligible for assistance under the scheme; and ordinarily the strength of the teaching staff should not be less than forty. It was further agreed that the suggestions that 20 per cent of the college contribution in the case of Colleges affiliated to Delhi University may be met by approved withdrawals from the provident fund account or endowment fund, the question may be discussed with the Delhi University in the first instance.

Delhi University has now sent a proposal for the construction of a hostel for class IV employees with common bath rooms, lavatories etc. in one of the

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affiliated colleges of University. The University has recommended that as there is a dire need to provide residential accommodation for all categories of employees, Commission may consider a scheme for hostels for non-teaching staff along the lines of teachers hostels. It may be added that the affiliated colleges of the Delhi University can receive assistance on 50:50 basis for construction of staff quarters for non-academic staff including Class IV.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 17 : To consider the proposal of the Lady Shri Ram College for women (University of Delhi) for the construction of additional hostel.

The University of Delhi has forwarded a proposal from Lady Shri Ram College, Delhi for additions and alterations to the hostel block and construction of warden's house at an estimated cost of Rs. 7 lakh. The College proposes to construct 72 single seated rooms in the new block of the hostel (36 rooms on the ground floor and 36 on the first floor). The College also proposes to add 10 additional rooms on the first floor of the existing hostel. In addition, the College also proposes to construct a warden's house. Extensions to the existing kitchen, dining room and common room are also proposed to be provided to make available facilities for the additional students. The College has at present 102 rooms available for students in the existing hostel. With the addition of 82 rooms, the total number of rooms available would be 184. In the existing 102 rooms, the College at present accommodates 160 students. With the provision of the additional rooms, accommodation will be available for 242 students. Provision has also been kept for one more storey over the new extension, which would accommodate 36 more students i.e. in all 278 students. Since it is not possible and desirable to extend the kitchen dining and common rooms every time, the College has made provision for facilities for 278 students. The living area per student for a room for the proposed additional accommodation in the hostel is 87.06 sq.ft., which is covered by the norms laid down by the UGC. The total built up area admissible according to the norms laid down by the UGC for a single seated room for 82 students is 18,450 sq.ft. as against 19,341.50 sq.ft. proposed to be provided by the College. The reasons for additional area is the provision for a larger dining hall and kitchen, so as to provide facilities for 278 students.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration. If the proposal is accepted, the Commission's assistance will be 75(UGC):25(College) basis.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 19 : To consider proposals from the Annamalai University for additional grants during the Fourth Plan period towards completion of (i) Guest House and Staff quarters and (ii) Additional Research Laboratory, at the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology.

The Annamalai University has requested the University Grants Commission for additional provisions to be made in the Fourth Plan to enable it to complete (i) Guest House and Staff Quarters and (ii) Additional Research Laboratory etc., for the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology. The position in respect of the above mentioned projects is as under:

Project (i) : Guest House and Staff Quarters:

The Commission during April 1965 accepted a proposal of the Annamalai University for construction of a Guest House and Staff Quarters for the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University, at a cost not exceeding Rs. two lakhs. While conveying acceptance of the Plan and estimates of the Project at Rs. 2,22,167/- during September 1966, the Annamalai University was requested to effect utmost economy in the construction so as to keep the cost within Rs. two lakhs, to be accounted for against the allocations of grants to be made to the Centre during the Fourth Plan period. During the Fourth Plan, a non-recurring grant of Rs. three lakhs was provided towards completion of buildings of the Centre. After adjustment of Rs. 2,04,099/- for hostel building a project continuing from the Third Plan against IV Plan allocation of Rs. three lakhs. A balance amount of about Rs. 95,000/- out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. three lakhs was left with the university towards completion of Guest House and staff quarters during the Fourth Plan period.

The Annamalai University has now informed the Commission that the Project would be completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,30,000/-. Added to this, the University has further proposed

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to incur an additional expenditure of Rs. 20,000/- for approach roads and fencing the Quarters and Rs. 25,000/- towards purchase of furniture required for the foreign scientists in the Guest House.

The Centre has been receiving assistance from UK under the programme of British Assistance. A number of British Scientists have been visiting the Centre. The Guest House has, according to the University, therefore, to be furnished to suit the needs of Indian and foreign scientists visiting the centre.

Thus the completion cost of the project including furniture would be Rs. 2,75,000/- (Rs. 2,30,000+Rs. 20,000/- + Rs. 25,000/-) against the balance amount of about Rs. 95,000/- available with the university from the Fourth Plan allocation of Rs. three lakhs. Thus an additional non-recurring provision of about Rs. 1,80,000/- is required to be provided during the Fourth Plan for completion of Guest House and staff quarters including furniture etc. for the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University.

Project II: Additional Research Laboratory

The Commission during the Fourth Plan period approved a proposal of the Annamalai University for construction of additional Research Laboratory, water circulation arrangements etc., at a total cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs. The University has now informed that the project would be completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,33,500 as against the plan and estimates accepted by the Commission for Rs. 2,24,700. Added to this, the University has proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs. 52,300 on the purchase of furniture for the Research Laboratory which though in excess of permissible amount (20% of Civil cost) as per norms fixed by the Commission is necessary to meet the actual requirements of Seminar room museum, library and oceanographic laboratory.

Thus, the total estimated cost on completion of the project would come to approximately Rs. 2,86,000

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(Rs. 2,33,500 + Rs. 52,300) as against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 2,25,000 during the Fourth Plan period. The University has requested Commission for additional non-recurring provision of Rs. 61,000 (Rs. 2,86,000 - Rs. 2,25,000) towards completion of Project II at the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University, during the Fourth Plan period.

The over-all additional funds required for the Centre for Projects I and II are :

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Project I	Rs. 1.80 lakhs
Project II	Rs. 0.61 "
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Total :	Rs. 2.41 lakhs
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The Commission in its meeting held on 4th August 1971, agreed to provide Rs. one lakh to the Annamalai University for providing additional laboratory facilities, at the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Karaikal. This comes

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the following items :

1. Providing 3" dia C.I. Pipes water mains from the well to the laboratories at Porto Novo, since the existing one is already corroded and likely to be worn out in the near future.	Rs. 32,000
2. Pump-room with pipe connection for salt water.	Rs. 10,700
3. Providing petrogen gas plant including pipe connections to the laboratories.	Rs. 9,000
4. Construction of sewage farm at Porto-Novo.	Rs. 30,500
5. Providing vacuum pipe connection to the Aquarium and the laboratories.	Rs. 8,500
6. Gas vacuum room (pump-room)	Rs. 6,000
Total:	<hr/> Rs. 97,600

or say Rs. 1,00,000.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 20 : To consider the proposal from the Rajasthan University for assistance for strengthening of the School of Law.

In January 1971, the University of Rajasthan sent a proposal for assistance towards the creation of additional posts of one professor, one reader and two lecturers and a grant of Rs. 50,000/- for the purchase of books and journals for the law school of the University. This proposal was in addition to the facilities already approved by the Commission during the Fourth Plan period on the recommendation of the Fourth Plan visiting committee, viz., one readership, Rs. 22,450/- for books and Rs. 5,000/- for equipment.

The University has now sent a proposal for a grant of Rs. 7,00,000/- for the construction of a separate building for the school of law. Thus the following facilities are required by the University of Rajasthan for strengthening its school of law:-

a) Recurring:

one professor, one reader and two lecturers.

b) Non-recurring:

- i) Building - Rs. 7,00,000/-
- ii) Books & Journals - Rs. 20,000/- (i.e. Rs. 50,000/- - Rs. 30,000/- already sanctioned by the Commission for the purchase of books and journals).

The Law School of the University offers teaching at the undergraduate level for both professional and academic courses, besides the LL.M. course and diploma courses in Legislative Drafting, Criminology and Labour Law. The total enrolment in the school is 976; undergraduate - 931, LL.M.- 15 and Diploma courses 30. The staff

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consists of one professor, three readers, fifteen lecturers and nine part-time lecturers.

The University has sought assistance outside the Fourth Plan allocation.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H.1)/JS(H).

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Date: 6th October, 1971.

Item No.21: To consider further a proposal from the Sri Venkateswara University for the creation of a post of Professor in Library Science.

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The Sri Venkateswara University sent a proposal to start a department of library science and to offer a degree/diploma in library science from the academic year 1971-72. It requested the Commission for assistance towards the post of a professor of library science. No other staff is proposed to be appointed for conducting the course, as the teaching work will be done with the help of the professor and part-time staff drawn from the University Library. The expenditure on books etc. will be met from the Fourth Plan allocation of the University for the purchase of books and journals or from the funds of the University.

The University has at present a University College with 21 postgraduate departments, an Engineering College and a Postgraduate Centre at Anantapur. It has 27 affiliated colleges. In addition, there are 39 Junior Colleges in the university area.

The estimated expenditure on the post of professor of Library Science for the period ending 1973-74 is Rs.40,200/-. The university is willing to meet the expenditure from the savings under the provision of Rs.9,68,000 approved in the Fourth Plan for salaries of staff.

The Commission considered the matter at its meeting held on 22nd July, 1971 but regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Sri Venkateswara University for the creation of a post of professor in library science (Resolution No.62 (ii) dated 22nd July, 1971).

The University has again requested the Commission to reconsider the matter. Representations have been received by the University from public and other organisations that qualified librarians should be appointed urgently for providing efficient service to readers in school libraries, college libraries and other libraries. The letter received from the University is attached (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(H-I)/J.S(H)

Copy of letter No.20302-EE1/71 dated 10.8.71 from the Registrar, Sri Venkateswara University to the Secretary University Grants Commission.

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With reference to your letter cited, I am to request you kindly to reconsider the proposal in the light of the following facts:

The University was established in the year 1954 and it has now 37 affiliated colleges including 2 Training Colleges; 2 Medical Colleges; One Engineering; and 5 Oriental Colleges. 39 Junior Colleges have also been opened by the Government so far in the University area. Sri Venkateswara University covers a geographical area of 36,336 sq.miles with a population of 89,66,537(1961 census). There are more than 600 Secondary Schools and several Public Libraries which includes Govt.Libraries, District Central Libraries, Branch Librarties, and Libraries under Private management(aided by Government) in this area. A large number of these Libraries are manned by untrained Librarians. Representations have been received from Public and other organisations that qualified Librarians should be appointed urgently for providing efficient service to readers in School Libraries, College Libraries and other Libraries. As a large number of libraries are not run by trained Librarians, service rendered to students and teachers in these institutions is not found to be quite satisfactory and as such it may be pointed out that the books, periodicals etc. purchased from the huge sums of money sanctioned by the University Grants Commission are not being used properly. For providing efficient service, it is very necessary that trained Librarians should be appointed in these Libraries as early as possible.

In this connection, I am to state that the University with the generous assistance of the University Grants Commission was able to establish a Library in our University at a cost of about Rs.10 lakhs (including Furniture fittings etc.). The total area covered in this Library is 44,627 sq.ft. which includes, 12,558 sq.ft. for stack room; 4,300 sq.ft. for reading room and about 2,420 sq.ft for work space. This is a well established Library providing facilities for 21 Postgraduate Departments at S.V.U. College, Tirupati and also for the Undergraduate and Postgraduate Departments of Engineering College, Tirupati. The University Library is now having more than 1.20 lakhs books purchased out of U.G.C.'s generous grants. To take advantage of the facilities available in our well established University Library, we have submitted proposals to establish a new department of "Library Science" in the University College and to start courses in Library Science(B.L.Sc.Course).

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There is no need to construct a separate building, as there is adequate space in the University Library for conducting the courses. There is also no need to provide additional funds to equip this department with furniture and books. There is need only to appoint a Professor who shall be the Head of this department. There is no leadership to guide the Librarians of affiliated colleges etc. of this area, when compared to other Universities in this state viz. Osmania and Andhra Universities. Even the trained Librarians in many of the affiliated colleges etc. in this area are not in a position to introduce modern library techniques in their libraries. The Professor of the Department of Libraries will guide them in this regard. He will also guide the Librarians in regard to selection of books, interlibrary loans, classification and cataloguing of books etc. since there is no body at present to guide them in these technical matters.

Royalaseema is a backward area in Andhra Pradesh. Facilities for Training of Librarians are not available in this area as in the Andhra and Osmania University areas. I am also to add that the course in Library Science leading to B.L. Sc. is the least that this University can undertake and for this an experienced and suitably qualified Teacher is required. The University since its inception has not been able to progress in this direction and after considering all the aspects, the University has felt that the post of Professor of Library Science should be created.

I am further to add that in your letter No. F.2-23/68(H-1) dated 14.5.1971 you have asked us the details of specific heads against which the expenditure for this post will be adjusted and we have stated that the expenditure of Rs.40,200 for the period ending 31.3.1974 on the post may be met from the savings under Provision of Rs.9.68 lakhs approved in IV Plan allocation.

In these circumstances, I am to request you to reconsider our proposal sympathetically and communicate early orders for appointment of a Professor of Library Science.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 22 : To consider a letter from the Kerala University inviting the views of the Commission regarding the long term lease of the building for the departments of Politics and Psychology constructed with the financial assistance provided by the University Grants Commission.

During the second plan period, the University Grants Commission provided assistance to the University of Kerala for the construction of a building for the Departments of Politics and Psychology in the University College, Trivandrum at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,358/-, the share of the Commission being limited to Rs. 40,239/-. The University College, Trivandrum is a Government College, providing instruction upto the postgraduate level.

Since the University Departments of Politics and Psychology have been shifted to the university campus at Kariavattom, the space occupied by the Departments of Politics and Psychology is no longer of any use to the University departments. The State Government has sought the views of the university on the possibility of giving the building on long term basis to the university college.

If the transfer of the building to the University College is treated as a disposal of property by the University to Government, we could ask the University to obtain compensation from Government and refund the UGC grant. Alternatively we may either treat it as a grant paid by the Commission to the University College, Trivandrum within the framework of Rs. three lakhs scheme of development of colleges or allow the university to permit the utilisation of the building by the College. It may be mentioned in this connection that the University College, Trivandrum is in need of additional space.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H)/JS(R).

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 23 : To consider a proposal from the Andhra University for further assistance for providing additional accommodation in the Department of Chemistry to meet the requirements of increased admissions.

The Commission at its meeting held on May 5, 1971 (Item No. 71) accepted the recommendations of the committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Andhra University for increasing its admissions to the postgraduate courses in science subjects and inter-alia approved the following grants for the Chemistry department.

Additions/ Alterations & furniture for Laboratory	Equipment and apparatus	Books	Staff
Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,25,000	Rs. 25,000	One Reader & One Lecturer

The Commission agreed to provide non-recurring grants on 100 p.c. basis and recurring grants for appointment of staff on sharing basis between the UGC, and the University/State Government on a 50:50 basis for a period of five years outside the fourth plan allocation.

The Andhra University has now informed that in the original proposal, it was indicated that additional space to the extent of 11,250 sq.ft. for constructing additional laboratories, balance or preparation rooms, lecture halls etc. and a sum of Rs. 4.5 lakhs would be required for the department of Chemistry for effective implementation of the increased admissions. As against their requirements of the Commission sanctioned Rs. one lakh only for additions, alterations and furniture which is quite inadequate.

The Head of the Department of Chemistry had discussed the problem of accommodation with his colleagues and they are of the view that unless additional space to the extent of at least 7650 sq.ft. is provided to the Chemistry department, it would not be possible to increase the admissions and conduct the classes. The

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University has requested for an additional grant of Rs. 2.40 lakhs for providing minimum additional space to the extent of 7650 sq.ft. to the department of Chemistry so that increasing the number of admissions into postgraduate from 45 to 60 this year and ultimately 60 to 72 or even 75 could be finalised.

A copy of the letter received from the University is enclosed (annexure).

The observations of the committee regarding Chemistry department are reproduced below:-

"The Department of Chemistry has a sanctioned intake of 36 and 12 students respectively in the two departments at Waltair and Guntur. The admissions during the past year was 45 and 14 respectively in the two departments. These 45 students are divided into three batches for purposes of practical work and conduct practicals over a period of six weeks each continuously in each of the branches of Organic Physical and Inorganic Chemistry in the previous M.Sc. classes. The department offers, at present, five years of specialisation in the final year. The organic, Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry attract larger number of students while the Physical and Nuclear Chemistry provides for smaller numbers. The sixth elective proposed to be offered is Food and Drugs Chemistry. The Committee had considerable discussions on the present mode of organisation of the lectures and the practicals and the consequent result of under-utilisation of the laboratory facilities. In fact, the laboratories furniture and the organisation is outmoded and calls for a serious reorganisation and remodelling. The present facilities are adequate for an intake of 48 students and this could be achieved by a proper organisation of the laboratories and also the timetable to make use of the various laboratories during the forenoon hours also. Chemistry is one of the most popular subjects at the M.Sc. level and the University, has, therefore, proposed that the number should be doubled. The Commission has earlier approved the doubling of year. This would provide for a few admissions and may relieve some pressure on the Department of Chemistry. The Department is also spread out in four different sections in close proximity. The laboratories should be put to use for longer hours. The present level of admissions of 45 in the department could be increased in the first phase to 60 and ultimately to 72 or even 75 if required."

the M.Sc.
Biochemistry
classes from
1971 academic

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Copy of the letter No. UL/269/70 dated the 11th August 1971 from the Registrar, Andhra University to the Secretary, UGC., New Delhi.

I am to state that in accordance with the recommendations, made by the Expert Committee and as approved by the University Grants Commission, the University has to increase the number of admissions into PG Courses in Physics and Chemistry from the year 1971-72. In Chemistry, the number of admissions will have to be increased from 45 to 60 this year, and ultimately the number will be increased from 60 to 72 or even 75 if required.

In this connection, I may point out that under non-recurring grant a sum of Rs. one lakh was provided by the Commission to the Chemistry Department for additions, alterations and furniture to Laboratories, which is quite inadequate. Professor L. Ramachandra Rao, Head of the Department of Chemistry, in his proposal dated 29.4.1971, personally handed over to the experts of the Visiting Committee during their visit to the University, has given a detailed account of the requirements, under equipment, additional space, staff etc., which are essential, so that the increased admissions could be taken up on satisfactory lines. In the above proposal, it was indicated that additional space to the extent of 11,250 sq.ft., for constructing additional laboratories, balance or preparation rooms, lecture halls, etc., and a sum of Rs. 4.5 lakhs would be required for effective implementation of the increased admissions. But as against the demand of Rs. 4.5 lakhs for additional space for Chemistry Department, the Commission has sanctioned Rs. one lakh only for additions etc., which is quite inadequate.

The Head of the Department of Chemistry had also discussed the problem of accommodation with his colleagues in the Department, and they are of the view, that unless additional space to the extent of atleast 7,650 sq.ft., is provided to the Department, it would not be possible to increase the admissions and conduct the classes. A copy of the letter dated 15.7.1971 of the Head of the Department of Chemistry is also enclosed herewith (Appendix).

I am, therefore, by direction of the Vice-Chancellor, to request you to kindly place the matter before the Commission for reconsideration and to sanction a grant of Rs. 2.40 lakhs for providing minimum additional space to the extent of 7650 sq.ft., to the Department of Chemistry.

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APPENDIX

Copy of the letter No. 14/C/L/71 from the
Head of the Chemistry Department, JVD College
of Science & Tech., IU., Waltair.

Subject:- Doubling of student admissions into M.Sc. Chemistry.

In my first proposal I have requested for an area of 11,250 sq.ft. The UJC in their report did not mention anything about granting of aid for extra accommodation. However, they recommended the increase of admissions from 45 to 60 in the first phase and up to 72 in the second phase. They are of opinion that the laboratories will permit this large intake.

I have had discussions with my colleagues and we are of the opinion that it is not possible to increase the admissions without extra accommodation. It has been estimated that atleast an area of 7650 sq.ft. is required. Without this extra accommodation, it is not possible to satisfactorily engage the students in practical classes. I, therefore, request you to be so good as to reiterate our proposals with UJC and secure the necessary grants. At the rate of Rs. 30/- per sq.ft. will amount to Rs. 2,39,500/-.

Confidential

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 24 : To consider the proposal of the Burdwan University for financial assistance for the construction of a Gymnasium.

The Commission at its meeting held on 7th October 1970 (vide item No. 37) accepted the recommendations of the committee to examine the proposals of Universities and colleges for the construction of gymnasia, and agreed to assist 12 Universities and 31 colleges on a sharing basis as under:-

<u>Project</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>UGC contribution</u>
<u>Gymnasium</u>		
i) For a University (120'x90')	2.5 lakhs	75 p.c.
ii) For a college with enrolment of 1500 or more (100'x60')	1.5 "	75 p.c.
iii) For a smaller college	0.75 "	75 p.c.

After the above decision was taken, the Burdwan University sent a proposal for the construction of a gymnasium, with a preliminary estimate of Rs. 3,09,000/- (including services) certified by the Chief Engineer, Construction Board, IWD., West Bengal. The total covered area of 8000 sq.ft. includes the main Gymnasium hall with a lobby (5700 sq.ft.) and space for athletics & body building.

The University has emphasised the need and urgency for providing a gymnasium, and stated as follows:-

"In this connection, I am to invited a reference to your letter No. F. 1-94/69(CD) dated the 13th February 1970, conveying a decision to the effect that the Commission would grant financial assistance to the

p.t.o.

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universities/colleges for 3 projects viz. **Gymnasium**, sports Pavilion and Swimming Pool in order of priority. Accordingly, in consultation with the Students' representatives, the first scheme, viz. construction of Gymnasium, was finalised on receipt of necessary plan and estimate from the Chief Engineer, construction Board. The Plan and estimates were duly submitted to the UGC with expectation that at least one scheme towards the students' welfare viz. 'Gymnasium' would mature during the current year. If it be now announced that none of the schemes towards the welfare/amenities of the students has been accepted, it will obviously be difficult to reconcile the position with students.

I would, therefore, request you to kindly reconsider the matter and move the Commission for acceptance of the proposal at an early date."

It is for the Commission's consideration if the proposal of the Burdwan University for the provision of a gymnasium at an estimated cost of Rs.3,09,000/- may be accepted, and the Commission's contribution for the project limited to Rs.1,87,500/-(i.e. 75 p.c. of the financial ceiling of Rs.2,50,000/- earlier approved by the Commission for gymnasium in a University).

AS(AI)/Addl. Secy.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 25 : To consider the proposal of Shivaji University for the establishment of Health centres.

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th August 1970, generally accepted the recommendations made by a committee appointed to formulate a scheme regarding health centres. The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure I).

The Commission further considered the matter at its meeting held on 7th April 1971 and desired that assistance may be provided to the Universities and selected colleges (two colleges per university in the first phase) for the establishment & development of the health centres in the light of the recommendations made by the UGC Committee. The Commission further desired that in the first phase the provision of an emergency ward in the University Health Centre may be deferred. The Commission agreed that assistance for non-recurring expenditure (building and equipment) may be provided on a sharing basis of 75(UGC): 25 (University/College). As regards recurring expenditure the Commission agreed to make an annual contribution (to be determined after examination of the proposals received), for the current financial period at the end of which the responsibility for maintaining health centres would be taken over by the university/college concerned.

The above decisions of the Commission were communicated to the universities and proposals invited. A copy of the letter sent to the universities in this regard is attached (Annexure II).

The Vice-Chancellor, Shivaji University has referred to the Commission's decision to assist two colleges of the University under the scheme and stated as under:-

"When earlier the matter was considered by the university authorities, it was decided to request the UGC that Health Centres should be given to the five District units (including the District in which the university is located) comprising the university area. The number of colleges in each District is now fairly large. It would, therefore, be proper to have one health centre for each District. The Syndicate of the university has, therefore, asked me to approach the Commission for giving

r.t.o.

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at least four Centres in all so that the needs of the colleges in the five Districts may be properly served."

It is for the Commission's consideration if the proposal of the Shivaji University for establishment of four health centres in colleges (in addition to the main health centre of the university) may be accepted, in principle, on the usual conditions and the requisite information obtained from the university. Only four universities have so far sought the Commission's assistance under the programme.

AS(AI)/Ad. Secy.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON

Establishment of Health Centre in Colleges

The University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee with the following composition to formulate a Scheme for the establishment of Health Centres in selected colleges,

1. Dr. P N Wahi,
Director-General
Indian Council of Medical Research,
NEW DELHI.
2. Dr. T R Tiwari,
Director,
National Institute of Health Admn.
and Education,
NEW DELHI.
3. Dr. L P Agarwal,
Professor of Ophthalmology,
All India Institute of Medical Science
NEW DELHI.
4. Sri Shanti Narayan
Principal,
Hansraj College,
DELHI 7.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION.

5. Sri R K Chhabra,
Joint Secretary,
U G C
6. Sri L R Mal
Education Officer
U G C

The Committee met on 16th November 1968 and 22nd April, 1970.

The Committee was informed that in the Second and Third Plan periods, the Commission had provided assistance to universities for the establishment of health centres. This assistance is being continued during fourth plan. Assistance was limited to Rs.50,000/- (both for building and equipment) for universities having enrolment of less than 5,000 and Rs.1,00,000/- (both for building and equipment) for universities with enrolment of 5,000 or more. These Health Centres were intended to provide facilities for routine check up and minor ailments. Some of the universities had provided a few beds either in the hospital or alongwith the

health centre for isolation. However, it had not been possible to provide required financial assistance for setting up basic health centres with other facilities mainly on account of inadequate financial resources with the UGC. The Committee also noted that the Commission had earlier appointed a Committee to formulate a scheme of health service for students and teachers in universities and colleges which was proposed to be implemented in Central Universities as a pilot project.

The Education Commission in its report had very clearly indicated that the welfare services provided to students in universities and colleges were very poor and needed urgent attention. The Committee also felt that at present enough attention was not being paid to the health of the students. Although arrangements existed for the periodical check up of the students, it was only a nominal affair and did not inspire confidence in the students. Health check up of the students in universities and colleges was as important as the curriculum itself. It was also necessary to have arrangements for proper follow-up as otherwise primary check up would be of no avail. The Health Centres could be started in places where facilities for clinical tests and hospitalisation could be guaranteed. However, the type and nature of the Health Centre to be provided in each area would vary according to the local conditions. It may not be necessary though still/preferable to provide hospitalisation facilities in the health centre in places which have hospitals.

Considering the problem of health check up of the students, it was felt that annual check up of every student may not be necessary. Every student should be checked at the time of admission and once in two years. However, those students in whose cases some deficiencies were observed, could be given repeat checks as and when necessary depending upon the nature of the case. The Committee felt that on an average, about 30 students could be given a thorough check up per day besides the usual routine work these centres would be doing.

The broad principles on which the Committee framed its recommendations are briefly set out below:-

1. The proposed health service while aiming to provide reasonable medical cover to the student community should have its primary focus on preventive and promotional aspects,
2. Towards this end the resources and facilities to be provided should be adequate and self contained for purposes of periodical physical check up, detection of physical defects and health hazards, domiciliary and clinic facilities for minor ailments for a smaller compact unit of the population, supported by consultant services, more highly specialised diagnostic services and suitable indoor accommodation, on a centralised basis, to serve the needs of a number of such units.
3. The facilities to be provided should be adequate to ensure:-
 - i) A physical check up all students in alternate years;
 - ii) Suitable follow-up action in all cases requiring treatment/correction;

- iii) Systematic immunization against communicable diseases;
- iv) Physical and laboratory investigation of food handlers in hostels and other class IV staff, twice a year;
- v) Dispensary and Domiciliary medical facilities;
- vi) A central referral centre with facilities for X-ray and laboratory investigation and specialist services of consultation in:-

Medicine

Surgey

Gynaecology

Orthopaedics

Ophthalmology

Dentistry

Otolaryngology

Clinical Psychology and psychiatry.

- vii) One suitably staffed and an equipped ward unit in a central location to serve the needs of all consultant units;
- viii) Liaison and working arrangements with a teaching or other good hospital in the area, for specialised diagnostic and treatment facilities when required.

In need of the above the following recommendations are made for the student Health service in affiliated colleges under University centres.

College Centres:

1. This level of the health centre shall be created for 2000 to 4,000 students for one or more affiliated colleges grouped together.
2. These college centres shall develop the working relationship with the main university centre and shall be considered as extensions to this Centre. For each university, there shall be one main university centre.
3. As far as possible and feasible, in each main university centre will also be located a casualty service with 12 to 20 bedded ward.
4. The university centre shall also develop relationship with some hospital either of medical college or divisional hospitals or district hospitals where special wards for the students and teachers could be created and, if necessary paid from the funds granted by the University Grants Commission. The question of funds may be further looked in to by the University Grants Commission.

- 4 -

<u>NAME OF EQUIPMENT/INSTRUMENT.</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Total Cost.</u>
<u>E N T</u>			
Head mirrors.	2 Nos.	Rs. 19/- each	Rs. 38/-
Angle poise lamp	1 Nos.	Rs. 100/- "	Rs. 100/-
Layer's tongue depressor	12 Nos.	Rs. 10/- "	Rs. 120/-
Laryngoscopic mirrors 20 mm	6 Nos.	Rs. 25/- "	Rs. 150/-
16 mm	6 Nos.	Rs. 25/- "	Rs. 150/-
Posterior Rhinoscopic Mirror			
10 mm	6 Nos.	Rs. 25/- "	Rs. 150/-
6 mm	6 Nos.	Rs. 25/- "	Rs. 150/-
Nasal speculum (set of 4)	6 Sets	Rs. 20/- "	Rs. 120/-
Gruber's ear speculum (set of 4)	6 Sets	Rs. 20/- "	Rs. 120/-
Seiffert's speculum (set of 4)	1 set	Rs. 100/- "	Rs. 100/-
Jobson Homer's probe	6 Nos.	Rs. 4/- "	Rs. 24/-
Small aural forceps	3 Nos.	Rs. 25/- "	Rs. 75/-
Tiley's nasal forceps	3 Nos.	Rs. 25/- "	Rs. 75/-
Total;			Rs. 1,372/- or Rs. 1,400/-

D E N T A L

Dental Examination Instrumentic
(Sets) Mirror, probe, tweezers, etc. 6 Sets Rs. 20/- Each Rs. 120/-

E Y E

Revolving drum	1 No.	Rs. 1,000/- "	Rs. 1,000/-
Pen Torches	4 Nos.	Rs. 50/- "	Rs. 200/-
Revolving stool	2 Nos.	Rs. 100/- "	Rs. 200/-
Colour tests (Ishihara)	1 No.	Rs. 250/- "	Rs. 250/-
Total;			Rs. 1650/-

C L I N I C A L P A T H O L O G Y L A B O R A T O R Y.U r i n e, f a e c a l a n d b l o o d e x a m i n a t i o n.

1. Haemoglobinometer (Sehi-Hellige)	1 No.	Rs. 150/- each	Rs. 150/-
2. Haemocytometer (complete with improved Neubauer's chamber)	1 No.	Rs. 250/- "	Rs. 250/-
3. Wintrobe's tubes with stand	4 Nos.	Rs. 5/- "	Rs. 20/-
4. Glass Slides (blue star)	1 gross	Rs. 10/- per grs.	Rs. 10/-
5. Microscope (unioocular with mechanical stage).	1 No.	Rs. 1300/- each	Rs. 1,300/-
6. Cover slips	4 pkts.	Rs. 6/- "	Rs. 24/-
7. Centrifuge machine (4 head)	1 No.	Rs. 400/- "	Rs. 400/-

8. Urinometer	2 Nos.	Rs.	5/- each	Rs.	10/-
9. Urine collection glasses.	6 Nos.	Rs.	2/- "	Rs.	12/-
10. Test tubes	1 gross	Rs.	2/- per doz.	Rs.	24/-
11. Test tube holders	4 Nos.	Rs.	1/- each	Rs.	4/-
12. Centrifuge tubes	12 Nos.	Rs.	1/- "	Rs.	12/-
13. Spirit lamp or gas burner	3 Nos.	Rs.	5/- "	Rs.	15/-
14. Watch glasses	6 Nos.	Rs.	1/- "	Rs.	6/-
15. Binocular Microscope	1 No.	Rs.	3000/- "	Rs.	3,000/-
Total				Rs.	5,242/-

GENERAL CLINIC.

1. Weight & Height Machine	1 No.	Rs.	2000/- each	Rs.	2,000/-
2. Tape measuring	3 Nos.	Rs.	3/- each	Rs.	9/-
3. Stethoscopes	2 Nos.	Rs.	50/- "	Rs.	100/-
4. B P Apparatus	1 No.	Rs.	200/- "	Rs.	200/-
5. Examination couches	2 Nos.	Rs.	150/- "	Rs.	300/-
6. Proctoscope	1 No.	Rs.	50/- "	Rs.	50/-
7. Gynae Instrument Set.	1 No.	Rs.	300/- "	Rs.	300/-
8. Tuning fork.	2 Nos.	Rs.	25/- "	Rs.	50/-
9. Knee Hammers	2 Nos.	Rs.	10/- "	Rs.	20/-
Total:				Rs.	3,029/-

APPENDIX-II

MAIN UNIVERSITY CENTRE

<u>Name of Instrument</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Total Cost.</u>
<u>E N T.</u>			
Head Mirror	4 Nos.	Rs. 19/- each	Rs. 76/-
Light (angle poise lamps)	2 Nos.	Rs. 100/- "	Rs. 200/-
<u>Throat:</u>			
Lave's tongue depressor	12 Nos.	Rs. 10/- "	Rs. 120/-
<u>INDIRECT:</u>			
Laryngoscopic mirror 20 mm	6 Nos.	Rs. 25/- "	Rs. 600/-
16 mm	6 Nos.		
Post Rhinoscopic mirror	6 Nos.		
10 mm	6 Nos.		
<u>NOSE:</u>			
Nasal Speculum (set of 4)	6 sets	Rs. 20/- "	Rs. 120/-
<u>Ear:</u>			
Gruber's Ear Speculum (Set of 4)	6 sets	Rs. 20/- "	Rs. 120/-
Siegler's speculum (Set of 4)	2 sets	Rs. 100/- "	Rs. 200/-
Diagnostic set.	1 set	Rs. 390/- "	Rs. 390/-
Jabson's horn's probe			
Small Aural forceps	6 Nos.	Rs. 25/- "	Rs. 150/-

Nasal forceps (Till-eyes)	6 Nos.	Rs. 25/- each	Rs. 150/-
Steriliser (small)	1 No.	Rs. 500/- "	Rs. 500/-
Audiometer (B E L)	1 No.	Rs. 4000/- "	Rs. 4000/-
Mirror Operation theatre Instruments.			Rs. 1000/-

E.E.S

Ophthalmic Table	1 No.	Rs. 600/- "	Rs. 600/-
Revolving Stools	4 Nos.	Rs. 100/- "	Rs. 400/-
Slip lamp	1 No.	Rs. 12000/- "	Rs. 12000/-
Revolving vision drum remote control	1 No.	Rs. 1000/- "	Rs. 1000/-
Trial set of lenses	1 No.	Rs. 2000/- "	Rs. 2000/-
Ophthalmoscope	1 No.	Rs. 800/- "	Rs. 800/-
Trial frames	2 Nos.	Rs. 50/- "	Rs. 100/-
Tonometer	1 No.	Rs. 600/- "	Rs. 600/-
Retinoscopes	2 Nos.	Rs. 75/- "	Rs. 150/-
pen Torches	4 Nos.	Rs. 50/- "	Rs. 200/-
Lister perimeter	1 No.	Rs. 1600/- "	Rs. 1600/-
Ishihara Colour test.	2 Nos.	Rs. 250/- "	Rs. 500/-

Rs. 20,000/-

DENTAL

Dental Chair (Indian)	1 No.	Rs. 3000/- "	Rs. 3000/-
Dental Unit (India) complete imported from 'rupee-payment' countries.	1 No.	Rs. 9000/- "	Rs. 9000/-
Dental examination instruments (mirror, probe, tweezer, etc)	6 sets.	Rs. 20/- "	Rs. 120/-
Dental Extraction (assorted Forceps).	2 D/N	Rs. 20/- "	Rs. 40/-
Dental scalars	2 "	Rs. 4/- "	Rs. 8/-
Dental excavators and filling instruments.	6 Nos.	Rs. 8/- "	Rs. 48/-
Some surgical instruments to be specified	12 Nos.	Rs. 9/- "	Rs. 108/-

Rs. 13,000/-

X-RAY

1. 200 M S Generator with
fluoroscopic attachment,
overhead tube, bucky bay
and potter-bucky diaphragm
and other necessary attachments. Rough estimate, Rs. 75,000/-
2. Equipment for Dark Rooms, Processing
Unit with thermostatically controlled
refrigeration. Cassettes & Hangers. Rs. 20,000/-
3. Accessories like viewing boxes etc. Rs. 5,000/-

Total, Approx. Rs. 1,00,000/-

4. Each college centre should provide for regular check up of all students
at the time of admission and once in alternate years.

5. These centres shall provide O P D medical care and dispensary service but have facility for pathology side room, emergency, domiciliary service, facilities for the check-up of vision, speech and hearing and dental check-up

6. The Centre shall carry out immunisation of the students under its care and impart health education within the college or colleges.

The college health centre shall also be responsible for check-up of class IV employees of the college and of the hostel messes.

These centres shall have the following staff:-

1. Medical Officer (Male or female depending upon the college).	1
2. Public health Nurse.	1
3. Compoundor-cum-Dresser	1
4. Laboratory Technician	1
5. Steno-typist. (preferably a medical-record keeper & also a typist).	1
6. Sweeper	1
7. Nursing Orderly	1

MAIN UNIVERSITY CENTRE.

The Main University Centre shall be responsible for all medical care in the university and shall also provide technical guidance to the college centres. It shall have O P D services, consultants' services, ambulance services besides dispensary services. The Centre shall also have liaison with other hospitals where special ward for students and teachers would be got created.

The consultants' services will be available in Radiology, Dentistry, Eye, ENT, Medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology, Orthopaedic and Pathology. These consultant should be honorary and may be paid nominal honorarium to meet their daily conveyance expenses.

The Centre shall require the following staff:-

a) permanent:-

1. Medical Officers (one male & one female)	2
2. Public Health Nurses	2
3. Laboratory Technicians	2
4. X-Ray Technician	1
5. House-keeping staff including sweepers and Nursing Orderly.	4
6. Driver for ambulance	1
7. Cleaner for ambulance	1
8. Compounder-cum Dressers	2
9. Stanographer (Senior)	1
10. Medical Record Technicians with knowledge of typing	2
11. Optometrist	1
12. Audiometric & speech technician	1
13. Dental Hygienist	1

b) Honorary consultants.

1. Dental	1
2. Eye	1
3. E N T	1
4. Medicine	1
5. Surgery	1
6. Orthopaedic	1
7. Gynaecology and Obstetrics	1
8. Pathology	1
9. Radiology	1

As already stated, it will be preferable to have 12 to 20 bedded emergency hospital attached to the main University Centre as and when resources permit and these may be introduced gradually if not all at once.

The additional staff requirements for emergency ward shall be;

1. Sister	1
2. Staff Nurses (including theatre work and O P D)	5 to 9
3. Nursing Orderlies	4
4. Sweepers	4
5. Operation Room Assistant	1
6. Anaesthetist	1

The requirements of equipment/instruments of the college centre are given in Appendix 1 and that of the University Centre in Appendix-11. To the University Centre, a further provision of Rs.50,000/- be made if emergency wards is to be created for operation table, plaster table, operation lights, air-conditioners and operating and anaesthesia instruments.

A plan of work is attached as Appendix-III.

A plan of the proposed buildings is attached as Appendix IV.

APPENDIX - III

PLAN FOR UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE

		UNIVERSITY CENTRE	CONSULTANCY,
CASUALTY AND EMERGENCY SERVICES,	:	ALL MEDICAL CARE	RADIOLOGY,
		AMBULANCE SERVICE	DENTAL, EYE
12 BEDDED EMERGENCY WARD.	:	LIASON WITH BASE	& ENT
		HOSPITALS	
	:	GUIDANCE TO COLLEGE	
	:	CENTRES	
	:	CONSULTANCY	
STUDENTS & TEACHERS WARD ATTACHED TO BASE HOSPITALS			
I	:		
I	:		
G	:	COLLEGE	G
C	:	C CENTRE	C

EACH FOR 2,000 TO 4,000 STUDENTS.

- REGULAR CHECK UP OF ALL NEW ENTRANTS.
- CHECK UP OF ALL STUDENTS ONCE IN TWO YEARS.
- CHECK UP OF ALL SUSPECTS EVERY 3 TO 6 MONTHS.
- CHECK UP OF ALL SERVANTS IN THE MESS AND IN THE COLLEGE EVERY 6 MONTHS.
- OPD MEDICAL CARE DISPENSARY SERVICE
- IMMUNISATION PROGRAMMES
- SIDE ROOM LABORATORY SERVICE
- HEALTH EDUCATION
- DENTAL CHECK UP
- SPEECH & HEARING CHECK UP.

Annexure II to
item No. 25

Copy of letter No. 13-1/70(SA,III) from the
UGC to the Universities.

In view of the value and importance of the programme of health services for students in universities and colleges, the University Grants Commission invited proposals vide its letter N o. F. 13-1/70(SA,I) dated 5th October 1970 (copy enclosed)* for the establishment of health centres in colleges. As intimated, the commission had accepted the recommendations made by the committee appointed to formulate a scheme for the establishment of health centres. Two copies of the report of the committee are enclosed.

The matter has been further considered and reviewed by the Commission and it has been decided that assistance may be provided to the universities for the establishment/development of health centres, in the light of the recommendations made by the UGC committee referred to above. The Commission has further desired that, in the first phase, the provision of an emergency ward in the university health centres may be deferred.

The Commission has decided that assistance for non-recurring expenditure on health centres (building and equipment) would be on a sharing basis of 75(UGC): 25(University). As regards the recurring expenditure, the Commission has agreed to make an annual contribution (the amount to be determined by the Commission after examination of the proposals received from the universities/colleges) for the current plan period, at the end of which, the responsibility for maintaining the health centres has to be taken over by the university concerned.

In view of the above, you are requested to send a detailed proposal of your university for the Commission's consideration. The proposals earlier sent to the Commission in this regard (which are returned herewith*) may, if necessary, be reviewed, keeping in view the Commission's decision referred to above and the recommendations of the committee on health centres. An assurance is also required to the effect that the financial responsibility for the maintenance of the health centres will be taken over by the university after the Commission's assistance ceases at the end of the Fourth Plan period.

*Not enclosed.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 6th Octobrr 1971.

Item No. 23 : To consider further the proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for setting up of a Unit in Bio-Physics during the Fourth Plan period.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, sent in December 1970 a proposal relating to the requirements to set up a unit to support Professor G.N. Ramachandran's research programmes in Biophysics. The proposal involved a grant of Rs. 10,000/- for books and journals and a grant of Rs. 10,000/- for working expenses and appointment of the following additional staff:

i)	One Professor	Rs. 1100-1600 p.m.
ii)	One Asst. Professor	Rs. 700-1250 p.m.
iii)	Four senior Research Fellows	Rs. 700-1250 p.m.
iv)	Four supporting staff	Rs. 24,000/- p.m.

The proposal was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on February 3, 1971 (vide item No. 84(ii)) and the Commission desired that the requirements for the unit in Biophysics may be discussed further with the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, taking into account the facilities available in the Centre of Advanced Study in Biochemistry and the fourth plan allocations of the institute. On the basis of discussions with the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Institute has agreed to provide the following staff within the fourth plan allocation:

One Asst. Professor
One Technical Assistant
One Secretary
Four Senior Research Fellows (Rs. 800-1200 p.m.)
Eight Research students (scholarship - Rs. 250/- p.m.)

The Institute has also informed the Commission that the following additional grants for the unit in Biophysics from outside agencies are expected:

1. \$ 3,00,000/- for computer expansion from National Bureau of Standards, USA.

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₹ 30,000 per annum for three years for Information Retrieval and Molecular Structure Coding from National Library of Medicine of the National Institute of Health, U.S.A.

The Commission has earlier recommended to the Ministry of Education for obtaining clearance from the Government of India in regard to assistance of ₹ 1, 25,747/- (in dollar currency) from National Library of Medicine of the National Institute of Health, U.S.A. to undertake the study on Bio-polymer Chain Conformation.

The Institute has further stated that Professor Ramachandran's work requires primarily computer and X-ray Crystallographic facilities. The facilities already available in the Institute will be fully made available to him, but the Institute will need certain additional grants to expand the 360/44 system to its full capacity in core storage and provide extended input/output devices. The Institute has separately sent requirements of Rs.35 lakhs for expansion of the computer facilities and in case the institute gets grants and foreign exchange allocations from the foreign agencies, the additional requirements will get reduced to that extent.

Professor Ramachandran has now sent a proposal indicating requirements for starting the unit on a firm basis. He has mentioned that, he would like to have some of his senior colleagues from the Centre of Advanced Study, Madras join the Institute instead of appointing a fresh group of the young persons and to train them up. He has particularly suggested the creation of posts of Professors for Professor V.Sasisekharan and Dr. V.S. Raghavendra Rao, both of whom are on the staff of Centre of Advanced Study, Madras. The requirements are given below:-

RECURRING:

a) Staff:

Professors	2	Rs.1100-1600
Assistant Professors	2	Rs. 700-1250
Lecturers	2	Rs. 400-950
Senior Research Assistants	4	Rs.325-575
Technical Assistants	2	Rs.325-575
Laboratory Assistants	2	(A-Rs.180-280) (B-Rs.140-175)
Laboratory Helper/ Head Peon	2	(Lab.Helper:Rs.70-85) (Hd.Peon:Rs.80-110)

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Secretary (Technical)	1	(Rs. 325-575)
Stenographers	2	(Rs. 130-300)

b) Scholarships

Scholarships	8	@ Rs. 250/- p.m.
Research Associateships	4	@ Rs. 500-750
Senior Fellowships	4	@ Rs. 800-1200

Total staff and Scholarships: Rs. 2,85,000 per annum

c) Working Expenses: Rs. 85,500/-

Non-Recurring:

Accommodation (2,900 sq.ft. Plinth area)	Rs. 1,30,500/-
Equipment	Rs. 25,000/-
Books and Journals	Rs. 50,000/-
Furniture	Rs. 25,000/-

Total: Rs. 2,30,500/-

Professor G.N. Ramachandran has further mentioned that pending consideration of the whole proposal, he would like to have an immediate ad hoc grant to provide for one professorship for Dr. Sasisekharan who is in Princeton University as a Visiting Professor upto October, 1971 where he has been offered a permanent post of Professor. The immediate requirements are for the creation of the following posts:-

One Professor	...	...	Rs. 1100-1600
One Stenographer	...	...	Rs. 130-300
One Senior Research Assistant	...	...	Rs. 325-575
One Technical Assistant	...	...	Rs. 325-575

A copy of the letter from Professor G.N. Ramachandran is attached as Annexure:

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

F.O (Sc. I) / D.O. (S)

Annexure to Item No.26

Copy of letter No.BP/68/71 dated 13.7.1971 from Professor G.N. Ramachandran, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to the Chairman, U.G.C.

....

I have tried to meet you personally and discuss with you about the organisation of the Molecular Biophysics Unit in this Institute; but unfortunately you were too busy and it was not possible to fix up an appointment. Therefore, I am writing this letter to you.

When Prof. Dhawan invited me to come to this Institute, it was his intention that I should serve as an inter-departmental Professor doing work in collaboration with workers in different departments of the Institute. As a matter of fact, I have already started discussions of this type with persons in the Physics, Applied Mathematics and Chemistry Departments. However, since my speciality in which our laboratory in Madras has been well-known, is the field of molecular biophysics, I would like to have a small group of workers who are particularly specialised and experienced in this field to have a strong centre of activity in the applications of physical and chemical methods to biology and biochemistry. As you are no doubt aware, work in this particular type of activity, has been going on in India essentially only in our laboratory in Madras. In fact, even in the international field work of this type on theory of bio-molecular structure was initiated by us in the early 1960's and has been strongly progressing ever since. I am mentioning all this mainly because I feel that the best way of creating and maintaining an active centre of this type in Bangalore is to have the principal workers in Madras, who helped to develop it, come over to Bangalore and to re-organise themselves as an active group here. I have discussed this with my former colleagues in Madras and all the senior workers in the field of molecular biophysics are quite willing and in fact are really keen on coming to this Institute in Bangalore.

There is another reason why we should plan to have my previous colleagues come here to start work in this Institute rather than for me to gather once again a fresh group of young persons and train them up. This is because our laboratory in Madras was perhaps the only one anywhere which was interested in all the three types of biopolymers which exist in all biological systems - namely, proteins, nucleic acids and polysaccharides. Although I took a small part in initiating the studies in all the three aspects, I have concentrated my attention on proteins and related compounds.

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Dr. V.Sasisekharan has been the person mainly responsible for the studies on nucleic acids and Dr.V.S.Raghavendra Rao has pioneered the development of the study on polysaccharides and carbohydrates. In almost any other laboratory elsewhere, the attention is directed towards one or the other of these three types of biopolymers and I therefore feel that the ~~unique~~ strength of the Madras laboratory, namely, its interest in the whole field of biomolecular structure, should be maintained in the new group we are developing in Bangalore. I can think of no better persons than Dr. Sasisekharan and Dr. Rao to continue studies in their two fields in this laboratory. Both are willing to come here though there are some small problems which I shall mention below, which will require your kind assistance to be resolved.

In addition to these theoretical studies, which will incidentally be also associated with the development of a small group interested in quantum biochemistry, we would also like to have a strong group working on experimental methods of molecular biophysics - using techniques like ORD, NMR, light scattering and so on. In the past, many of the theoretical results which we had obtained in Madras, have either been based on experimental results obtained from elsewhere, or were established on a firm experimental basis by work carried out in other laboratories. I need not mention how much more effective it would be if we ourselves could carry out many of the experiments needed to support our theoretical investigations. Here again, I have looked around and I find there are quite a few persons from our country who have worked in well-known laboratories abroad on these aspects and who could be invited or encouraged to come here provided we have suitable positions and we develop the necessary laboratory facilities. In the enclosed proposal, I am requesting the assistance of the UGC essentially for the positions and for the running expenses of the laboratory. As regards capital equipment needed, we are hoping that it might be possible to obtain a grant from some agency like the National Institutes of Health of the United States as part of grants for studies on problems of biological and medical interest. We do hope we will have the support of the UGC in having these proposals recommended and forwarded.

In the enclosed sheet(Appendix) I am giving a draft proposal in the form of a budget which I feel is the minimum that will be needed for getting this Unit started on a firm basis. I have been informed by the authorities of the Institute that a proposal for setting up a fairly large centre for life sciences is receiving serious

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consideration by the UGC. Since, however, this proposal will take time to materialise and since we would like to get started as quickly as possible, and come up at least to the level of activity we had in Madras within a few months, I shall be grateful if this proposal which is now sent is considered on a high priority basis and is sanctioned at a very early date. I understand from the Director that the Institute itself does not have funds at their disposal to meet these requirements. It is therefore very necessary for the UGC to provide these additional funds to the Institute specifically for this Unit.

Finally I would like to reinforce my arguments for providing two Professorships for Dr. Sasisekharan and Dr. Rao. Dr. Sasisekharan is now a full professor in Madras and is currently on leave at the Princeton University, Department of Chemistry. He has been invited by the Princeton University to join them on a permanent basis as a Professor. But Dr. Sasisekharan is very keen on returning to India and I would therefore like to have a full Professorship for him. As regards Dr. Rao, although he is at present a Reader in Madras, his work in the field of polysaccharides is very well known and in fact he was invited to present the first paper at a symposium on this subject held by the American Chemical Society at Los Angeles. Further, he is now writing a book on this subject in collaboration with Professor R.H. Marchessault, Chairman of the Department of Chemistry at Montreal, who is a well-known worker in X-ray methods of analysis of polysaccharide structures. In fact, Dr. Rao has completed his part of the book, which is expected to be ready before the end of this year and will be published by the Plenum Press Corporation. I feel that it should be provided either an Associate or a full Professorship and hence it is that I am requesting for two other Professorships in addition to my position in this Unit.

We are all deeply aware of the great interest that you took in the development of our school in Madras and the various ways in which you assisted us in quickly developing it in various ways. I hope that the same group which found such a strong support from you in Madras, will have the same encouragement here in Bangalore, so that we may continue our activities without break.

Note regarding the special requirements

While we would be very happy if this full proposal is accepted as early as possible, there is one requirement in this which requires special consideration. This is the provision of a full professorship to which we wish to invite Dr. Sasisekharan. As already mentioned, Dr. Sasisekharan will be in Princeton until the beginning of October 1971. The Princeton University has informed him that he will have to tell them well before that date whether he is accepting the professorship in that University thereafter. In view of this, we would like to process his candidature very quickly and inform him of the available position in Bangalore at least before the end of August. In view of this, I would particularly request you to give us immediately an ad hoc grant to provide for one professorship. The rest of the proposal may be considered and acted upon in due course. I hope that it would be possible to agree to this suggestion of ours.

Out of the full budget given in the enclosed sheets (Enclosure), the following are urgently needed for the activities of this one Professor. We are only asking for the salaries of the Professor and the associated staff. It would be greatly appreciated if this amount alone is sanctioned with immediate effect.

Professor - 1	(Rs. 1100-1600)
Stenographer-1	(Rs. 130-300)
Senior Res.	
Asst. -1	(Rs. 325-575)
Tech.Asst. -1	(Rs. 325-575)

DRAFT BUDGET FOR THE MOLECULAR BIOPHYSICS UNIT

CAPITAL

Furniture	Rs. 25,000
Books and Back Volumes of Journals	50,000
Apparatus, mostly within the country	25,000
Accommodation- 2,900 sq.ft. plinth area at Rs. 45/- per sq.ft.	1,30,500
Total	<u>2,30,500</u>

RECURRING

STAFF

Professors	- 2	(Rs. 1100-1600)
Assistant Professors	- 2	(Rs. 700-1250)
Lecturers	- 2	(Rs. 400-950)
Senior Research Assistants	- 4	(Rs. 325-575)
Technical Assistants	- 2	(Rs. 325-575)
Laboratory Assistants	--2	(A - Rs. 180-280 (B - Rs. 140-175)
Secretary (Technical)	- 1	(Rs. 325-575)
Stenographers	- 2	(Rs. 130-300)

Total approximate expenditure on staff per month
even at the minimum of the grades Rs. 13,920 or say
Rs. 14,000

per annum Rs. 1,68,000

Making a three year projection, and providing
for higher starting salaries, in deserving cases
and incremental effect, a more realistic annual
requirement is assessed at Rs. 1,85,000

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SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships - 8 (Rs. 250)
Research Associateships - 4 (Rs. 500-750)
Senior Fellowships - 4 (Rs. 800-1,200)

Total approximate expenditure on Scholarships,
Research Associateships, and Senior Fellowships

<u>Per month</u>	Rs. 8,400
<u>Per annum</u>	Rs. 1,00,800 <u>or say</u>
	Rs. <u>1,00,000</u>

WORKING EXPENSES

	Rs.
Consumables	15,000
Contingencies	2,000
Postage, Stationery, Furniture	3,500
Books	10,000
Computation charges	50,000
Scientific and Technical Conferences	5,000
Total	<u>85,000</u>

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 27 : To consider the question of inclusion of Colleges which provide facilities for oriental degrees in the list of colleges prepared under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act.

The regulation framed under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act reads as under:-

"The Commission may, in consultation with the University concerned, recognise, for purposes of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, an institution as a University, if -

- (i) it is affiliated to, or forms a constituent member of, or is run directly as a university college by, a university established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a provincial Act or a State Act and the Statutes and regulations made thereunder;
- (ii) it provides instructions upto a Bachelor's Degree or upto a postgraduate Degree or for a postgraduate Degree only or provides instructions for a Diploma Course of a duration of not less than one academic year and for which the minimum qualification for admission is a Bachelor's Degree; and
- (iii) it is registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) or is a body corporate established or incorporated under a Central or State Act for the time being in force or is a trust with trustees being appointed and vested with legal powers and duties.

Any institution, recognised by the Commission under clause (f) of Section 2 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, immediately before the commencement of these regulations shall, if it does not satisfy the requirements of clause (iii) of sub-regulation (i) take action to comply with such requirements within a period of three years of such commencement."

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The Commission has received a proposal from the Rajasthan University for the inclusion of Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Jaipur and Fareek Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Merta City, in the list prepared under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act. These Colleges are providing instructions for Acharya and Shastri Courses. The duration of the Shastri Course is three years and Acharya two years after the Shastri Course. The minimum admission qualification for Shastri Degree is Upadhyaya Examination Part I conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan. This is a one year course after passing the Praveshika or Secondary Examination with Sanskrit of the Rajasthan Board. The Colleges are affiliated to Rajasthan University on temporary basis. The Commission has so far not specified the Shastri and Acharya degrees in general under the UGC Act. The Commission has, however, specified the Shastri and Acharya Degrees of the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya.

The Commission had sometime back received a reference from Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya for the inclusion of its affiliated colleges in the list under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act. The University was requested to intimate the details of the colleges which provided facilities for study upto a first degree course. No further communication was received from the University.

It is for consideration whether the colleges referred to above, which provide instructions for Shastri and Acharya Courses which are not specified under the UGC Act, may be included in the list. It may be stated that the list already has the following two colleges which impart instructions in oriental learning:-

I. Andhra University -

M.R. Government Sanskrit College, Vizianagaram -

Bhasha Praveena, and Vidya Praveena.

II. Madurai University

Sentamil College, Madurai -

Vidwan (Preliminary) and Vidwan (Final).

The Bhasha Praveena and Vidya Praveena degrees awarded by Andhra University have been specified under the UGC Act; whereas those awarded by the Madurai University have not yet been specified.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(C).

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 6th October '71.

Item No. 23 : To consider further the question of providing assistance to the Schools of Social Work for the posts of Co-ordinator, Stenographer etc., sanctioned to enable them to formulate programmes of NSS by the end of 1973-74,

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 5th May, 1971 considered the question of providing assistance to the Schools of Social Work for the posts of Co-ordinator, Stenographer etc., sanctioned to enable them to formulate programmes of National Service Scheme. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is enclosed (Annexure). The Commission agreed that assistance for the post of Co-ordinator & Stenographer etc., under the scheme of Social Work would be available upto 1973-74 to the Universities. The decision of the Commission was communicated to the concerned Universities/ Institution except the Delhi School of Social Work. A reference was subsequently made to the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare to intimate whether the share of expenditure on the N.S.S. programmes being borne by the Government of India now will be taken over by the State Governments after 1973-74. The Ministry of Education & Social Welfare have now intimated that the Government of India have not yet considered the question of allocation of the expenditure of N.S.S. programme after the 4th Five Year Plan. This question will be considered at the appropriate time and the decision will be made known to all concerned. As regards the Schools of Social Work, the responsibility to assist them in the matter of appointment of supporting staff required for N.S.S. work rests entirely with the Government of India and no part of the grant paid to them for the purpose is at present borne by the State Governments.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration. Specially the enquiry made by Delhi School of Social Work whether the posts sanctioned to the School could be treated as permanent posts.

EO(CD)

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Annexure to
Item No. 23.

Copy of the note placed before the
Commission at its meeting held on 5th
May 1971 vide Item No.32.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd October 1969 had considered a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services for financial assistance to Schools of Social Work in connection with the implementation of the National Service Scheme. The Government of India had suggested that the University Grants Commission may provide financial assistance to the Schools of Social Work/Departments of Social Work, which had been entrusted with the task of preparing guidelines for the implementation of the National Service Scheme, for the appointment of a coordinator in the grade of a Reader, a Stenographer, a Clerk and contingent fund for office and for travel. The Government of India has estimated the annual expenditure on this account for each School of Social Work/Department of Social Work at Rs.20,000/-. The Commission had agreed in principle, to assist the Schools of Social Work in connection with the implementation of the National Service Scheme. The Commission, on proposals from the Schools of Social Work/Universities, sanctioned a post of Co-ordinator in the grade of Reader, Stenographer/Clerk and contingent grants for the above purpose to each scheme of Social Work.

The Government of India, had not specified the period for which the Commission would be required to provide assistance to the Schools of Social Work for this purpose. Normally, the Commission provides assistance to universities for teaching and other posts for a plan period and thereafter the continuation of these posts is the responsibility of the University.

An enquiry had been made by the Delhi School of Social Work whether the posts sanctioned to the School could be treated as permanent posts. The School had pointed out that it would be extremely difficult to recruit suitable persons on temporary basis to these posts. A reference was made to the Ministry of Education requesting them to clarify the period for which the Commission would be required to provide assistance to the Delhi School of Social Work. They have intimated that the practice followed by the UGC (i.e. assistance to universities for teaching and other posts for a plan period) may be followed in respect of the posts sanctioned to the Schools of Social Work/Departments of Universities for NSS programmes. In this connection, it may be pointed out that the Government of India had earlier intimated the Commission that they had decided to implement the National Service Scheme on a selective basis and that a sum of Rs.4.90 crores has been earmarked for the Fourth Plan period for development of NSS programme.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 29 : To consider the terms and conditions for exchange of junior research workers under Indo-Romanian Cultural Exchange Programme, 1971-73.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India have . . . forwarded to the Commission a copy of the finalised Indo-Romanian Cultural Exchange Programme, 1971-73 alongwith financial terms and conditions. Among other items, the Commission has been assigned item 7(a) and 7(b) as under:-

- 7(a) Romanian side will send and Indian side will receive annually 3 persons of University teaching staff or researchers for specialisation in mutually accepted fields (duration one academic year each - 10 months).
- 7(b) The Indian side will send and Romanian side will receive annually three persons of University teaching staff or researchers for specialisation in mutually accepted fields (one academic year each - 10 months).

The Romanian side has suggested that the teachers coming from Romania for one year stay in India may be entitled to the following facilities/payments:-

- a) Monthly allowance of Rs. 800/- or more to cover board and lodging.
- b) Book allowance of Rs. 350/- (Approximately).
- c) Actual medical expenses; and
- d) Internal travel connected with the Scholar's studies.

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Similarly, the Indian teachers going to Romania for one year's duration under the above item may be entitled to the following facilities/payments:-

- a) Monthly maintenance allowance of 1400/- lie,
- b) Free accommodation in the student hostels;
- c) Specialisation free of charge;
- d) Medical care free of charge;
- e) Book allowance upto 1000 lie; and
- f) International travel connected with the Scholar's studies.

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have requested the Commission to convey its approval to the above terms and conditions.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(G)/DO(T).

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 30 : To consider further the payment of out-of-pocket allowance and transport charges to foreign visitors under Cultural Exchange Programmes for the day of their departure to their respective countries.

The Commission at its meeting held on 3rd February 1971. (Item No. 47) considered the question of payment of out-of-pocket and transport charges to foreign visitors under Cultural Exchange Programmes for the day of their departure. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure). The Commission desired that the practice adopted by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the CSIR in this respect may be ascertained and placed before the Commission.

The procedure for payment of out-of-pocket allowance and the transport charges to foreign visitors under cultural Exchange Programme for the day of their departure as followed by the CSIR and the Ministry of Education is indicated below:-

CSIR

Ministry of Education
and Social Welfare

- | | |
|--|--|
| i) When staff car is not available, a taxi is hired and the actual charges are paid. | An allowance of Rs. 15/- per day per member for local transport on such days when the staff car is not available |
| ii) The payment of out-of-pocket money allowance to the foreign visitors is made in full for the day of their departure if the departure takes place at noon or in the afternoon. In case of departure in the early morning, no payment is made for the day. | No out-of-pocket allowance is paid for the day of departure if the departure is in the early hours of the morning. |

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It is for consideration if the practice as adopted by the Ministry of Education and CSIR may be followed by the Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(G)/DO(T).

Copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd February 1971 vide item No. 47.

Foreign visitors under Cultural Exchange Programmes are accommodated in various local hostels in Delhi. The Commission arranges payments of their daily allowances at the following rates:-

I - Under European Continental Plan (hotel expenses cover only lodging and breakfast):

- (a) Rs. 55/- per day per visitor to cover expenses on meals, out-of-pocket allowance, cigarettes, laundry, cultural shows etc. (where breakfast is not provided with bed in hotels under Continental plan, an additional amount of Rs. 5/- per day is also given to the visitor.
- (b) An allowance of Rs. 15/- per day per member for local transport on such days when the staff car is not provided.

OR

II - Under American Plan (where hotel expenses include board and lodging with breakfast).

- (a) Rs. 20/- per day per visitor for incidental expenses like cigarettes, laundry, cultural shows etc. and out-of-pocket allowance.
- (b) An allowance of Rs. 15/- per day per visitor for local transport on such days when staff car is not provided.

Foreign visitors while leaving for the airport on way to their respective countries, require transport from their hotels to ~~Asian~~ airport. A majority of the visitors come either from the USSR or via Moscow. The Soviet Air Lines represented by Aeroflot, do not have the coach service for its passengers who have to reach airport on

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their own. As many of the International flights leave at mid-night or very early in the morning it is not often possible to provide UGC staff cars to the visitors in the mid-night. It is, therefore, proposed to make advance taxi payments to the foreign participants and out-of-pocket allowance on the dates of their departure to enable them to meet the incidental expenditure. Taxi drivers normally charge 18 to 20 rupees from the city hotels to the airport. In odd hours taxi run according to the individual contracts (not meter) generally.

It is for consideration if we may pay to our foreign visitors at the flat rate of Rs. 20/- per visitor towards their transport charges on the date of their departure. In addition to Rs. 20/- towards transport, it is also proposed to make payment of Rs. 20/- towards their out-of-pocket allowance to cover incidental expenses. In case of flights take place in the evening, full allowances at the rate of Rs. 75/- per day may be paid to the visitors as usual.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 6th October, 1971.

Item No.31: To consider the proposals of the Universities for enhancing the allocation of Unassigned grant for 1971-72.

....

In view of the heavy demand of the teachers for attending International Conferences, the Delhi University is finding it difficult to accommodate its requirements within the allocated unassigned grant of Rs.40,000/- for the year 1971-72. The university is stated to have already committed to an expenditure of Rs.60,000 during 1971-72 on various items approved under the scheme as detailed below:-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1.Travel grant for attending International conferences abroad.	Rs.26,000/-
2.Travel grant for visiting centres of research etc.within India.	Rs. 8,000/-
3.Extension work by teachers	Rs.15,000/-
4.For other admissible items	<u>Rs.11,000/-</u> Rs.60,000/-

The Commission has received similar requests for additional allocation of unassigned grant for 1971-72 from the universities of Bombay(Rs.32,000), Banaras(Rs.40,000), Calicut(Rs.37,850), Guru Nanak(Rs.4,000), Ravishankar(Rs.12,000) and Sambalpur(Rs.32,400). It may be stated that the Commission at its meeting held on 7th April, 1971 approved of a total allocation of Rs.21,15,000/- as unassigned grant for 1971-72 to 74 universities and institutions deemed to be universities as indicated at Annexure.

The request for additional funds under 1971-72 unassigned grant is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(G)/DC(T)

Allocation for unassigned grant 1971-72

S.No.	U N I V E R S I T Y	Grant for UGC Unit 1971-72.	Total unassigned 1971-72.
1.	2	3	4
1.	Agra	12,000	26,000
2.	Aligarh		50,000
3.	Allahabad	6,000	45,000
4.	Andhra	12,000	41,000
5.	Annamalai	6,000	30,000
6.	Banaras		40,000
7.	Bangalore	9,000	28,000
8.	Berhampur	6,000	20,000
9.	Bhagalpur	9,000	23,000
10.	Bihar	9,000	23,000
11.	Bombay	12,000	41,000
12.	Burdwan	9,000	28,000
13.	Calcutta	12,000	46,000
14.	Calicut	9,000	23,000
15.	Delhi		40,000
16.	Dibrugarh	9,000	24,000
17.	Gauhati	12,000	38,000
18.	Gorakhpur	12,000	36,000
19.	Gujarat	12,000	31,000
20.	Guru Nanak	6,000	6,000
21.	Indore	6,000	25,000
22.	Jabalpur	6,000	20,000
23.	Jadavpur	6,000	30,000
24.	Jammu	6,000	25,000
25.	Jawahar Lal Nehru		25,000
26.	Jiwaji	9,000	32,500
27.	Jodhpur	6,000	20,000
28.	Kalyani	6,000	20,000
29.	Kanpur	9,000	23,000
30.	Karnatak	12,000	41,000
31.	Kashmir	6,000	25,000
32.	Kerala	12,000	42,500
33.	Kurukshetra	6,000	25,000
34.	Lucknow	6,000	30,000
35.	Madras	12,000	46,000
36.	Madurai	12,000	31,000
37.	Magadh	9,000	23,000
38.	Maharaja Sayajirao	6,000	35,000
39.	Marathwada	9,000	28,300
40.	Meerut	12,000	26,000
41.	Mysore	12,000	41,000
42.	Nagpur	12,000	36,000

1.	2.	3. Rs.	4. Rs.
43.	North Bengal	6,000	20,000
44.	Osmania	12,000	41,000
45.	Panjab	12,000	41,000
46.	Patna	6,000	25,000
47.	Poona	12,000	36,000
48.	Tanjali	6,000	25,000
49.	Rabindra Bharati	5,000	10,000
50.	Rajasthan	12,000	56,000
51.	Ranaji	9,000	32,500
52.	Ravi Shankar	9,000	23,000
53.	Roorkee	6,000	30,000
54.	Sambalpur	6,000	20,000
55.	Sardear Patel	6,000	30,000
56.	Saugar	9,000	23,000
57.	Saurashtra	9,000	23,000
58.	Shivaji	12,000	31,500
59.	SNDT Women's	6,000	20,000
60.	South Gujarat	6,000	20,000
61.	Srivenkateswara	9,000	33,000
62.	Udaipur	6,000	26,000
63.	Utkal	9,000	33,000
64.	Varanasaya Sanskrit	6,000	10,000
65.	Vikram	6,000	25,000
66.	Visva-Bharati	--	31,000
67.	Himachal Pradesh	6,000	6,000

Institutions deemed to be Universities

1.	BITS., Pilani	6,000	23,000
2.	Gujarat Vidyapith	6,000	15,000
3.	I.I.Sc., Bangalore	6,000	40,000
4.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	6,000	20,000
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.	6,000	10,000
6.	Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.	6,000	10,000
7.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.	6,000	20,000

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 32 : To consider the proposals received from Colleges for participation in the College Science Improvement Programme.

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd September 1970 (Item No. 12) while accepting the recommendations made in the report on evaluation of proposals received from the University Departments and Colleges for participating in the College Science Improvement Programme, desired that the proposals from other institutions selected to participate in the programme be placed before it from time to time. The Standing Committee has recommended 15 University Leadership Projects and 119 colleges from whom proposals may be invited and this was accepted by the Commission (Item No. 73) in its meeting held on May 1970.

The Commission has so far been accepted the proposals received from 13 Universities and 60 colleges. Proposals have since been received from the following four colleges out of 119 recommended for selection by the Standing Committee. The grant suggested to be approved for each college is indicated below:-

S.No.	Name of the College	University	Amount recommended
1.	D.N.R. College, Bhimavaram	Andhra University	Rs. 3,00,000/-
2.	Serampore College, Serampore, Hooghly	Calcutta "	2,70,000/-
3.	Bangabasi College, Calcutta	" "	3,00,000/-
4.	D.A.V. College, Kanpur	Kanpur "	3,00,000/-
		Total	<u>12,70,000/-</u>

As already laid down, the maximum assistance under the Selected Colleges Projects - College Science Improvement Programme is Rs. three lakhs. The grants, subject to this ceiling have been recommended for the above colleges.

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Details regarding the programme to be undertaken by these colleges together with their requirements are indicated in Annexure.

With the acceptance of these proposals, the total number of colleges invited to participate in the programme would be 64 out of 119 colleges suggested by the Standing Committee.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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1. Name of the College and year of establishment. - D.N.R.College, Bhimavaram, 1945

II. Courses offered:-

Mathematics I	Mathematics
Mathematics II	Physics
Physics	Geography
Mathematics	Botany
Physics	Zoology
Chemistry	Chemistry

III. Student enrolment in 1971-72 at undergraduate level 640

IV. Existing staff in all Science Departments:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Head of Department</u>	<u>Lecturer</u>	<u>Total</u>
Physics	1	8	9
Chemistry	2(1Prof.)	7	9
Botany	1	4	5
Zoology	1	5	6
Maths.	1	7	8
Geography	1	5	6
	<u>7</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>43</u>

V. Programmes to be undertaken under COSIP:

1. Improvement of facilities for class-room work and demonstration.
2. Study Tours and Extension lectures.
3. Workshop practice/seminars/science exhibitions.
4. Implementation of Research Projects.
5. Deputation of staff to other university Departments.

VI. Budget for implementing COSIP

	<u>Ist year</u>	<u>IIInd year</u>	<u>III year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Physics	Rs.57,000	Rs.57,000	Rs.57,000	1,71,000

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	1.	2.	3.	Total
Chemistry				
Botany				Rs. 1,60,000
Zoology				Rs. 60,200
				Rs. 50,000
Maths.	Rs. 55,900	Rs. 20,900	Rs. 37,100	Rs. 1,13,900
Geography	Rs. 31,000	Rs. 31,000	Rs. 31,000	Rs. 93,000
			Total	<u>Rs. 6,51,100</u>

VII. Contribution, if any, to be made by the College: Nil

VIII. Grant recommended - Rs. 3,00,000

I. Name of College and year of establishment

Serampore College,
Serampore, Hooghly, 3857.

II. Courses offered

General Science:

Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Physiology.

III. Existing Staff in all Science Departments:

	<u>Professor</u>	<u>Sr. Lecturer</u>	<u>Lecturer</u>	<u>Total</u>
Physics	1	1	13	15
Chemistry	1	1	13	15
Botany	1	-	3	4
Zoology	-	1	2	3
Mathematics	1	-	6	7
Physiology	-	1	2	3
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>47</u>

IV. Programmes to be implemented under COSIP:

1. Improvement in Science teaching
2. Improvement of Science Courses.
3. Development of Teaching Technique
 - (i) Audio-visual method.
 - (ii) Group Discussion Method
 - (iii) Demonstration Method
4. Adoption of discussion method
5. Refresher Training to staff.
6. Visiting Professors/Science Exhibitions.
7. Publication of Science Bulletins

V.

Budget for implementing COSIP (For one year)

	Physics	Chemistry	Botany	Zoology	Maths	Physiology	Total
1. Discussion classes	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	19,800
2. Financial aid to selected Scholars	3,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	12,000
3. Seminars and Symposia	600	600	600	600	600	600	3,600
4. Materials for improving teaching techniques.	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	40,000

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
5. Financial assistance to relieving members.	900	900	900	900	900	900	5,400
6. Visiting Professors.	600	600	600	600	600	600	3,600
7. Preparing Model/Charts	1,000	1,000	500	500	500	500	4,000
8. Exhibition	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	500	500	5,500
9. Science Bulletin	500	500	500	500	500	500	3,000
10. Departmental libraries	1,000	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	4,500
	<u>21,900</u>	<u>21,900</u>	<u>13,900</u>	<u>15,900</u>	<u>13,900</u>		<u>1,01,400</u>

Total Rs. 3,01,800 (For three years)

- VI. Contribution if any, to be made by the College: Rs. 10,100 (for one year)
- VII. Grant Recommended Rs. 2,70,000/- (For three years)

I. Name of the College and year of establishment: Bangabasi College, Calcutta 1837. (186)

II. Courses offered 1. Physics, Chemistry and Maths.
 2. Chemistry, Zoology and Botany
 3. Zoology, Botany and Anthropology.

III. Students enrolment in (1971-72) at undergraduate level. 1150

IV. Existing staff in all Science Departments

	Physics	Chem.	Botany	Zoology	Anthropology	Total
Head of Deptt.	1	1	1	1	1	5
Lecturer	15	14	4	10	3	46
Part-time Lecturer	1	2	-	-	-	3
	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>54</u>

V. Programmes to be undertaken under C.O.S.I.P.

1. Workshops.
2. Undertaking modest Research Projects.
3. Audio-Visual Teaching & Extension Lectures.
4. Educational tours.
5. Seminars, summer schools.
6. Implementing Talent Boosting scheme for undergraduates.
7. Exchange of Teachers.

VI. Budget for implementing C.O.S.I.P.

	<u>Total</u>
Physics	Rs. 1,25,700
Chemistry	Rs. 75,000
Botany	Rs. 79,000
Zoology	Rs. 99,000
Anthropology	Rs. 75,000
	<u>4,53,700</u>

VII. Contribution, if any, to be made by College - 5% to 10% of entire expenditure approved under COSIP

VIII. Grant recommended - Rs. 3,00,000

I. Name of the College &
Year of Establishment:

D.A.V. College, Kanpur.
1919

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II. Courses offered:

i) Physics, Chemistry/Military Science, Maths/
Statistics (Maths group). Any three subjects.

ii) Chemistry/Military Science, Zoology, Botany
(Biology group). Any three subjects.

III. Student enrolment in 1971-72 at undergraduate level - 1277

IV. Existing Teaching staff (1971-72)

Total Staff	Physics	Chem.	Zoology	Botany	Stats	Maths	Geo- graphy	Total
	21	38	31	26	7	11	15	149

V. Programmes to be undertaken under COSIP

Implementation of small research projects.
Introduction of Audio-visual teaching
Development of new courses
Deputation of teachers to other institutions for
participating in Seminars/Conferences
Symposium/Exhibitions

Field Study and Zoological Excursions.
Group discussions and preparation of models.

VI. Budget for implementing COSIP

	<u>1st year</u>	<u>IInd year</u>	<u>IIIRD year</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Physics	18,477	19,886	20,386	58,749
Chemistry	20,018	22,798	23,048	65,864
Botany	20,250	15,086	15,086	50,422
Zoology	12,500	16,300	16,000	44,800
Maths	8,000	9,000	7,500	24,500
Stats.	22,900	20,600	22,100	65,600
Geography	8,975	17,300	18,500	44,775
Central Office }	-7,900	8,140	3,380	19,420
	<u>1,26,020</u>	<u>1,20,110</u>	<u>1,26,000</u>	<u>3,72,130</u>

VII. Contribution, if any, to be made
by College - 20% of the above estimates
viz. 76,226.

VIII. Grant Recommended - Rs. 3,00,000

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Supplement to Item No.32

- I Name of the College and year of establishment C. M.S. College, Kottayam 1892.
- II Courses offered Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics & Home Science.
- III Student enrolment in 1971-72 at under-graduate level 805.

IV Existing staff in all Science Departments

	<u>Physica</u>	<u>Chemistry</u>	<u>Botany</u>	<u>Zoology</u>	<u>Maths</u>	<u>Home Sc.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prof.	1	1	1	1	1	-	5
Lecturers	12	12	8	3	6	3	44
Jr.Lect.	4	6	1	2	4	1	18
	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>67</u>

V. Programmes to be undertaken under College Science Improvement Program.

1. Seminars & Group Discussions.
2. Implementation of small projects by students under guidance of teach.
3. Experiments in New Examination Methods.
4. Audio-Visual Teaching.
5. Self Study and Departmental Library.
6. Visiting Professors.
7. Orientation Courses for teachers.
8. Establishment of workshop
9. Participation in academic programmes by neighbouring colleges.

VI. Budget for implementation College Science Improvement Programme

	<u>Ist year</u>	<u>IIInd year</u>	<u>IIIrd year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Physics	Rs.18,800	Rs.18,900	Rs.18,800	Rs.56,500
Chemistry	Rs.23,500	Rs.23,600	Rs.23,500	Rs.70,600
Botany	Rs.19,400	Rs.19,500	Rs.19,400	Rs.58,300
Zoology	Rs.11,400	Rs.11,500	Rs.11,400	Rs.34,300
Maths.	Rs. 4,800	Rs. 4,900	Rs. 4,800	Rs.14,500
All Sc. Deptt.	<u>Rs.15,000</u>	<u>Rs.15,000</u>	<u>Rs.15,000</u>	<u>Rs.45,000</u>
	<u>Rs.92,900</u>	<u>Rs.93,400</u>	<u>Rs.92,900</u>	

VII Contribution if any etc be made by College NIL Rs.2,79,500

VIII Grant recommended Rs.2,75,000.

Supplement to Item No.52.

- I Name of the College and year of establishment Veerasaiva College,
Bellary : 1945.
- II Courses offered.
- Major group combination : One major subject & one minor subject.
- Major subjects
- a. Mathematics
 - b. Physics
 - c. Botany &
 - d. Zoology.
- Minor subjects
- a. Mathematics
 - b. Physics &
 - c. Chemistry.

III Student enrolment in 1971-72 at under-graduate level 764.

IV. Existing staff in all Science Departments

	<u>Physics</u>	<u>Chemistry</u>	<u>Botany</u>	<u>Zoology</u>	<u>Maths.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Reader/ Sr.Lect.	1.	1	1	1	1	5
Lecturer	2	2	1	1	2	8
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>13</u>

V Programmes to be undertaken under the College Science Improvement Programme

1. Introduction of additional experiments
2. Project work for selected students
3. Group Discussions, Science Exhibitions, Seminars & intensive coaching
4. Establishment of workshop & a photographic section.
5. Visiting Professors
6. Audiovisual Teaching
7. Establishment of a glass house for Botany Department.

VI Budget for implementing College Science Improvement Programme

	<u>Equip.</u>	<u>Books & Journals</u>	<u>Workshop Photo graphic section/glass house</u>	<u>Misc.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Physics	Rs.54,000	15,000	40,000	6,600	1,15,600
Chemistry	Rs.41,975	9,000	-	5,000	55,975
Botany	Rs.39,150	5,900	6,000	4,400	55,450
Zoology	Rs.32,320	14,500	-	7,500	54,320
Maths.	-	12,000	-	13,000	27,000
	<u>Rs.1,67,445</u>	<u>56,400</u>	<u>46,000</u>	<u>36,500</u>	<u>3,06,345</u>

- VII Contribution if any to be made by College Nil
- VIII Grant Recommended Rs.3,00,000(Maximum)

Supplement to Item No.32.

I. Name of the College and year of establishment Rangashaw College, Cuttack
1863.

II Courses offered Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics,
Chemistry, Botany, Zoology,
Chemistry, Geology, Physics
Botany, Zoology, Geology
Mathematics, Physics, Geology
Chemistry, Geology, Geography.

III Student enrolment in 1971-72
at under-graduate level 672

IV Existing staff in all science deptts.

	Physics	Chemistry	Botany	Zoology	Maths	Geology	Total
Prof.	1	2	-	-	1	-	4
Readers	4	5	1	2	1	1	14
Lecturers	15	15	10	4	8	2	54
	<u>20</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>72</u>

V Programmes to be undertaken under College Science Improvement Programme

1. Upgrading practical course of 1st year B.Sc. & B.Sc. (Hons.)
2. Experiments for demonstration in Theory classes
3. Audio-visual Methods of Teaching
4. Fabrication of apparatus by students.
5. Preparation of review articles by selected students
6. Departation of teaching staff to conferences & Summer Institutes
7. Holding of symposium etc.
8. Field training.

VI Budget for implementing College Science Improvement Programme

	Equip. & Books, journals	Work chemicals Models & charts	Seminar/Work shop symposia	Misc.	Total
Physics	Rs.49,699	36,565	3,147	-	89,411
Chemistry	Rs.85,000	7,000	3,000	3,000	99,500
Botany	Rs. 5,500	21,000	2,000	3,000	35,500
Zoology	Rs.32,500	9,000	-	-	45,000
Maths	Rs. 1,500	12,000	-	6,000	25,000
	<u>Rs.1,74,199</u>	<u>85,565</u>	<u>8,147</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>2,94,411</u>

VII Contribution if any to be made by College Nil

VIII Grant recommended Rs.2,85,000

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 33 : To consider certain establishment matters relating to UGC.

- (i) Regarding invitation to Dr. J.N. Kaul to receive the award of Citation of Merit from the School of Education, University of Michigan, USA. P. 189
- (ii) Reference from the Member-Secretary, NCSE for counting the service of Dr. R.D. Deshpande, rendered as Chief Executive in the NCSE for the purpose of increment as Joint Secretary, UGC. P. 190-192
- (iii) Question of providing residential telephone to the Branch Officer in the UGC. P. 193-194
- (iv) Purchase of one additional staff car and one Motor Cycle for the UGC. P. 195
- (v) Advertisement issued for recruitment to the posts of Development Officers (2) and Research Officer (1) in the UGC. P. 196-198

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 6th October '71.

Item No. 33(1) : To consider further the matter regarding invitation to Dr. J.N. Kaul to receive the award of Citation of Merit from the School of Education, University of Michigan, USA.

The Commission at its meeting held on the 4th August 1971 (Item No.38) noted with appreciation that Dr. J.N. Kaul has been invited to receive the award of Citation of Merit on the occasion of the Golden Anniversary Celebration of the School of Education, University of Michigan, USA and also agreed to Dr. Kaul's accepting the invitation and availing of assistance from the Ford Foundation for travel and stay in the USA subject to the concurrence of the Government of India.

Besides receiving the award of Citation of Merit on the above occasion Dr. Kaul will spend some time at the University campus at Ann Arbor as the School of Education feels that his contribution to a lecture series and perhaps also to a series of panel discussions about education in East and South-East Asia would be most beneficial. The period of stay of Dr. Kaul in the U.S.A. including the journey and stop over in the U.K., Hawaii and Japan is likely to be about 3½ months beginning from the middle of October, 1971 and the Ford Foundation has agreed that they would provide necessary foreign exchange to Dr. Kaul for the purpose. As desired by the Commission a reference to the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare has been made for obtaining the concurrence of the Government of India in the matter.

The manner in which the period of duration of Dr. Kaul's stay abroad to USA including the journey and stop over in U.K., Hawaii and Japan is to be treated i.e. whether to treat him as on deputation abroad or to grant him the admissible leave may kindly be decided. In the past, in such cases where the visit abroad has been necessitated on the basis of some invitation from foreign agency the officer concerned applied for grant of leave and was sanctioned the same as admissible to him, while in cases of visits abroad sponsored by the Commission the period was treated as deputation.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S. (A. I)/F.O.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 6th October, 1971.

Item No. 33 A To consider a reference from the Member-Secretary, NCSE for counting the service of Dr. R.D. Deshpande rendered as Chief Executive in the NCSE for the purpose of increment as Joint Secretary in the UGC.

In May 1970, the Ministry of Education & Youth Services requested the Commission to sponsor the name of a suitable person or two for consideration for the post of Chief Executive in the scale of pay of Rs.1600-60-1900 in the NCSE on deputation on foreign service terms for a period of three years. The name of Dr. R.D. Deshpande then working as Development Officer in the U.G.C. was suggested to the Ministry and the same was accepted for the position of Chief Executive, NCSE.

Dr. Deshpande remained on deputation on foreign service terms as Chief Executive in the NCSE from the 1st September, 1970 to the 18th May 1971. During his stay in the NCSE he opted for the grade pay of the post of Chief Executive in the NCSE in the scale of pay of Rs. 1600-60-1900. On his reversion from the NCSE on 19.5.71 Dr. Deshpande, Development Officer, was promoted to officiate as Joint Secretary on an initial pay of Rs.1600/- p.m. in the scale of pay of Rs.1600-60-1900 w.e.f. the 19th May 1971. The Member-Secretary, NCSE has recommended that the service rendered by Dr. Deshpande as Chief Executive in the NCSE may be counted for the purpose of increment as Joint Secretary in the U.G.C. A copy of the note received is enclosed (annexure). If this is accepted, his pay will be raised to Rs.1660/- p.m. w.e.f. the 1st September, 1971 whereas his normal increment on the post of Joint Secretary shall fall due on the 19th May 1972.

As Dr. Deshpande did not work in the scale of pay of Rs.1600-60-1900 in the U.G.C. till his promotion as Joint Secretary w.e.f. the 19th May 1971 on his reversion from the NCSE his service on deputation as Chief Executive there in the scale of pay of Rs.1600-60-1900 from 1st September, 1970 to the 18th May 1971 cannot, under the normal rules, be counted for the purpose of increment on the post of Joint Secretary in the U.G.C.

If for this purpose the provisions of F.R.27, providing for advance increments are invoked and Dr. Deshpande sanctioned advance increment, this would result in Dr. Deshpande being in receipt of emoluments higher than those drawn by Dr. R.C. Gupta who is otherwise senior to him as Joint Secretary. The seniority position will, however, not be disturbed as advance

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increment under F.R.27 would not affect the relative position in seniority.

It may be added that the following employees of the Commission are also either on deputation on foreign service or are working in other offices on higher posts after retaining their liens in the U.G.C. and the effect of present decision in such cases may have to be kept in view:

Sl.No.	Name	Position held in UGC with scale of pay	Present position with scale of pay
1.	Dr. (Mrs.) Veena Mazumdar,	Education Officer Rs.900-1250	Professor & Head of the Deptt. of Pol. Science in Berhampur University - Rs.1100-1600
2.	Shri J.L. Sardana	Librarian Rs.350-575	Librarian in Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla Rs.700-1250
3.	Shri K.G.B. Nair	Stenographer Rs.210-530	P.A. to Chief Executive, NCSE Rs.350-770
4.	Shri S.D. Gulati	Jr. Stenographer Rs.130-280	Stenographer, Atomic Energy Commission Rs.210-425
5.	Shri Dilbagh Singh	Peon Rs.70-85	Despatch Rider M/Works & Housing Rs.110-139

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S.(A,I)/F.O.

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Annexure to Item No: 33(11)

Subject: Counting the period of NCSE service for increment purpose in the UGC in the scale of Rs.1600-1900.

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I was appointed as Chief Executive of the National Council for Science Education on 1 September 1970 in the grade of Rs.1600-1900 on deputation from the University Grants Commission. The Council created the post probably keeping in view the grade of a post of similar responsibilities in the UGC, viz., post of a Joint Secretary. Since the UGC is one of the cooperating agencies which has also been responsible for accelerating the growth and importance of NCSE and since it has also in past shared the administrative costs of the NCSE, i.e. from 1 September 1970 to 18 May 1971 be counted towards my increment in the UGC scale of Joint Secretary. It is submitted that the NCSE may recommend to the University Grants Commission for favourably considering my request under the provision for such cases in the Fundamental Rules. If my request is not accepted on purely legalistic and technical considerations, I would be put to financial loss through the length of my future service. Such a denial would also amount to non-recognition of my sincere services to the cause of science education.

Member-Secretary

Sd/- RD Deshpande
7/8/71

I recommend the above request for the approval of the Chairman.

Sd/- L.S. Chanderkant
7/8/1971.

It is requested that period of service in NCSE

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 33(111) : To consider the question of providing residential telephones to the Branch Officers in the UGC.

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According to the present practice followed in the Commission's Office, residential telephones are provided to officers upto the level of Divisional Heads. Apart from this three Branch Officers viz. Education Officer (G), Education Officer (Sc.II) and Assistant Secretary (Admn.II) have been provided with residential telephones, keeping in view the nature of duties attached to their posts, as the two Education Officers have to deal with foreign visitors under the various Cultural Exchange Programmes and Assistant Secretary (Admn.II) is incharge of the general administration of the office, involving honest keeping functions. In addition, the Private Secretary and one of the Personal Assistants attached to the Chairman and one of the Personal Assistants attached to the Secretary are provided with residential telephones in the interest of office work.

In this connection, it has been suggested that all the Branch Officers i.e. Education Officers, Assistant Secretaries and Accounts Officers in the scale of Rs. 900-1250 in the UGC may be provided with the facility of residential telephones, as they are frequently required to contact the members of various visiting committees at odd hours.

It may be stated that the non-recurring cost of one telephone under the OY scheme is Rs. 3,104/-. In addition the recurring annual average expenditure on a residential telephone will be about Rs. 1,000/- towards the payment of rental and call charges. The budgetary position of funds under the head of account "Contingencies" is very tight and the existing provision cannot accommodate the proposal under consideration. Additional

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provision of Rs. 43,500/- being the non-recurring cost of 14 telephones covered by the proposals and Rs. 7,000/- for the recurring cost for the remaining 5 months of the financial year may have to be provided in the revised estimates for 1971-72 and Rs. 14,000/- in the budget estimates 1972-73 for the recurring costs.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 33(iv) : To consider a proposal for the purchase of one additional staff car and one Motor Cycle for the UGC.

The University Grants Commission is, at present having three staff cars, of which one car is at the disposal of the Chairman, and the other two cars cater to the needs of the Officers of the Commission and visitors coming from outside from various educational institutions in India and abroad, including persons connected with the Cultural Exchange Programme sponsored by the Commission.

From past experience it has been observed that two staff cars are in-adequate to meet the heavy demand on them, and consequently the Commission has often to engage taxies and pay conveyance charges to officers and to meet the expenditure for the conveyance of foreign visitors due to non-availability of staff cars on various occasions.

Similarly, one Motor Cycle does not satisfy the requirements of the Commission, as the Despatch Rider has to perform heavy duties due to rush of work in the office, which has considerably increased. There is every justification for the purchase of one additional Motor Cycle and it will be more convenient if a 3-wheeler scooter with a cabin attached to it is acquired instead of a Motor Cycle.

A sum of Rs.56,000/- has been provided in the current year's budget for the purchase of two staff cars and one Motor-cycle. The staff car placed at the disposal of the Chairman has been condemned by the Mechanical Engineer Delhi Transport Undertaking under the advice of Civil Aviation Department, Govt. of India, and a sum of about Rs.25,000/- is needed for its replacement. The balance out of the provision of Rs.56,000/- will be sufficient to meet the cost of one additional staff car and a three-wheeler scooter.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

ASA(II)/F.O.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 33(v) : To receive the advertisement issued for recruitment to the posts of Development Officers (2) and Research Officer (1) in the UGC.

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July 1971 agreed that the posts of Development Officer vacated by Dr. R.C. Gupta and Dr. R.D. Deshpande on their promotion as Joint Secretaries may be advertised as in the past. The Commission had earlier sanctioned one post of Research Officer for Examination Reforms in the scale of pay of Rs. 1100-50-1300-30-1600. A copy of the advertisement issued for making recruitments to these posts is enclosed (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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Applications are invited for the undermentioned permanent posts in the University Grants Commission:

- I. Development Officer (Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1600)
(two posts).

Qualifications: (i) Essential

Outstanding academic and research qualifications in humanities, social sciences or science or engineering with teaching and administrative experience over a fairly long period in university departments or comparable organisations.

(ii) Desirable

Knowledge of recent developments and problems in higher education.

Duties:

Work relating to development programmes of universities and colleges, and such other duties as may be assigned by the Commission.

- II. Research Officer (Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1600)

Qualifications: (i) Essential

High academic qualifications and knowledge of recent developments of evaluation techniques and examination reforms.

(ii) Desirable

Administrative experience of planning and implementing programmes of examination reforms.

Duties:

Work relating to examination reforms and evaluation techniques, and other duties as may be assigned by the Commission.

Candidates ordinarily should not be more than 50 years of age.

Retirement benefits (~~Pension-cum-Gratuity-cum-Fund~~ or CP Fund-cum-Gratuity) are available to the employees of the Commission, as also benefits of the Central Government Health Scheme, and the usual allowances admissible to the Central Government servants.

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Applications addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission giving full particulars about age, academic qualifications and experience of teaching/research/administration alongwith the names of two persons to whom reference may be made by the Commission, should reach the office of the University Grants Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi by the 23rd October 1971. Incomplete applications will not be considered.

The UGC will pay towards the travel expenses at the rate of II class railway fare (both ways) to candidates called for interview.

Persons already in employment should send their applications through their employers otherwise these will not be entertained.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 35: To receive revised estimates for 1971-72 and budget estimates for 1972-73 for the University Grants Commission under Plan.

The requirements of the University Grants Commission for Plan projects for 1971-72 were worked out at Rs. 33.07 crores. This amount did not include any provision for the hospitals attached to the medical colleges of Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University. Against this, the Government of India had agreed to an amount of Rs. 25 crores subject to the vote of the Parliament. The Government of India, subsequently, intimated that the budget provision for the UGC under plan for 1971-72 had been revised from Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 21 crores. The final figure of the budget provision agreed to by the Government for the current year is Rs. 22.60 crores.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 5th May 1971 received a note in this behalf and reiterated its earlier recommendation that at least an amount of Rs. 25 crores may be provided under the Plan for the current year to enable the Commission to implement the most essential development programmes. The Commission also accepted the suggestion of the Central Govt. that the following expenditure may be incurred within the Plan provision made available to the UGC:-

- (a) T.A. and D.A. paid to the non-official members of the Committees set up in connection with development programmes of the UGC.
- (b) Non-recurring expenditure incurred for the construction of additional buildings and purchase of equipment, etc. for the UGC.
- (c) Expenditure on maintenance grants to constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University over and above 5 p.c. increase over the previous year's provision.

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The question of restoring the provision of Rs. 25 crores for 1971-72 for plan projects was taken up with the Government of India, who regretted their inability to increase the provision beyond Rs. 22.60 crores.

The revised estimates for 1971-72 and the budget estimates for 1972-73 have been worked out in the attached statement (Annexure).

Revised estimates for 1971-72:

The revised estimates for 1971-72 work out to Rs. 25.82 crores. There was, however, an opening balance of Rs. 43,83,413 with the Commission as on 1.4.1971. In addition, there was an unspent balance of Rs. 85,18,000 from out of the grants made available to the Commission for the hospitals attached to the Medical Colleges of Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University. The Commission had re-appropriated an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs from the plan grants provided for 1969-70 temporarily in order to meet the demands of the colleges affiliated to Delhi University for maintenance grant. The Govt. of India were approached in April 1970 to provide an additional grant of Rs. 25 lakhs for non-plan projects in addition to the provision for 1970-71 so as to recoup the fund taken from the plan provision. The Government of India informed that this proposal may be taken up at the time of revised estimates for 1970-71. This was accordingly done, but the Government of India did not agree to provide additional grant of Rs. 25 lakhs. On account of this, there was a minus opening balance under non-plan on 1.4.1971 to the extent of Rs. 24,35,648. Taking this into account, the net requirement for plan projects for 1971-72 works out to Rs. 24,77,41,535 or say Rs. 24,77,00,000. No separate provision has been made for the Hospitals attached to the Medical Colleges of Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University in Section III of the budget dealing with 'Earmarked Grants.' The amount has been provided in Section II along with other plan projects of the Commission.

The significant increases on the expenditure on different items are:-

	Rs
(1) Development of Humanities and Social Sciences Department	26 lakhs
(2) Development of Engineering and Technology	13 "
(3) Development of Colleges	327 " (including the expenditure on account of maintenance grants to Delhi Colleges)

(4)	Construction of Hostels	Rs 10 lakhs
(5)	Revision of salary scales of non-technical teachers	20 "

Revised estimates for 1971-72 have been worked out on the basis of the grants released to universities and colleges during the current year so far and the estimated requirements of the institutions during the remaining part of the year. The projects initiated during the earlier plan period are nearing completion and the demand for funds from the universities is heavy. The rising cost of building materials is also contributing to the rising cost of the projects and hence the need for additional grants to the universities. Apart from this, the programmes accepted by the Commission within the Fourth Plan allocation are in full swing and the universities require larger allocation of funds.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1972-73:

The budget estimates of the Commission for plan project for 1972-73 have been worked out at Rs. 31.41 crores. The provision has been made for the hospitals attached to Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University along with other plan projects in Section II of the estimates. The requirements have been kept to the barest level, although the needs in respect of programmes already in progress and for the new ones would exceed the amount indicated above. The budget estimates are based on the requirements of the universities for schemes already in progress and also for some of the new programmes accepted by the UGC on the recommendations of the Visiting Committees for the 4th Plan period.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EC(CD).

SUMMARY
Section II - Plan Projects

Annexure to Item No. 35

Revised estimates for 1971-72 and budget
estimates for 1972-73

S.No.	Schemes	Actual 1970-71	B.estimates 1971-72	R.estimates 1971-72	B.estimates 1972-73	Remarks
A.	Grants to Universities for Humanities	2,09,63,369	2,00,00,000	2,26,00,000	2,53,00,000	
B.	Grants to Universities for Science	3,45,42,046	3,30,00,000	3,30,00,000	3,90,00,000	
C.	Grants to Universities for Engineering and Technological Education	1,86,35,064	1,97,00,000	2,10,25,000	2,11,00,000	
D.	Grants to Constituent/Affiliated colleges	7,40,35,497	6,98,45,000	10,22,55,700	12,57,01,000	
E.	Grants to Universities for Misc. schemes	4,32,75,423	8,18,60,000	7,75,11,000	10,01,85,000	
F.	Misc. expenditures on Seminars, Conferences and Honcraria etc.	8,81,654	16,81,000	18,16,000	28,40,000	
	Grand Total	19,23,33,953	22,60,86,000	25,82,07,700	31,41,26,000	
				(-) = 43,83,813		
				(-) * 85,18,000		
				(+)	24,35,648	
					24,77,41,535	
				Say	24,77,00,000	
=	Opening balance as on 1.4.71					
*	Balance of grants - Hospitals attached to Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University transferred from Section III to Plan.					
"	The minus opening balance under non-plan as on 1.4.71.					

Head of /a	Name of the scheme	Actuals 1970-71	Budget estimates 1971-72	Revised estimates 1971-72	Budget estimates 1972-73	Remarks
<u>A. Grants to Universities for Humanities.</u>						
1.	Staff	77,29,175	70,00,000	80,00,000	85,00,000	
2.	Building	36,19,125	35,00,000	45,00,000	45,00,000	
3.	Equipment (Technical)	5,06,510	8,00,000	6,00,000	8,00,000	
4.	Books and Journals	54,67,029	40,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	
5.	Centres of Advanced Study	23,89,004	30,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000 10,00,000*	*Recommendations of expert Committees under consideration.
6.	Area studies Programme	3,49,250	5,00,000	3,00,000	5,00,000	
7.	Teachers Training Programme (University Departments)	9,03,276	12,00,000	12,00,000	20,00,000	
Total 'A'		2,09,63,369	2,00,00,000	2,28,00,000	2,53,00,000	

B. Grants to Universities for Science

1.	Staff	89,90,021	70,00,000	70,00,000	80,00,000
2.	Buildings	88,86,240	70,00,000	75,00,000	75,00,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Construction of Staff quarters		-	50,000	75,000	1,00,000	
10. Revision of salary scales		23,600	3,00,000	1,50,000	2,50,000	
Total (C)		1,86,35,964	1,97,00,000	2,10,25,000	2,11,00,000	

D. Grants to constituent/affiliated colleges:

1. Construction of hostels	49,70,278	50,00,000	50,00,000	56,00,000		
2. Laboratory and library facilities	2,78,44,295	1,50,00,000	2,20,00,000	2,50,00,000		
3. Construction of staff quarters	19,10,704	50,00,000	50,00,000	1,30,00,000		
4. Development of Post-graduate studies in sciences	17,56,889	25,00,000	25,00,000	30,00,000		
5. Development of Post-graduate studies in humanities & social sciences	6,93,751	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000		
6. Books & Journals	67,61,370	20,00,000	40,00,000 (C-III) 7,00,000 (H-I)	1,00,00,000 7,00,000 (H-I)		
<u>7. Welfare Schemes:</u>						
i) Students Aid Fund	37,93,267	40,00,000	40,00,000	40,00,000		
ii) Non-resident students centre	9,17,736	10,00,000	10,00,000	11,00,000		
iii) Hobby workshop	56,114	50,000	50,000	50,000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
iv) Water cooler	49,474	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	
v) Welfare Programmes in colleges	52,45,728	75,00,000	75,00,000	75,00,000	1,25,00,000	
vi) Health centre	-	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
vii) Establishment of book banks	-	75,00,000	1,50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	
viii) Travel grants to students for specific purposes	-	8,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	
ix) Physical education	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	
8-i) Grants to constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University for specific purposes	42,43,671	50,00,000	73,05,700	1,30,59,000		
ii) Maintenance grants to (the newly established) the constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University.	95,10,483	20,00,000	1,53,40,000	1,85,42,000		
9. Centenary grants	67,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	1,50,000		
10. Construction of shooting ranges	9,653	5,000	5,000	5,000		

Contd..5/a

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>11. Scholarships and Fellowships etc.</u>						
i) Research fellowships						
a) Humanities	51,027		1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	
b) Science	1,33,160		2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	
ii) Utilisation of services of retired teachers	3,47,884		4,00,000	5,00,000	6,00,000	
iii) Financial assistance to teachers for research work						
a) Humanities	93,210		1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	
b) Science	1,71,791		2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	
iv) Scholarships in Arabic and Persian	21,815		50,000	50,000	50,000	
iv) A. Research scholarships	10,784		-	-	-	
v) Hill area scholarships	240		10,000	15,000	25,000	
vi) Post-graduate scholarships for Sanskrit/Pali/Prakrit	-		10,000	10,000	20,000	
12. Revision of salary scales	230		1,00,000	1,00,000	1,50,000	
13. Improvement of chalk boards	1,22,133		1,50,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	
14. Travel grant to college teachers	82,256		1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	
15. Miscellaneous schemes	85,001		50,000	50,000 (F)	50,000 (F)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. Training colleges	21,09,276	20,00,000	20,00,000	21,00,000		
17. Exchange Programme	23,425	-	-	-		
18. National service scheme	-	50,000	1,00,000	1,50,000		
19. Purchase of semi-micro analysis equipment	3,10,200	5,00,000	2,00,000	- *		*since included in D-2
20. College science improvement programme	22,08,600	30,00,000	40,00,000	40,00,000		
21. National integration societies	-	3,00,000	-	-		Scheme since transferred to M/Edn. & S.W.
22. Improvement of employment information career, advising and educational guidance for university/college students	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000		
23. New schemes	-	5,00,000	-	-		
24.i) Seminars, symposia, workshops and conferences etc.	X	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000		
ii) Summer Institute	X 1,22,500	5,00,000	5,00,000	10,00,000		
iii) Research Participation Programme.	X	2,00,000	50,000	2,00,000		
25. Advanced study in the subject of community development, co-operation & Panchayati Raj.	11,500	45,000	30,000	25,000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Over head Tanks	-	75,000	1,00,000	1,50,000	
27	Cycle sheds	-	75,000	75,000	1,50,000	
28	National fellowships	-	-	-	-	
Total 'D'		7,40,35,497	6,98,45,000	10,22,55,700	12,57,01,000	
<u>E. Grants to universities for Miscellaneous schemes:</u>				10,22,55,700	12,57,01,000	
1.	Revision of salary scales of non-technical teachers.	25,88,938	15,00,000	35,00,000	15,00,000	
2.i)	Construction of hostels	40,64,386	40,00,000	50,00,000	60,00,000	
ii)	Improvement of hostels facilities	80,350	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,00,000	
3.	Construction of library buildings.	13,87,408	15,00,000	13,00,000	15,00,000	
4.	Construction of staff quarters	16,82,705	20,00,000	20,00,000	30,00,000	
5. <u>Welfare schemes</u>						
i)	Students Aid Fund	2,61,668	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	
ii)	Non-resident students centre	72,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	
iii)	Students study homes	4,40,069	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	
iv)	Hobby workshops	36,719	25,000	25,000	-	

Contd..

	2	3	4	5	6	7
v) Health Centre	1,10,000		20,00,000 (SA-III) 3,00,000 (CD)	10,00,000 (SA III, 3,00,000 (CD)	30,00,000 (SA III) 3,00,000 (CD)	
vi) Water cooler	18,819		1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	
vii) Health services	-		5,00,000	2,00,000	6,00,000	
viii) Students welfare	-		10,00,000	-	-	
ix) Establishment of study centre in residential area	-		40,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000	
6. Centenary grants.	5,73,393		20,00,000	12,00,000	20,00,000	
7. <u>Scholarships & Fellowships etc.</u>						
i) Research fellowships	7,75,549		10,00,000	8,50,000	10,00,000	
a) Humanities						
b) Science	11,20,002		12,00,000	12,00,000	13,00,000	
ii) Junior research fellowships (Humanities & Sciences)	41,92,886		82,00,000	82,00,000	90,00,000	
iii) Scholarships in Arabic & Persian	27,631		40,000	40,000	50,000	
iv) Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	7,36,339		10,00,000	9,00,000	10,00,000	
v) Financial assistance to teachers for research work						
a) Humanities	52,234		1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	
b) Science	1,38,221		2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
vi) Full area scholarships	35,698		85,000	85,000	90,000	
vii) Visiting Professorship/ Fellowships	-		85,000	25,000	50,000	
viii) Post graduate scholarships/ for Sanskrit, Pali/Prakrit.	11,937		-			
8. Three year Degree course	406		1,50,000	1,50,000	1,00,000	
9. Guest houses	2,05,681		5,00,000	3,00,000	5,00,000	
<u>10. Other schemes:-</u>						
i) Collection & Preservation of manuscripts	6,500		10,000	10,000	10,000	
ii) Establishment of Tagore Chair	43,000		50,000	50,000	50,000	
iii) Examination reforms	4,000		50,000	50,000	50,000	
iv) Supply of Indian National bibliography & sacred books of east series	-		5,000	5,000	-	
v) Research schemes in Humanities	-		-	1,00,000	1,00,000	
vi) Transcription of such Indian Manuscripts into Devanagari Script	-		-	-	-	
vii) Research in Social Welfare & Social Tension	6,352		5,000	5,000	-	
viii) Other Miscellaneous schemes.	16,84,012		8,00,000 (CD) 12,00,000 (CU) 50,000 (SA-I)	9,00,000 (CD) 25,00,000 (CU-I) 50,000 (SA-I)	15,00,000 (CD) 30,00,000 (CU-I) 25,000 (SA-I)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ix) Exchange Programmes	2,61,184	4,00,000 (G) 1,50,000 (Sc. II)	6,00,000 (G) 75,000 (Sc. II)	8,00,000 (G) 75,000 (Sc. II)	75,000 (Sc. II)	
x) National Integration Programme - Visiting studentships	76,331	2,00,000	1,50,000	2,50,000		
xi) Nanak chairs & Nanak centenary programmes	24,389	10,000 (H. II) 40,000 (G)	20,000 (H - II) 10,000 (G)	20,000 (H - II) 20,000 (G)		
xii) Establishment of New colleges (Calcutta University)	-	10,00,000	5,00,000	10,00,000		
xiii) Students participating for youth work camp at Somnath	1,519	-	-	-		
xiv) Amenities for students of central universities	6,75,000	22,00,000	16,00,000	19,00,000		
xv) Travel grant to Research scholars/fellows	-	-	2,00,000	2,00,000		
11. Construction of shooting ranges.	-	-	-	-		
12. Construction of Gandhi Bhavans.	18,472	1,00,000	50,000	75,000		
13. Development of Campuses of Central Universities	15,23,027	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000		
14. <u>Medical Colleges -</u> <u>Aligarh Muslim University</u> <u>& Banaras Hindu University.</u>						
i) Buildings	1,21,415	8,00,000	12,00,000	15,00,000		
ii) Equipment	3,35,000	8,00,000	8,00,000	11,00,000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
iii) Library		1,37,000	1,00,000	1,80,000	1,55,000	
iv) Furniture		3,50,000	1,00,000	46,000	1,00,000	
v) Staff & maintenance		3,67,000	12,00,000	8,00,000	10,00,000	
vi) Other schemes		17,30,500	14,00,000	14,00,000	15,00,000	
15. Establishment of Printing Press		2,38,797	2,50,000	3,00,000	2,00,000	
16. Publication of Research work including doctorate thesis.		84,600	2,00,000	2,00,000	3,00,000	
<u>17. Summer Schools, Seminars & Conferences etc.</u>						
i) Seminars, Orientation, Courses, Symposium & conferences.		8,80,253	6,00,000	6,00,000	8,00,000	
ii) Summer Institutes		18,98,227	23,00,000	27,50,000	50,00,000	
18. General Education Programme		19,516	10,000	10,000	10,000	
19. Construction of Teachers' Hostel		10,72,529	15,00,000	15,00,000	20,00,000	
20. Unassigned grant		14,36,082	20,00,000	22,00,000	23,00,000	
21. Correspondence courses		2,95,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	10,00,000	
22. University centres for post-graduate studies		38,80,000	20,00,000 (Sc.I) 5,00,000 (CD) 10,00,000 (H-I)	20,00,000 (Sc.I) 1,00,000 (CD) 12,00,000 (H-I)	20,00,000 (Sc.I) 5,00,000 (CD) 12,00,000 (H-I)	
23. Advanced study in the subjects of community development, co-operation and Panchyati Raj		49,599	80,000	50,000	80,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24. Grants to Jawaharlal Neeru University	48,49,211	1,50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,50,00,000		
25. Gandhi Centenary Programmes	62,869	75,000	25,000	50,000		
26. Adult Education	-	1,00,000	2,00,000	5,00,000		
27. Research schemes	1,82,950	20,00,000 (Sc.I) 2,00,000 (H-I)	10,00,000 (ScI) 2,00,000 (H-I)	20,00,000 (ScI) 2,00,000 (H-I)		
28. Appointment of development officers in universities.	54,000	4,00,000	3,00,000	4,00,000		
29. National services schemes	20,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	2,00,000		
30. College science Improvement Programme	12,85,000	40,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000		
31. Indo-USSR Credit Projects	-	20,00,000	20,00,000 (Sc.III) 15,00,000 (T)	30,00,000 (Sc.III) 20,00,000 (T)		
32. National Integration societies	24,000	3,00,000	-	-		Scheme since transferred to Min. of Ed. & SW
33. Improvement of employment information career advising and education guidance for universities/college students.	-	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000		
34. Employment of trained coaches for sports.	3,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,25,000		
35. Hospitals attached to Aligarh Muslim University & Banaras Hindu University	*10,12,000	-	21,00,000	50,00,000		*Expenditure booked under Sec.III

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
• National fellowships			-	-	50,000	1,50,000	
TOTAL 'E'			4, 22, 63, 4 23	8, 18, 60, 000	7, 7 8, 11, 000	18, 01, 58, 000	
			* 10, 12, 000				

F. Miscellaneous expenditure on seminars, conferences and honoraria etc.

i) Summer Institute	76,828	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	
ii) Exchange Programmes	4,68,483	1,50,000 X (Sc.III) X 1,50,000 X (Sc.II) X	1,50,000 (G) 1,50,000 (Sc.III) 1,50,000 (Sc.II)	1,50,000 (G) 2,50,000 (Sc.III) 1,50,000 (Sc.II)		
iii) Centres of advanced study projects	7,546	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	
iv) T.A., D.A. to non-official members	3,28,797	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	4,00,000	
v) <u>Capital expenditure on UGC Building</u>						
a) Purchase of electric appliances, Air-conditioners etc.	-	25,000	10,000	15,000		
b) Purchase of motor vehicle	-	56,000	56,000	25,000		
c) Construction of UGC Annexes	-	3,00,000	3,00,000	7,00,000		
d) Air conditioning of building	-	5,00,000	5,00,000	10,00,000		
TOTAL 'F'	8,81,654	16,81,000	18,16,000	28,40,000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTALS A TO F	19, 13, 21, 953 * 10, 12, 000	22, 60, 86, 000	25, 82, 07, 700	31, 41, 26, 000		
	19, 23, 33, 953		(-)43, 83, 813(v) (-)85, 18, 000(vv)			(v)Opening balance as on 1.4.71
			24, 53, 05, 887 + 24, 35, 648 (*) 24, 77, 41, 535 or 24, 77, 00, 000			(vv)Balance of grants'Hospitals attached to medical colleges Aligarh Muslim University & Banaras Hindu University transferred from Sec III to Plan.
						(*)The minus opening balance under Non Plan on 1.4.71.

CONFIDENTIAL

University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated : October 6, 1971

Item No.35: To receive the revised estimates for the year 1971-72 and budget estimates for 1972-73 under non-plan.

The Government of India had agreed to a provision of Rs.10,37,38,000 under non-plan for 1971-72 as under:

Administrative charges	-	Rs.	42,75,000
Block Grant to Central Universities	-	Rs.	7,01,56,000
Grants to Jawaharlal Nehru University (School of International Studies & Russian Inst.)	-	Rs.	19,50,000
Interim relief to Central Universities	-	Rs.	33,97,000
Maintenance grants to Constituent/Affiliated Grant to Delhi Colleges	-	Rs.	2,39,60,000
<u>Total</u>			<u>Rs.10,37,38,000</u>

The revised estimates for 1971-72 and budget estimates for 1972-73 are indicated in the statement attached (Appendix-I).

1. Administrative Charges:

A provision of Rs.42,75,000 (including Rs.2,80,000 for advances) was agreed to for administrative charges during 1971-72. The distribution according to the main heads is indicated in the statement attached. The revised requirements of the Commission for 1971-72 work out to Rs.44,30,000 (including Rs.2,80,000 for advances). This includes provision for the salary of three whole-time members and additional staff proposed to be appointed as indicated in the statement. The budget estimates for 1972-73 work out to Rs.50,29,000 (including Rs.2,80,000 for advances). The details are indicated in the statement (Appendix-II). No new posts have been provided for.

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2. Block grants to Central Universities:

The Government of India had agreed to the provision of block grants to Central Universities on the basis of 5% increase over the provision agreed to, for these items for 1970-71. An additional grant of Rs.1,000 per head for 900 beds for the hospitals attached to the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University had also been provided. Besides, an amount of Rs.33,97,000 had also been agreed to for interim relief to Central Universities. It is, however, felt that the normal increase in expenditure at the rate of 5% does not meet the requirements of the Universities. In fact, the Government of India had agreed to an increase of 7% in the case of budget provision for 1968-69. The Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities at its meeting held in December, 1969 had recommended that the maintenance grants for Central Universities be increased by 10% every year on the basis of the figure of the previous year. Recently, the Government of India have suggested that the increase in establishment charges should not normally exceed 3½%. However, it is felt that this estimate is absolutely un-realistic for universities and even the 5% increase does not meet the normal requirements of the universities. The rise in enrolment in the Universities and the rise in the prices of other articles of use in the laboratories and libraries make it very difficult for the universities to meet their requirements even at 5% annual increase. The revised estimates for 1971-72 are the same as the budget estimates for 1971-72. The budget estimates for 1972-73 for block grants to Central Universities on the basis of 5% increase work out as under:

Block grants to Central Universities	-	Rs.7,36,19,000	(including Rs.9 lakhs for hospital beds)
Jawaharlal Nehru University (School of International Studies & Russian Studies)	-	Rs. 20,48,000	

The requirements for interim relief to Central Universities are Rs. 34,43,000.

3. Maintenance grants to Constituent/Affiliated Colleges of Delhi University:

The Government of India had agreed to the maintenance grant to constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University on the basis of 5% increase over the provision for 1969-70. In addition, an amount of Rs.1,31,69,000 was provided for this purpose under plan (The Commission has accepted the suggestion that increase

in the expenditure of maintenance grants to constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University beyond 5% may be met under the Plan). The revised estimates for 1971-72 are the same as the budget estimates. On the basis of the estimates received from the colleges, the budget estimates for 1972-73 under non-plan work out as follows:

1. Total requirements for maintenance grant to constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University for 1972-73. - Rs.4,37,00,000
2. Requirements on the basis of 5% increase over the provision for 1971-72 under non-Plan. - Rs.2,51,58,000
3. Amounts to be provided under Plan - Rs.1,85,42,000

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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~~Annexure 2 to 22-2-73~~

Statement showing the revised estimates for 1971-72 and Budget estimates for 1972-73

<u>3.No.</u>	<u>Head of account</u>	<u>Actuals 1970-71</u>	<u>Budget Allocation 1971-72</u>	<u>Revised estimates 1971-72</u>	<u>Budget estimates 1972-73</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>Contingencies</u>				
1.	a) Stationery & Printing	1,33,427.75	1,20,000.00	1,61,300	1,65,000
2.	b) Postage	1,17,734.25	1,06,000.00	1,06,000	1,20,000
3.	c) Telephone	1,07,471.99	97,000.00	1,60,300	1,25,000
4.	d) Elec. Water charges	43,066.49	39,000.00	43,700	25,000
5.	e) Liveries & Uniform	14,664.82	12,000.00	15,600	20,000
6.	f) Upkeep of staff car & Motor-cycle	37,028.78	35,000.00	42,300	50,000
7.	g) Entertainment	11,231.83	10,000.00	11,600	12,000
8.	h) Rent Rates & Taxes	38,199.25	35,000.00	38,200	40,000
9.	i) Misc. Office expenditure	2,23,024.81	68,000.00	68,000	80,000
10.	j) Printing of UGC Publication	16,756.03	15,000.00	49,000	50,000
11.	k) Purchase of Library books & Journals	13,781.42	13,000.00	20,000	25,000
12.	l) Purchase of Typewriters & duplicators.	8,472.48	10,000.00	25,400	20,000
13.	m) Purchase of furniture & fixture	37,200.44	40,000.00	45,000	50,000
14.	n) Maintenance of UGC Bldg.	33,017.00	50,000.00	45,500	50,000
15.	o) Subsidy to staff club & canteen	15,374.41	14,000.00	15,600	18,000
16.	p) Advertisement charges	53,190.00	40,000.00	50,000	60,000
17.	q) Departmental charges	19,077.75	16,000.00	58,700	80,000
18.	r) Audit fee	-	1,40,000.00	88,000	95,000
		<u>9,22,919.59</u>	<u>8,60,000.00</u>	<u>10,45,200</u>	<u>11,05,000</u>

Statement of revised estimates for 1971-1972 and budget estimates for 1972-73.

Appendix I. to Item No.35

<u>Head of Accounts</u>	<u>Actual 1970-71</u>	<u>Budget Estimate 1971-72</u>	<u>Revised Estimates 1971-72</u>	<u>Budget Estimates 1972-73</u>
Administrative charges	38,85,280	42,75,000	44,39,000	50,29,000
Block grant to Central Universities	6,79,47,706	7,01,56,000	7,01,56,000	7,36,19,000
Grants to Jawahar Lal Nehru University.	-	19,50,000	19,50,000	20,48,000
Interim Relief to Central Universities.	32,16,000	33,97,000	33,97,000	34,43,000
Maintenance grant to Constituent/ Affiliated, Colleges.	2,32,06,490	2,39,60,000	2,39,60,000	2,51,58,000
Total:-	<u>9,82,55,476</u>	<u>10,37,33,000</u>	<u>10,38,02,000</u>	<u>10,92,97,000</u>

Confidential

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 6th October 1971

Item No. 36: To receive a note on cases of Students' Unrest for the period, July-August 1971.

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Reports on cases of Students' Unrest in various universities in the country have been placed before the Commission from time to time. The report for the period April to June 1971 was placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 1st September, 1971. The report for the period July and August, 1971 is attached (Annexure).

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Times of India: 6.7.1971: Delhi: EXPLOSIVE START TO STUDENTS' MEET

An All-India Students' Conference being attended by 50 delegates from different universities got off to an explosive start today following a rift in the Delhi University Students' Union, the convener.

A section of the DUSU executive sought to disrupt the conference on the ground that the Union President, Mr. Subhash Chopra, had invited student leaders from other universities without taking them into confidence.

The President of the Lucknow University Students' Union, Mr. Beant Singh said the visiting delegates had not been treated courteously thanks to rivalry in the DUSU. As such, he and other student leaders from U.P. would boycott the conference and meet under the auspices of a different body tomorrow.

Plea to Warring Groups

Earlier, the President of the Allahabad University Students' Union, Mr. Ashok Saraswathi, appealed to the warring groups at the conference to sink their differences and make an earnest effort to forge a common front for drawing attention to the problems facing students all over the country.

The General Secretary of the DUSU, while welcoming the delegates, launched a scathing attack on the president. He was hooted by the President's supporters and hailed by his sympathisers. A showdown seemed imminent.

But the DUSU president, instead of answering his critics, adopted a conciliatory tone and said if his colleagues in the Union Executive had the impression that the conference had been convened without their approval, he tendered his apologies to them. "If there has been any misunderstanding, it should be forgotten in view of the fact that the delegates had come from far off places and the prestige of the DUSU is involved," the president said.

The president's appeal had a sobering effect on the turbulent students. Following this, the General Secretary of the DUSU announced that the executive would meet tonight to decide how the conference, called to discuss students' participation in university affairs, democratisation of university structure, and intrusion of the police in the campus should be held.

The student leaders dispersed after observing two minutes' silence as homage to students who laid down their lives in the Durga Dash freedom movement.

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Hindu: 7-7-1971 : Bangalore: VARSIITY BLAMED FOR STUDENT'S DEATH

Mr. H.D. Gangaraj, of Mysore Pradesh Congress and Mr. K.R. Ramesh of the Bangalore Students' Congress Committee, both wings of the Ruling Congress, today urged the Governor of Mysore, who is also the Chancellor of the Bangalore University, to order a judicial enquiry into the alleged suicide by an M.Sc. Botany student, Mr. G.T. Sadashiv, due to a wrong announcement of his results by the University.

They said at a press conference that the student of the Central College was a first class student throughout. In three of the four papers, he took, he had obtained first class marks.

However, the University, they said, declared him failed in the examination. After the announcement of the result, the student represented to the authorities about his performance, but was reported to have been chided and sent away. The next day he was found dead. Subsequently, the University declared him passed.

Hindu: 15.7.1971: Poona : STUDENTS CHARGE FARM VARSITY V.C.

Nearly 1000 striking students of the College of Agriculture here gheraoed the Vice-Chancellor of the Mahatma Phule Agriculture University, Mr. Harishchandra Patil, today. The Vice-Chairman of the 20 Member Action Committee of the students, Mr. U.A. Jadhav, a senior B.Sc. (Agri.) student said "malpractices" in the University administration over the years had reached a peak. The only alternative to remove them was the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor and the Dean. 'We want nothing less.'

Times of India: 16.7.1971: Poona: VC FREED FROM CUSTODY OF STUDENTS

The Vice-Chancellor of the Mahatma Phule Agricultural University and the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture were freed by the police early this morning after 14 hours of "student custody".

About 1,000 striking students of the College of Agriculture had 'gheraoed' the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Harishchandra Patil, and the Dean, Dr. Anand Sawant, in the campus guest house demanding their resignation.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. S.K. Seth, told PTI that as many as 24 students and a leader of the "Yuvak Kranti Dal" a youth organisation had been taken into custody. Later all but five students were let off.

He said both Mr. Patil and Dr. Sawant had been escorted to a safe place.

The police moved into the college campus after receiving a written complaint by the Vice-Chancellor, he said.

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Hindustan Times: 16.7.1971: Bombay: GHERAOED V.C. RESCUED BY POLICE

The "irregular" inclusion of the name of the son of the Union Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr. A.P. Shinde, in the list of 72 students admitted to the M.Sc. course of the Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Poona is to be inquired into under an order of the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Harish Chandra Patil.

The episode has resulted in a major trouble in the university leading to a total strike by nearly 1000 students and the Vice-Chancellor's gherao for more than 14 hours. Mr. Patil was rescued today by the police.

Ninety-four students and a leader of the Yuvak Kranti Dal have been arrested on the charge of restricting the movements of the Vice-Chancellor and the Dean, Dr. Anand Sawant. The students are demanding the resignation of Mr. Patil and Dr. Sawant.

The police entered the college campus on receiving a written complaint from the Vice-Chancellor to rescue him and the Dean from the gherao at the university guest house.

Mr. Patil, who arrived here this evening, said although Mr. Shinde's son, was 'well-qualified' for being admitted to the M.Sc. course, yet his inclusion in the list put up on the notice board was 'definitely irregular'.

The strike by the students continues.

The Vice-Chancellor met the Chief Minister, Mr. V.P. Naik, here today.

Talking to newsmen later, Mr. Patil appealed to the striking students to return to their classes assuring them that a fresh list of admissions to the M.Sc. course would be prepared on the basis of merit and the number of seats would be increased from 72 to 80.

Hindu: 21.7.1971: Hyderabad: AGITATION FOR JOB OPPORTUNITIES:

Youth Congress workers and university students today staged demonstration in front of the Central Government undertakings here, demanding priority to local candidates, in appointments. The demonstrations, which were peaceful, were held in front of Bharat Heavy Electricals, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Hindustan Aeronautics, Hindustan Machine Tools, nuclear fuel complex, the Electronics Corporation of India, Praga Tools and the Defence Electronics Research Laboratory. Copies of a memorandum handed over to officials of those concerns pointed out that these managements had given priority to outsiders in appointments, to the detriment of the legitimate interests of the local people. They pointed out that they were not opposed to the appointment of "gifted outsiders for sophisticated jobs".

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Times of India: 24.7.1971: Poona: ARRESTED STUDENTS ON HUNGER STRIKE

Seventeen arrested youth leaders and striking students of the College of Agriculture here have launched a "hunger strike" in the Yerawada jail to protest against alleged 'police high-handedness' and extension of their remand by four days to a week, Mr. S.B. Dange, chairman of the action committee of the striking students, told newsmen today.

Hindu: 25.7.1971: Madras: ANNAMALAI VARSITY INCIDENT: PROBE ORDERED

The Tamil Nadu Government has ordered a judicial enquiry into the incidents in the Annamalai University campus yesterday. A judge of the Madras High Court will hold the enquiry.

Over 70 students and 25 policemen were injured in student police clashes yesterday. The police lathi charged student demonstrators who were stated to have stoned cars proceeding to the Convocation Hall.

Times of India: 26.7.1971: Patna: AGITATION TO BE LAUNCHED AGAINST ENGLISH

The Bihar Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and the "Angrezi Hatao" Sammelan have decided to launch an agitation against the reported move to the School Examination Board to re-introduce English as a compulsory subject for the secondary examination.

Times of India: 26.7.1971: Poona : 330 STUDENTS JAILED:

A judge sentenced 330 out of the 331 youth leaders and striking students of the College of Agriculture here each to pay a fine of Rs.50/- or in default undergo seven days' simple imprisonment yesterday.

Hindu: 27.7.1971: Madras: POLICE ENTERED CAMPUS AT V.C.'S REQUEST:

The Chief Minister, Mr. M. Karunanidhi, told the Legislative Council today that the police had entered the Annamalai University campus on July 23 at the request of the Vice-Chancellor and had used minimum force. While 40 policemen were injured due to stone-throwing by students, only two students were undergoing treatment in hospital for injuries, others having been treated as out-patients.

He also uttered a warning that the Government would not hesitate to take strong action against whichever party instigated the Naxalities. As a judicial enquiry into the Annamalai University incidents had been ordered, he felt that there was no need for adjourning the House to discuss the matter.

Hindu: 31.7.1971: Seoul: ACTIVE POLITICAL ROLE OF KOREA STUDENTS

Notwing makes a Korean happier than cheering the underdog. For this reason many Koreans have been delighted with the South Korean students' movement which has so far survived all government efforts

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to wreck it. Even the highly-efficient South Korean Central Intelligence Agency has made several attempts to infiltrate the movement. But the students are obviously smarter than the C.I.A., and their security network has baffled even veteran government agents.

Members of the movement are a special breed, youngsters who have carved a special niche for themselves in the nation's history. In 1961 they did what even the South Korean Army did not dare to do. They toppled President Syngman Rhee and his regime. The cost was high. More than 300 students died and thousands were injured in the bloody riots. A year later, Park Gaung-hee mounted his bloodless coup and took power.

Hindustan Times: 12.8.1971: New Delhi: DHARNA PLANNED: To protest against the delay in recognising Bangla Desh, teachers and students of Indian universities and colleges have decided to stage a dharna in front of the Prime Minister's house on August 15.

Hindustan Times: 17.8.1971: New Delhi: BUNGLING IN COLLEGES AND VARSITY

A Delhi University employee was dismissed when it was found that students' scholarships and book funds were not being paid to them.

This and other irregularities with regard to funds in some of the private colleges and one 'institute' are reported to have been pointed out by the auditors.

Recommendations of a full inquiry and physical verification of the stocks to date have been turned down by the university, it is learnt.

The recent instances followed the university press scandal which involved defalcation of nearly Rs.3,50,000/-the investigation of which has now been handed over to the CBI.

In the dismissal case, the investigation report submitted by the Dean, Faculty of Law, said that "it was very difficult to fix the responsibility of Mr. X alone". It went on to say that "very strongly and in a candid form that there seems to be a lot of bungling in the physics and astrophysics department with regard to disbursement of salary and allowances to research scholars."

The report recommended an overall inquiry into the department, but no action was taken for fear of a scandal.

As for the colleges, some of the trusts have not only dipped into the teachers and employees' provident fund but also "borrowed" heavily from the students' funds. The university is contemplating legal action and disaffiliation, it is reported.

Regarding the institute, which concentrates on postgraduate training, the auditors pointed out that while it charged every student Rs.108 a year for books, etc., the money was not deposited with the university as it should be according to the rules.

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Hindustan Times: 19.8.1971: Allahabad: TICKETLESS STUDENTS THROW STONES: 16 HURT:

About a dozen ticket collectors and six Government railway policemen were injured this afternoon at Chaphanau station of Northern Railway, near here, when a mob of ticketless students began pelting stones at them, according to official sources.

The trouble started when about 40 ticket collectors accompanied by a dozen G.R.P. men swooped down on Allahabad-Faizabad and Allahabad-Jaunpur passenger trains and arrested about 70 of the students. A mob of other students soon started throwing stones at the raiding party and in the melee all the arrested ones managed to run away, the sources said.

They also damaged two roadways buses and window panes of all the trains within their reach.

Times of India: 20.8.1971: Delhi: FOUR HURT AS STUDENTS CLASH WITH DTU STAFF:

Four persons were injured when angry students protesting against the late running of buses and alleged misbehaviour of conductors clashed with the DTU staff at Tilak Nagar bus stop today.

The students belonging to Shivaji College and Rajdhani College stopped several buses by refusing to give them the right of way. Irritated by these tactics DTU employees retaliated by "manhandling" some angry young men.

Tribune: 21.8.1971: Gauhati: THREE STUDENTS HURT IN LATHI CHARGE:

Three students were injured in a police lathi charge when about 400 demonstrating students gheraoed Railway Minister K. Hanumanthaiya on his arrival here this afternoon.

The demonstrators including some girls, were drawn from various educational institutions of Gauhati. They gheraoed the Railway Minister and blocked his way to present a memorandum while he was entering the local Circuit House.

Mr. Hanumanthaiya came here on a four-day visit of Assam.

State Transport Minister Prabin Kumar Choudhury was also with the Railway Minister.

The police then resorted to a mild lathi charge to disperse the demonstrators. Three students, who were injured in the lathi charge were given first aid at the Gauhati Medical College and released.

Police took into custody three persons in this connection.

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Earlier in the morning, another demonstration of several thousand students was organised at the N.F. Railway headquarters at Maligaon by several student organisations to voice their demands including employment of local people in the N.F. Railway. The demonstrators submitted a memorandum to N.F. Railway General Manager, N.N. Tandon listing their demands.

The demonstration was, however, peaceful.

Hindustan Times: 21.7.1971: Gwalior: JIWAJI V.C. SAVED FROM GHERAO

A group of students yesterday entered the Jiwaji University building and kept under gherao the Vice-Chancellor Dr. S. Bhandarkar, Mr. A.K. Bhattachary, the Registrar and seven other members of the University Executive Council for about eight hours till midnight when they were rescued by the police.

The Executive Council was on a meeting in the Vice-Chancellor's room which the demonstrating students locked from outside demanding increased quota of admissions in the four science departments.

Tribune: 22.8.1971: Allahabad: ALLAHABAD STUDENTS' GHERAO BAHUGUNA

A group of Allahabad University students today gheraoed the Union Minister of State for Communication, Mr. H.N. Bahuguna for about 40 minutes when he came to the campus for a function.

He was allowed to go only after he promised to put before the State Government the students' demands.

These include admission to all and more grants to the University.

Tribune: 22.8.1971: NEW DELHI: DELHI STUDENTS GHERAO D.M.

The District Magistrate, Mr. R. Srinivasan and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Delhi, Range are tonight under a gherao by students of Salwan College and University student leaders.

Both of them were gheraoed as soon as they came to Rajinder Nagar - the scene of a clash between students and shopkeepers and the police.

The students were demanding the arrest of certain residents of the locality and suspension of the Station House Officer.

Over a dozen persons were injured in the clash.

A minor controversy over the beating up of a scooter driver by the students had led to stone throwing on the two sides.

Shops in the locality closed after window panes of some houses adjoining the college were broken.

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Tribune: 23.8.1971: New Delhi: STUDENTS ASSAULT POLICE OFFICERS

Four police officers were today assaulted by the students of Salwan College in West Delhi, which was the scene of a violent clash between the residents and the students on Friday evening.

The police officers, among them an Assistant Superintendent and an Inspector, who had been posted in the area to conduct investigations into the clash, which resulted in injuries to 25 persons, were sitting in the market place of the area, when they were attacked by the students.

The students also indulged in stone throwing in the area.

Hindustan Times: 24.8.1971: Shimla: AGITATION FOR HILLS VARSITY:

A 21-member committee consisting of delegates from the four districts of Garhwal was formed here last night to agitate for the creation of the Uttarakhand University.

Tribune: 25.8.1971: NEW DELHI: VIOLENT STUDENT MOB TEAR GASSED

Police burst 38 rounds of tear gas shells to disperse a mob of brick-battling students of DAV College in South Delhi, who set fire to a Delhi Transport Undertaking (DTU) bus near their college this morning.

A women magistrate, three police officers and 20 policemen were injured in the stone throwing.

The bus was completely charred but its damaged trailer was detached by local residents with the help of the DTU staff who rushed from the nearby Lajpat Nagar bus terminus.

For about an hour the students and the police fought a ding-dong battle - the former hurling stones and sodawater bottles - which they had collected in the college premises and the latter firing tear-gas shells to flush out the students from the building.

Violent mobs of students also destroyed bus sheds and transport booths near the college.

The students and the Delhi Transport Undertaking workers have been having clashes in the city for the past few days.

Hindustan Times: 29.8.1971: Jaipur: VIOLENCE AT JODHPUR UNIVERSITY:

Over 500 students of Jodhpur University yesterday went on a rampage in the university campus. They broke window panes, damaged scooters and cycles and set on fire some stationery and furniture belonging to the university.

The students dispersed when a police party reached the spot. No arrest has been made so far.

The university authorities have closed the Engineering College for an indefinite period and have asked the students to vacate the hostel.

Tribune: 29.8.1971: New Delhi: BODY TO GO INTO GRIEVANCES OF DELHI STUDENTS:

The Union Government has appointed an eight-member committee to look into the grievances of Delhi students over the city bus services.

The committee headed by Mr.K. Narayanan, Joint Secretary in the Transport Ministry, will have two representatives of the students, two from the university staff and one each from the Delhi Transport Undertaking workers management and the Delhi Administration. It will submit its report in two days.

The decision to form the committee was announced by Minister of State for Transport, Om Mehta, at a meeting convened by Acting Vice-Chancellor, V.P. Dutt of Delhi University, in which representatives of students, DTU workers and management participated.

The meeting was called following clashes between DTU staff and students in the last few days in different parts of Delhi which had posed a law and order problem.

UNIVERSITY GRAINTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 37: To receive the report of the Committee appointed to recommend the Block Grant to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the three year period 1971-72 to 1973-74.

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The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare appointed a Committee with the following composition to recommend the Block grant of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore which is an Institution deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the UGC Act. for the three years period 1971-72 to 1973-74.

1. Shri R.K. Chhabra, Secretary, UGC.
2. Shri O.P. Mohla, Dy. Financial Advisor (M/Finance)
3. Shri J. Veeraraghvan, Director (Internal Finance)
Ministry of Education & S.W.
4. Shri G.N. Vaswani (Dy. Educational Advisor) (Technical)
Ministry of Education & S.W.

A copy of the report of the Committee is attached (Annexure)

The Committee has recommended the following Block grant to the Institute:-

Particular	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Rs. in lakhs
				Para
1. Scholarships	19.00	19.00	19.00	3.2.6.
2. Salaries including leave travel expenses	77.00	81.00	85.00	3.3.7.3.
3. Working expenses	39.50	41.60	43.75	3.4.5.
Total	135.50	141.60	147.75	
Less income	16.00	16.50	16.70	
	119.50	125.10	131.05	
Say	120.00	125.00	131.00	

The matter is reported to the Commission for information.

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REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE TO RECOMMEND THE BLOCK GRANT OF
THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE,
FOR THE THREE YEAR PERIOD

1971-72 TO 1973-74

1. Introduction

1.1 Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore was declared to be a deemed University in 1958 under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. Prior to that the Government of India in the then Ministry of Education/Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs provided to the Institute necessary grants in the form of block grants for meeting its expenditure. Such block grants were determined on the recommendations of the Reviewing Committees which were required besides assessing the needs of the Institute expenditure on maintenance and programmes of continuing nature, also to make a review of the academic programmes envisaged as either developmental, expansion etc., and to include in the block grant in a consolidated form the funds which would be needed for latter purposes also.

1.2 With a view to synchronising the tenure of block grants with the national Five Year Plans, after the quinquennial period 1958-63, the next block grant was determined for the period 1963-66. The Committee which was appointed to recommend the block grant payable during that period suggested that all the development schemes/new programmes to be taken up by the various departments may be assessed separately by expert Committees as is

done by the University Grants Commission in the case of other universities including institutions deemed to be universities and financial assistance may be provided in respect of each such scheme approved during the plan period as Plan schemes. The question of merging such expenditure in the block grants as committed expenditure may be considered while determining next block grant.

1.3 . . . Subsequently the block grant was fixed by another committee for the quinquennial period 1966-71. That Committee took into consideration the courses started/developed upto the end of the year 1965-66. In accordance with the normal practice all the recurring expenditure including the expenditure that was being treated as Plan upto the year 1965-66 including the posts that were sanctioned but not filled, were taken into consideration for determining the block grant. The pay and allowances prevalent as on that date were taken into account and the block grant of Rs.102 lakhs per annum was recommended.

1.4 As the Committee's report was not available in time and the Government also took some time to fix the block grant, a period of two years was already over during which period grants on ad-hoc basis were released (Rs. 95.00 lakhs in 1966-67 and Rs. 102.00 lakhs in 1967-68). The Government of India fixed a block grant of Rs. 112.00

lakhs per annum for the period 1968-69 to 1970-71. The basis of the block grant as recommended by the Committee and as taken into account by the Government is given below :-

	<u>Block recommended by the Committee</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>Block fixed by Govt. of India</u> (Rs. in lakhs)
Scholarships	19.00	19.00
Working expenses (including depreciation of Rs. one lakh)	32.50	39.00
Salaries (including allowances and provident fund)	59.80	64.00
Total :-	111.30	122.00
Less income :	<u>9.63</u>	<u>10.00</u>
Net :	101.67	112.00
say	<u>102.00</u>	

1.5 The IV Plan which was to commence from the year 1966-67 was postponed and started three years later i.e. with effect from 1969-70. The period of three years 1966-69 were however treated as annual plans. It was decided by the Government of India that a committee may be appointed to recommend the block grant for the period 1971-74. This would not of course take into account for purpose of committed expenditure, the developments undertaken by the Institute during the period 1966-71 as the assistance for these will be continued till 1973-74 as part of the developmental programme.

2. Factual Information

2.1 The actual grants given, actual expenditure incurred on scholarships, working expenses, salaries, etc. during the period 1966-67 to 1970-71 and the estimates of requirements for the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 as furnished by the Institute are given in Tables I to III.

TABLE I

ACTUAL GRANTS RELEASED BY THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA TO THE INSTITUTE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	1956-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	70-71	Total
	(R U P E E S)					
1. Block Grant	95.00	102.00	112.00	112.00	112.00	533.00
2. Other items like revision in rates of D.A., Interim relief etc.	1.23	2.26	7.06	3.60	7.14	21.29
3. Ad-hoc grant for Central stores	-	7.00	-	-	-	7.00
4. Reviewing Committee expenses	-	-	-	1.35	-	1.35
Total :-	96.23	111.26	119.06	116.95	119.14	562.64

Expenditure of Rs. 7.00 lakhs for Central Stores was incurred during 1968-69 and Rs. 1.35 lakhs for Reviewing Committee during 1969-70-

TABLE II

ACTUAL RECURRING EXPENDITURE (NON-PLAN)

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Total
	(R U P E E S)					
1. Scholarships	16.12	17.00	18.42	19.23	18.44	89.21
2. Working expenses	34.14	33.90	36.83	38.62	47.14	190.63
3. Salaries	55.64	61.53	65.23	70.65	72.84	325.89
4. Interim relief	-	-	-	-	3.45	3.45
5. Special items	0.70	-	-	0.03	2.47	3.20
Total :	106.60	112.43	120.48	128.53	144.34	612.38
Less income:	10.42	11.52	11.73	14.07	16.03	63.77
Net :	96.18	100.91	108.75	114.46	128.31	548.61

TABLE III

ESTIMATES OF THE INSTITUTE FOR BLOCK GRANTS (1971-74)
(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total	Annual average (rounded)
1. Scholarships	21.00	21.50	22.00	64.50	21.50
2. Working expenses	45.30	48.50	51.90	145.70	48.60
3. Salaries	83.70	85.70	87.70	257.10	85.70
4. Interim relief	3.80	3.80	3.80	11.40	3.80
Total :	153.80	159.50	165.40	478.70	159.60
Less income:	16.00	16.50	16.70	49.20	16.40
Net :	137.80	143.00	148.70	429.50	143.20

3. Review and Recommendations

3.1 For assessing the Block Grant we have taken into consideration the following components :-

- a) Scholarships
- b) Salaries, all admissible allowances including Provident Fund and Interim Relief.
- c) Working expenses including depreciation of
Rs. one lakh per annum.

3.1.1 Further, the block grant has been recommended after deducting the estimated income from the gross estimated expenditure on the aforesaid items.

3.2 Scholarships/Fellowships

3.2.1 There is no change in the number of students and it will remain the same i.e. around 1000. There is however some change in the mix of students as per details given in the following table :

TABLE IV

STUDENTS MIX

	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
B.E. students	250	200
Master Degree/Post Graduate students	400	350
Research scholars	300	350
Post Doctoral Fellows	50	100
Total :-	<u>1000</u>	<u>1000</u>

3.2.2 As is the normal practice the provision for Institute scholarships is on the following basis :-

15% B.E. Students

100% M.Tech/M.Sc./Post Graduate Diploma students
in Engg./Technology.

80% for research scholars

50% for post-doctoral fellows.

3.2.3 Keeping in view the actual expenditure incurred on the
scholarships/fellowships during the period 1966-67 to 1970-71, vide
Table II a sum of Rs. 19.00 lakhs per annum is proposed.

3.2.4 The provision for scholarships should be utilised only
for scholarships and fellowships and not for any other purpose and
any savings under this provision should not be reappropriated for
any other purpose.

3.2.5 The scholarships holders at the Institute are required to
pay tuition fees and this has been taken into account in the estimates
of income of the Institute.

3.2.6 Recommendation : Rs. 19.00 lakhs per annum.

3.3 Salaries including allowances, Provident Fund, etc.

3.3.1 The break-up of the academic and non-academic posts both
plan and non-plan, sanctioned and in position as on 31st March, 1971
is given in the following Table :-

(Table next page)..../-

TABLE V

Particulars	NON-PLAN POSTS				PLAN POSTS			
	Sanc- tioned	In po- sition	Perso- nal posts	Total in po- sition	Sanc- tion- ed	In posi- tion	Personal posts	Total in position
I. <u>ACADEMIC POSTS</u>								
Professors	29	22	+ 19	41	17	15	+ 1	16
Assistant Professors	65	50	- 4	46	41	34	- 1	33
Lecturers	111	90	- 15	75	15	11		11
SRA/TA	107	89		89	27	21		21
Total :-	312	251	+ 19 - 19	251	100	81	+ 1 - 1	81

II. NON-ACADEMIC

956 863 65 41

3.3.2 For these estimates only the non-plan posts have been taken into consideration. Further the estimates have been made on the basis of existing pay scales and rates of allowances including interim relief.

3.3.3 Contributory Provident Fund/Pension/Gratuity Funds

3.3.3.1 With the introduction of the Central Universities Retirement Benefit Rules 1967 at the Institute, the following pattern of retirement benefits are obtaining :

- i) General Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity, &
- ii) Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity.

These rules were introduced at the Institute from July, 1967 retrospectively effective from April 1, 1964.

3.3.3.2 The operations under the new retirement benefit schemes call for provision of necessary funds to administer the same. In case of those employees who have opted for the General Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity Scheme, the amount representing the contribution of the Institute towards the Provident Fund has to be withdrawn in lieu of the provision of the benefits of superannuation and family pensions. In case of those who have opted for the Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity Scheme, the contribution by the Institute is to be restricted to 8 % instead of the earlier rate of 8-1/3%. Therefore these factors involve the withdrawal of certain amounts from the employees Provident Fund.

3.3.3.3 Besides the Institute has under its regulations, provision for making appointments on contract for specified periods. In exercise of this power, the Institute has, as a matter of policy in recent times, been appointing all academic and other staff on contract basis. Of late, even the appointments in other categories are being made on contract basis. The contract appointments are not covered by the Central Universities Retirement Benefit Rules. The Council has formulated a separate scheme of Contributory Provident Fund and Gratuity at prescribed rates for contract appointments.

3.3.3.4 The block grant recommended takes into account the employer's share towards the Contributory Provident Fund as if all the employees of the Institute are covered by the Contributory Provident Fund Rules. The impact of the introduction of the General Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity and Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity schemes will have to be worked out and as soon as this is done the block grant will have to be adjusted suitably.

3.3.4 Interim Relief

3.3.4.1 The funds required for payment of interim relief may be provided separately. The estimated amount is about Rs. 3.70 lakhs per annum.

3.3.5 Leave Travel Concession

3.3.5.1 So far the Institute employees have not been given the benefit of Leave Travel Concession as is admissible to the Central Government employees. The Institute employees are eligible for the allowances generally admissible to Central Government employees located in Bangalore. In order to keep the all India character of the Institute, the employees of the Institute should also be given the same benefit. The Institute has estimated an expenditure of about Rs. 50,000 per annum. This provision is recommended and is included in the estimates for salaries.

3.3.6 Personal promotions

3.3.6.1 There is a scheme in the Institute for personal promotions.

The details and rules of the Scheme are given in Appendix I. On perusal of the rules it will be observed that there is inter-alia the following provision :

The total number of promotions shall not exceed 25% of the posts in the cadre to which the persons promoted belong.

3.3.6.2 It has been noted that promotions to the posts of Professors are made not only from the cadre of Assistant Professors but also from the persons who hold substantive posts of Lecturers.

Factual position in this behalf is given in Appendix II.

3.3.6.3 It is understood that so far the practice in the Institute had been to give personal promotions without making consequential adjustments against the vacant posts even when some of the posts were in the same disciplines in which the incumbents were given personal promotions. It is understood that the Council has since decided to adjust such promotions wherever permissible against the vacancies.

The factual position regarding personal promotions before and after the decision of the Council in this behalf is given in Appendix III.

3.3.6.4 We feel that the present system of personal promotions upto 25% of the sanctioned posts in the cadre to which the persons promoted belong is very much on the high side compared with the provisions made in the merit promotion scheme of the Government of India. It is suggested that the Council may review this matter. It is also suggested that so far as possible the personal promotions may be adjusted against the vacant posts.

3.3.7 It is envisaged that all the vacant posts will not be filled and keeping in view the number of posts already filled as well as the personal promotions made up to the year 1970-71 there will not be any substantial increase in the number of posts filled.

3.3.7.1 Keeping in view the actual expenditure incurred during the period 1968-69 to 1970-71 vide Table II and also the vacant posts, an expenditure of Rs. 77.00 lakhs during 1971-72 and Rs. 81.00 lakhs during 1972-73 and Rs. 85.00 lakhs during 1973-74 is envisaged. This provision includes element of leave travel concession also.

3.3.7.2 Estimates have been made keeping in view the aforesaid facts. It is felt that the provision now suggested will be adequate to meet the expenditure on normal increments and some vacant posts that might be filled. Further, these estimates do not envisage any increase in allowances over the existing rates. The

increase in allowances etc., if any, will have to be provided besides the block grant now proposed.

3.3.7.3 Recommendation :	Rs. 77.00 lakhs	1971-72
	Rs. 81.00 lakhs	1972-73
	Rs. 85.00 lakhs	1973-74

3.4 Working expenses

3.4.1 Working expenses include all the expenditure on academic departments, amenities, maintenance, depreciation etc. In other words it includes all the expenditure of the Institute excepting the expenditure on scholarships/Fellowships and salaries.

3.4.2 In calculating the working expenses, the Committee had two alternatives viz. (1) cash basis, i.e. actual disbursements of cash made in a particular year and (2) accrual basis, i.e. actual expenditure incurred in a particular year irrespective of whether the payment was made in that year or in the following years. The accounts of the Institute are maintained on a double entry basis and the data furnished are on the accrual system. As this would also correctly reflect the expenditure for each year, we have adopted the same basis in determining the block grant. It was, however, noticed that commitments entered into by the Institute are also shown as actual expenditure in addition to liabilities. The question whether these commitments could be included in actual expenditure for purposes of

projecting the future trend of expenditure was examined. Some of the commitments are truly in the nature of liabilities as the services regarding the same has been received and only payment remain to be made. This could be included in actual expenditure. Certain other commitments however were such that only orders had been placed but the services or goods had not been received. Such items need to be omitted from actual expenditure. Further it was seen that in 1970-71 the last year of the block grant, a sum of Rs. ten lakhs had been included under commitments. On scrutiny it was found that an average of the commitments materialising as actual expenditure during the last five years comes to about Rs. five lakhs per annum. In arriving at the actual expenditure for computation of block grant we have excluded the amount of commitment from the estimates of actual expenditure and allowed for an average of Rs. five lakhs as part of commitments which are in the nature of liabilities.

3.4.3 During the discussions it was observed that an average provision of about Rs. 1.25 lakhs per annum was made in the plan towards the working expenses of the Institute. The Institute's representatives during the discussions indicated that this provision was not adequate and that part of the working expenses for the plan posts was being met out of the block grant. The Committee was of the view that it would be desirable for the Institute to provide for the

working expenses required for plan posts within the overall plan allocation of the Institute. As it was not possible to work out precise estimates on this account, we have made an ad hoc reduction of only Rs. one lakh per annum in the estimates of working expenses.

3.4.4 Medical assistance

Provision for medical assistance scheme has not been made in the estimates. The Institute has formulated an insurance scheme towards the medical aid for their employees. The scheme envisages an estimated cost of about Rs. 1.60 lakhs per annum. At present students and only a few members of staff of the Institute residing on the campus get limited first aid/medical assistance from the Institute Dispensary. The actual expenditure of the Dispensary is about Rs. 1.18 lakhs per annum, including the expenditure of Rs. 65,385 on the salaries, allowances etc., of the medical and other staff required for the Dispensary. As and when the proposed insurance or any other scheme is approved, additional funds will have to be provided to the Institute besides the block now recommended.

3.4.5 Keeping in view the level of expenditure reached during 1970-71 and also the expenditure incurred during the previous years we recommend following expenditure towards working expenses :

1971-72	Rs. 39.50 lakhs
1972-73	Rs. 41.60 lakhs
1973-74	Rs. 43.75 lakhs

3.5 Industrial Liaison Fund - Industrial Consultancy

3.5.1 The Institute provides consultancy service both on individual and institutional basis. For this purpose an Industrial Liaison Fund has been created out of the consultancy fees received from customers. The fees are charged on the basis of actual (a) labour and material cost incurred, (b) 100% addition on (a) above for services and overheads provided by the Institute and (c) a fee for scientific and technical advice. Out of the fees received the portion relating to (b) is credited to the revenues of the Institute as reimbursement of services and overheads provided. The amount received as fees from industries for scientific and technical advice vide (c) above is shared between the consultants (members of the faculty) and the Institute on the basis of the following formula :

30% of the basic pay of the consultant is retained as the consultants fee.

Out of the balance a maximum of 75% can be given to the consultant and 25% to the Institute.

We were informed that generally the ratio of sharing is 50% to the consultant and 50% to the Institute.

3.5.2 As on 31-3-1971, the Industrial Liaison Fund has 12.32 lakhs at its credit. This also includes an element towards advances received for which the consultancy work is yet to be completed.

3.5.3 In recommending the block grant we have not taken the fees received on this account except to the extent of reimbursement of overheads to the Institute vide (b) above and shown as Miscellaneous Receipts of the Institute.

Notes on Industrial Consultancy Scheme and rules, are given at Appendix IV & V respectively.

3.5.4 We feel that the net income from the Industrial Consultancy work should be credited to the general revenues of the Institute. There appears to be no justification for creating a separate fund when Government in one way or the other is practically financing the bulk of the expenditure of the Institute. It does not appear to be reasonable to create a fund from out of the revenues generated in the ultimate analysis from the grants given by Government. We have not estimated the income that will accrue from this but we feel that the Council should consider this matter and Institute should work out the estimates which may be adjusted against the block grants due for 1971-74.

3.6 Testing

We were informed that certain tests are carried out for which charges are levied and these tests are credited to the Industrial Liaison Fund. In our opinion, it would be more appropriate as a matter of principle to credit such testing fees to the general revenues and not to the Industrial Liaison Fund. This will not however materially affect

the recommendations regarding the block grant as we were informed that the test fees received are of the order of about Rs. 5,000/- per annum.

4. Summary of recommendations

4.1 Block Grant as recommended is given below :

TABLE V

BLOCK GRANT RECOMMENDED

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Para
1. Scholarships	19.00	19.00	19.00	3.2.6
2. Salaries including leave travel concession	77.00	81.00	85.00	3.3.7.3
3. Working expenses	39.50	41.60	43.75	3.4.5
Total :-	135.50	141.60	147.75	
Less income:	16.00	16.50	16.70	
	119.50	125.10	131.05	
Say:	120.00	125.00	131.00	

4.2 The block grant assessed may be paid in the following annual instalments on quarterly basis and not as an average of the block grant assessed :

1971-72 Rs. 120.00 lakhs

1972-73 Rs. 125.00 lakhs

1973-74 Rs. 131.00 lakhs

4.2.1 The Institute should, however, maintain a certain minimum balance equivalent of 1/12th of the annual block grant per year, which

may be allowed as the permissible level of opening balance and excess, if any, in the opening balance deducted from the block grant due for the first year 1971-72. No further deduction on account of opening balance may be made till the year 1974-75 when the new block will commence.

4.3 Provision for scholarships should be utilized only for scholarships and fellowships (vide para 3.2.4).

4.4 The impact of the introduction of the G.P.F.-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity and C.P.F.-cum-Gratuity Schemes may be worked out and block grant adjusted suitably (vide para 3.3.3.4).

4.5 Funds for interim relief may be provided separately besides the block grant (vide para 3.3.4).

4.6 Estimates of salaries inter alia include element of leave travel concession (vide para 3.3.5).

4.7 The Council may review the scheme of personal promotions. So far as possible, personal promotions be adjusted against vacant posts (vide para 3.3.6.4).

4.8 Estimates have been made on the basis of existing pay scales and rates of allowances. Any future increases in allowances etc. will have to be provided besides the block grant (vide para 3.3.7.2).

4.9 Any insurance or other scheme for medical assistance that may be sanctioned hereafter will have to be provided besides the block grant (vide para 3.4.4).

4.10 Net income from consultancy should be credited to the general revenues of the Institute (vide para 3.5.4).

4.11 Testing fees should also be credited to the general revenues of the Institute (vide para 3.6).

R.K.Chhabra

O.P.Mohla

J.Veeraraghvan

G.N.Vaswani

Appendix I

PROCEDURE FOR PROMOTION AND ASSESSMENT
AT INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

1. Assessment of every staff member is to take place once in five years.

2. Where the staff members are on contract, steps are taken at the beginning of the fifth year to get an assessment done.

3. Where they are on a continuing appointment till superannuation (such cases are very few now) in such cases also assessment is made once in five years.

4. The staff member is required to give a report about his work during the assessment period. This is forwarded to the Director by the Professor in charge, with his forwarding remarks, which should contain his assessment of the work. He is expected to make a definite recommendation, keeping in view the several possibilities, viz.,

Renewal of contract on existing terms

Renewal of contract with additional increments

No renewal

Promotion

A panel of referees to whom references could be made is also to be forwarded to the Director. These should be Scientists who have either personal knowledge of the scientific work of the staff members or who are otherwise competent to assess his work.

5. The Director selects three or four from the panel and makes references to them. This is invariably so at the level of Assistant Professors and above and more so when promotion is recommended.

6. On receipt of references, the Director takes an overall view; he may like to discuss the case in detail with the Professor in charge also.

7. The case is then prepared by the office in a set form and placed before the Promotions and Assessment Committee. The Committee will have before it:

- the report of the staff member;
- the recommendation of the Professor in charge;
- reports of the referees;
- the Director's overall view of the case.

8. If it so happens that a selection committee meets during the course of such assessment or if the person under assessment is already an applicant, whose case is being considered by the selection committee, the Committee is specifically requested by its Chairman, the Director, to assess the candidate with a view to ascertaining whether he qualifies for merit promotion as well. In such cases, the recommendation of the selection committee also is placed before the Promotions and Assessment Committee.

9. The Promotions and Assessment Committee recommendation goes before the Council at a meeting, where the final decision is taken by the Council.

10. Where delay is contemplated in the assessment, such cases are all the same reported to the Promotions and Assessment Committee as being under assessment. A letter is also issued to the staff member that his work is under assessment and that pending such assessment, he will continue on existing terms.

11. Some general principles adopted in relation to assessment procedures are:

- (i) Except in special cases, only those who have put in minimum of two years after confirmation in the case of Lecturers and three years after confirmation in the case of Assistant Professors are considered for promotion.
- (ii) The total number of promotions shall not exceed 25% of the posts in the cadre to which the persons promoted belong.

- (iii) Promotions take effect from the date of Council resolution. Where there has been delay in the Promotions and Assessment Committee considering recommendations, the Council may on the recommendation of the Committee decide to give effect to the promotions retrospectively.
- (iv) Where additional increments are given, the normal date of increment does not get affected.

NOTE : REGARDING 25% CEILING OF MERIT PROMOTIONS

A. Assistant Professors:

Total no. of posts:

Block	...	65	
Plan	...	41	106
25% of posts	...		26 (rounded)

No. of persons promoted from
Assistant Professors' category

24
..... (which is
less than
25% ceiling)

B. Lecturers:

Total no. of posts:

Block	...	111	
Plan	...	15	126
25% of posts			31 (rounded)

No. of persons promoted from
Lecturers' category:

As Professors/Associate Professors...	11	
As Assistant Professors	...	16
		27
		(which is less than 25% ceiling)

Appendix III

STATEMENT SHOWING POSITION OF ACADEMIC STAFF
UNDER THE BLOCK BEFORE SETTING OFF OF POSTS
WAS DONE VIS-A-VIS AFTER SETTING OFF

Category	Before set-off		After set-off			
	Sanctioned	In position		Sanctioned	In position	
		Substan- tive	Personal promotion		Substantive	Personal Promotion
1. Professors	29	18	35 (A)	29	22	19 (E)
2. Asst. Professors.	65	56	+16 (B) -24 (C)	65	50	-4 (F)
3. Lecturers	111	97	-27 (D)	111	90	-15 (G)
Total	205	171	+51 -51	205	162	+19 -19

- (A) 24 Asst. Professors hold personal posts as Associate Professors/Professors
11 Lecturers hold personal posts as associate professors/Professors
35
- (B) 16 Lecturers hold personal posts as Assistant Professors
- (C) 24 Assistant Professors promoted as Professors/Associate Professors
as shown in (A)
- (D) 16 Lecturers hold personal posts as Assistant Professors
11 Lecturers hold personal posts as Associate Professors/Professors
27
as shown in (A) & (B)
- (E) 12 Assistant Professors hold personal posts as Associate Professors/
Professors
7 Lecturers hold personal posts as Associate Professors/Professors
19
- (F) -12 Assistant Professors hold personal posts as Associate Professors/
Professors
+ 8 Lecturers hold personal posts as Assistant Professors
- 4
- (G) 8 Lecturers hold personal posts as Assistant Professors
7 Lecturers hold personal posts as Associate Professors/Professors

.....

APPENDIX IV

NOTE ON CONSULTANCIES

One of the declared objectives of the Institute is to conduct original investigations in all branches of knowledge and in particular in such branches of knowledge as are likely to promote the material and industrial welfare of India. The specialised scientific and technological activities of the Institute - some of them unique in the country - provide good opportunities for industrial application for the benefit of not only industry but also for making the scientific work of the Institute of greater relevance to the nation. Over the years much good work has been done in this regard and the successive reviewing committees have examined, commented and advised in this regard. The Council and Court have from time to time expressed the desire that such work should be fostered and expanded. These two aspects viz; fundamental research with post graduate training that logically goes with such activity and the correlation of scientific activity with industry have been a feature of the Institute's activity over the years. The relative emphasis has varied but the two constituents have always been there.

In 1963-64 the Council took stock of the changed situation in the country and decided that the objectives of the Institute would be best served by emphasising the fundamental aspects in its academic programmes and at the same time liberalising the arrangements for industrial consultancy work. In 1965-66 a small Industrial Consultancy Fund was established which allowed a beginning to be made to promote this activity. The following figures indicate the growth of this activity during the last 6 years.

Year 1.	Opening Balance 2.	Receipts 3.	Total 4.	Payments 5.	Closing Balance 6.
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1965-66	-	50,000	50,000	1,296	48,704
1966-67	48,704	85,605	1,34,309	19,599	1,14,710

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1967-68	1,14,710	2,48,690	3,63,400	91,879	2,71,521
1968-69	2,71,521	3,78,189	6,49,710	1,03,569	5,46,141
1969-70	5,46,141	3,98,438	9,44,579	1,87,396	7,57,183
1970-71	7,57,183	6,73,787	14,30,970	1,98,716	12,32,254

A small Industrial Engineering Unit is envisaged, utilising the earnings from the consultancy receipts to provide the departments with project support in the form of cost and value analyses, product, product-design, and techno-economic project reports. Eventually, when the scale of operations warrants it, the establishment of an Industrial Experimental Station is also envisaged. This will be more in the nature of an organised group of scientific staff with strong bias towards application of research in Industry, supported by some technical staff for routine testing, drawing, cost analyses, etc., than a department with separate buildings, etc. In order not to distort the academic character of the Institute's activity, the industrial operations would be kept within proportions by limiting the number of projects and regulating the time of the academic staff spent on them.

The various industrial consultancy projects undertaken at the Institute can be categorised into the following two classes:-

1. Individual consultancies and
2. Institutional consultancies

In the cases coming under the category 1 above, the individual scientific/research worker will be permitted to make use of a certain amount of his spare time in such a way as not to affect his normal working at the Institute, to render assistance to industry. The amount of fee agreed will be approved by the Institute before hand. In this case, none

of the facilities available at the Institute is required for the consultant to carry out his assignment. The consultant is permitted to retain the earnings arising out of such work upto certain specific limits - i.e. upto an amount of 30% of his basic pay during a year. In case the receipts are in excess of 30% of his basic pay, one fourth of such excess over 30% will be surrendered by him to the Institute for permitting him to accept such assignments.

At present the number of cases in which such individual consultancies are involved are 27 and an approximate amount of Rs. 79,000 is involved in these cases.

The type of cases coming under category 2 viz: institutional consultancies are the result of certain amount of basic work done at the Institute in furtherance of the research activities in the various departments. The consultancy work will be accepted as an assignment of the Institute. The particular department in which the work will be undertaken, the scientific and technical staff who are involved in the consultancy are also identified. The requirements to accomplish the assignment are carefully worked out and reduced to monetary figures under the following heads:-

- a) Cost of Labour and Material
- b) Overheads
- c) Consultancy fee for Scientific and Technical advice.

A very careful analysis/estimate of the requirements of materials for a project undertaken and the man-hours required are assessed and the money cost thereof calculated. Overheads are provided as a percentage of the material and labour cost. Normally this is taken as a 100% of the prime cost. But in certain exceptional cases where the usage of materials and labour is insignificant, the amount provided for overheads will suitably be kept at a lower figure on the advise of the consultants. A certain fee is assessed for imparting the technical knowhow associated with the project. This is categorised under the fee for scientific and technical advice.

Out of the amount so collected from the outside agency, 50% is paid to the consultant/consultants (who are identified at the beginning itself) for their involvement in the project. The Director on the merits of individual cases can sanction upto 75% of the fee to the consultant.

Out of the amount collected as overheads, 50% thereof is transferred to the miscellaneous receipts of the Institute with a view to reimbursing to the Institute for the facilities made available for the consultancy work.

At present the number of institutional consultancies on hand are 29 involving an amount of Rs. 8,94,400 (approx).

The amount standing to the credit of Industrial Liaison Fund as at 31st July, 1971, is Rs. 13,59,494. Of this Rs.10 lakhs has been invested in deposits approved by the Council. The amount of Rs. 50,000/- originally advanced to the Industrial Liaison Fund from the Institute has been repaid in full.

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NOTE ON
RULES FOR INDUSTRIAL CONSULTANCY WORK
AT THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

The Director and members of the academic staff are permitted to engage themselves in consultancy practice to such extent which will not interfere with the discharge of their duties and within such limits as the Council may lay down from time to time. The consultancy projects are categorised as

- (a) Individual Consultancy; and
- (b) Institutional Consultancy.. ..

Individual Consultancy:

Under this consultancy arrangement, outside parties are free to approach members of the academic staff concerned to assist them or advise them on specified areas or problems. Such work would not require any technical facilities being availed of at the Institute by the consultants for rendering such advice. Each consultant in such cases is required to obtain prior permission of the Director indicating the specific nature of advice involved, the period of consultancy as also the fee to be received by them.

This arrangement provides that the consultant concerned can retain a fee up to 30% of his basic pay in a year. If the fee received in any year is in excess of the 30% ceiling limit, the excess is shared by the consultant and the Industrial Liaison Fund in the proportion 75% : 25%.

Institutional Consultancy:

At the request of outside agencies the Institute undertakes specified projects and for this purpose the Director identifies the concerned staff members as consultants in the Department where competence and facilities for undertaking such works or projects exist. Usually a bilateral discussion is arranged when the terms and conditions for undertaking such projects are agreed upon. A detailed costing of the project is done in consultation with the staff members concerned normally under the following three heads.

- 'A' - Cost of Labour and Material
- 'B' - Overheads
- 'C' - Fee for Scientific and Technical advice

contd.

- 'A' - is estimated on actual basis and includes the salaries of temporary technical staff such as mechanics/laboratory assistants hired for the project.
- 'B' - is estimated at 100% on the cost of labour and material and covers all procurement and handling charges.
- 'C' - covers the actual technical consultancy and from this amount only the identified consultants are paid.

As regards distribution of the fee to the consultants from the fee realised under 'C' above i.e., 'Scientific and Technical advice', the Director is authorised to determine the amount between 50% to 75% of the fee charged, which should be paid to the designated staff consultants; each case being determined in relation to the quantum and quality of contribution made by the consultants concerned.

Normally, staff members not less than the rank of a Lecturer, are permitted to be the consultants on any identified project. Prior approval for each project is essential. Approval of the Council in case of the Director and of the Director in case of other staff is required.

No ceiling limit is laid down with regard to the total amount to be received by the consultants during the year. The only limit being what is said in (a) and (b) above. Normally not more than one day in a week is expected to be devoted on such works by the consultants. The consultants pay income tax on fees that they receive.

The Industrial Consultancy operations are budgeted and form a part of the financial matters reported quarterly to the Finance Committee/Council of the Institute.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 38: To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Commission for examining the proposals of Colleges for the construction of teachers' hostels.

....

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd December 1970 (Resolution No. 47) agreed to assist colleges for the construction of teachers' hostels, on a sharing basis of 80(UGC): 20 (Colleges) outside the financial ceiling of Rs. three lakhs for the plan period ending 1973-74. The Commission desired that proposals may be invited and placed before the Committee. The Commission's decision was communicated to the universities (Annexure I).

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th May 1971 (Item No.57) reviewed the question of assisting colleges for teachers' hostels outside the normal fourth plan ceiling of Rs. three lakhs, and decided as under:-

- (a) The ceiling for UGC assistance available to a college for construction of teachers hostel on the approved sharing basis of 80(UGC): 20(Colleges) would be limited to Rs. three lakhs.
- (b) A college if it so desires may provide for an area per unit of accommodation upto 50 p.c. above the norm of 720 sq.ft. as provided in the scheme already in operation.
- (c) College with at least 10 years standing would be eligible for assistance under the scheme and ordinarily the strength of the teaching staff should not be less than forty.

The decision of the Commission was brought to the notice of the universities (Annexure II).

The proposals of colleges which fulfilled the criteria

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approved by the Commission were placed before a committee on 21st August 1971. The report of the committee is attached (Annexure III).

Keeping in view the limited funds available for the programme, the committee has made the following recommendations:

- (i) A minimum grant upto Rs. one lakh (or the actual estimated cost, whichever is less) should be made available to each college which fulfils the criteria suggested by the Commission for the construction of teachers' hostels;
- (ii) In addition to this grant, additional grant upto Rs. one lakh may be provided to selected colleges on merits, and special consideration should be given to women's colleges, colleges with large teaching staff, colleges in rural areas and institutions with an established reputation;
- (iii) The financial allocations indicated above may be for general guidance and minor adjustments or variations may be made, wherever necessary, to ensure that no fiat or unit is left incomplete, and the approved sharing basis is adhered to.

In the light of (i) & (ii) above, the committee examined the proposals and suggested allocations to the colleges concerned as indicated in the statement annexed to the report of the committee. The total allocation (UGC contribution) for the proposals of 114 colleges amounts to Rs. 1,55,07,000/-. In a number of cases, it would be necessary to consult the colleges regarding the first phase of the construction which they would like to take up, keeping in view the allocations suggested and the sharing basis approved by the Commission. Some minor adjustments in the allocations would also be necessary in a number of cases as suggested by the committee.

It is for the Commission's consideration if the recommendations of the committee may be accepted and financial assistance as suggested by it made available to the colleges concerned.

Copy of the letter from the Joint Secretary, UGC
to the Registrar regarding assistance to colleges -
Fourth Plan - Teachers' Hostels.

I am directed to say that the Commission has been providing assistance to colleges during the fourth plan for various projects covered under the financial ceiling of Rs. three lakhs per college, as per criteria and procedure indicated in a brochure (copy attached), recently circulated to the university and colleges concerned. In view of the pressing need for residential accommodation for teaching staff in the colleges, the Commission has agreed to assist colleges for the construction of teacher's hostels to the extent of 80 p.c. of the approved cost of such hostels, outside the financial ceiling of Rs. three lakhs approved for a college for the current plan period. This assistance will be available to colleges under Section 2(2) of the UGC Act, including teacher training colleges, subject to the criteria indicated in the copy of the brochure enclosed.

In view of the above, you are requested to bring this to the notice of the colleges and forward the relevant proposals, together with information (regarding the project to be undertaken) as per relevant proforma enclosed with the brochure. The proposals in this regard may be formulated by the colleges concerned keeping in view the norms suggested by the Commission for teachers' hostels (as indicated in the brochure), their immediate needs for provision of accommodation for teaching staff, and their ability to provide the matching contribution required for the Commission's assistance. These proposals may be sent to the Commission by 31st March 1971.

The sanctions already given for teachers hostels in colleges may be implemented in accordance with the terms and conditions communicated. It has been agreed not to disturb or modify these sanctions in view of the decision now taken.

The receipt of this letter may be acknowledged.

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Annexure II to item No. 30

Copy of the letter from the Secretary , UGC to the Registrar regarding assistance to colleges during the Fourth Plan Teachers' Hostels.

I am to invite a reference to the correspondence resting with the Commission's letter of even number dated the 30th January 1971 on the above subject. The question of University Grants Commission assistance to colleges for Teachers Hostels has been reviewed by the Commission. Assistance would be available as follows:-

1. The University Grants Commission's assistance to a college for construction of Teachers' hostel on the approved sharing basis of 80 (UGC) : 20 (College) would be limited to Rs. three lakhs.
2. A college, if it so desires, may provide under the revised scheme an area per unit of accommodation, upto 50 p.c. above the "Norm." of the 720 sq. ft. indicated in the scheme already in operation.
3. For a college to be eligible for assistance under the scheme, at least 10 years' standing is necessary; and ordinarily the strength of the teaching staff should not be less than forty.

Assistance for Teachers' Hostels to colleges not fulfilling the condition No. 3 above would be available on the usual sharing basis of 2-3rd (UGC) : 1-3rd (College) of the approved cost; provided it could be accommodated within the ceiling of Rs. three lakhs for the Fourth Plan development scheme of the college.

The above decisions may please be brought to the notice of the college for their information and guidance.

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Minutes of the UGC Committee on Teachers' Hostels.

A meeting of the UGC Committee on teachers' hostels was held on August 21, 1971 in the office of the University Grants Commission. The following were present:

1. Shri Suraj Dhan,
Vice-Chancellor,
Panjab University
2. Dr. George Jacob,
Vice-Chancellor,
Kerala University
3. Dr. B.D. Apte,
Vice-Chancellor,
Poona University
4. Shri Sital Prasad,
Vice-Chancellor,
Agra University.
5. Shri R.K. Chhabra,
Secretary,
UGC.
6. Dr. R.C. Gupta,
Additional Secretary,
UGC.
7. Dr. T.N. Hajela,
Education Officer,
UGC.

Shri L. Bullayya, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, and Shri Shanti Narain, Dean of Colleges, Delhi University, could not attend the meeting owing to prior engagements.

The committee welcomed the programme of assistance to colleges for the construction of teachers' hostels outside the Fourth Plan financial ceiling of Rs. three lakhs per college for various development projects. It was noted that the Commission has agreed to

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meet 80 p.c. of the estimated expenditure on teachers' hostels subject to the limit of Rs. three lakhs per college in the case of institutions which have functioned for at least 10 years and which ordinarily has a staff strength of not less than 40 members. It was also noted that assistance to colleges for teachers' hostels which do not fulfil the requirements mentioned above would be available on the usual sharing basis i.e. $\frac{2}{3}$ (UGC): $\frac{1}{3}$ (College) of the approved cost, within the fourth plan financial ceiling of Rs. three lakhs for the development programmes of colleges.

The committee emphasised that women's colleges and colleges in rural or backward areas deserved special assistance for residential accommodation for teachers. If such colleges do not fulfil the criteria laid down by the Commission they should be helped, to the extent possible, under the normal financial ceiling of Rs. three lakhs available to a college for the Fourth Plan for its development programmes. It was also stated that it may be an advantage if the provision of minimum residential accommodation to be provided by colleges could be incorporated by the universities with the conditions of affiliation.

It was noted that a UGC committee on residential accommodation for staff and students set up in 1962 had estimated that it would be necessary to construct 900 teachers' hostels, accommodating about 20,000 teachers, and 44,000 staff quarters, at a total cost of Rs. 137 crores to accommodate 50 p.c. of the teachers in the universities and colleges by the end of fourth plan period. In view of the rise in prices the estimated cost would not be far in excess of the figure mentioned by that committee. The Education Commission (1964-66) observed:

"General experience has been that the universities which provide residential accommodation for teachers have been able to obtain the services of eminent teachers and to retain them. The target to be reached over the next 20 years should be to provide residential accommodation to 50 p.c. of the teachers in the universities and to 25 p.c. in affiliated colleges."

It is obvious that the requisite resources for achieving the targets suggested are not presently available to the UGC.

It was observed that proposals for UGC assistance for the construction of teachers' hostels have been received from 116 colleges which satisfy the basic criteria laid down by the Commission. The total estimated cost of the proposals was about Rs. four crores. In view of the limited funds available for the programme during the current year and the allocation likely to be available next year it was felt that it would be necessary to phase out the proposals.

Since the need for residential accommodation for the teaching staff of the colleges is urgent and pressing, the committee generally agreed that a minimum grant upto about Rs. one lakh should be available to each college (or the actual estimated cost, whichever is less) which fulfils the criteria suggested by the Commission for the construction of teachers' hostels. In addition to this grant, which should be provided to all colleges, additional grant upto Rs. one lakh may be provided to selected colleges on merits. The committee was of the opinion that special consideration should be given to women's colleges, colleges with large teaching staff, colleges in rural areas, and institutions with established reputation. It was also agreed that the financial limits indicated above should be for general guidance and minor adjustments or variations may be made wherever necessary, to ensure that no flat or unit is left incomplete, the approved sharing basis is adhered to.

In the light of the above, the committee examined the proposals received from the colleges, and in the first phase, recommended that grants be allocated to these colleges as indicated in the statement attached (Appendix). In appropriate cases the colleges may be consulted regarding the first phase of the construction which they would like to take up, keeping in view the allocations suggested, and the sharing basis approved by the Commission.

Appendix

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Proposals for Teachers Hostels

1. College	2. Year and nature of affiliation	3. courses of study	4. Student enrolment	5. Staff strength	6. No. of teachers provided with accommodation	7. No. of teachers for whom accommodation is proposed to be built.	8. Total cost	9. UGC estimated @50% cost	10. Allocation recommended (UGC contribution)	11.
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RAJAHMUNDRAM UNIVERSITY

Bareilly College, Bareilly	1837 (1928)	BA, B.Sc., B.Com., M.Sc., M.Com., B.Ed., LL.B.	Not given	148	3	12 (12 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq. ft.)	Rs 3,05,000	Rs 2,44,000	Rs 2 lakh.	
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SRINAGAR UNIVERSITY

St. Mercedes's College	1933	PUC, BA., B.Sc., B.Com., Pre-prep.		56	29	40 (two flats each with a built up area of 14,051 sq. ft.)	Rs 7,58,800	Rs 6,07,040	Rs 2 lakh	
D.N.R. College, Bhadravaran	1945	PUC., B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.	3,000	150	Nil	20 (20 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq. ft.)	Rs 4,35,600	Rs 3,48,480	Rs 1.50 "	

AGALPUR UNIVERSITY

S.K.R. College, Barbigha	1955	PUC. permanent for B.A. Temporary for B.Sc.	1688	41	Nil	8 (8 flats, each with a built up area of 731 sq. ft.)	Rs 1,64,300	Rs 3,31,440	Rs one lakh.	
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S.R.K. Goenka College, Sita Marhi	1949	P.U.C. B.A. B.Sc. B.Com.	2133	57	Nil	36 (12 flats each with built up area of 720 sq.ft.)	1,77,520	1,42,016	1,00,000
D.A.V. College, Siwan	-	-	-	48	-	18	3,30,000	2,64,000	1,00,000
W.M. College, Laheriasarai	1957	P.U.C. B.A. B.Sc.	799	42	Nil	36 (36 flats each with a built up area of 708 sq.ft.)	5,25,400	4,20,320	1,00,000
L.S. College, Muzaffarpur	1899 (1900)	Basic data and teachers' data not submitted	-	110	-	18	3,29,000	2,63,200	1,75,000
M.S.K.B. College, Muzaffarpur	-	-	-	42	-	9	2,15,656	1,72,524	1,00,000
R.D.S. College, Chapra	1938	-	-	128	-	18	3,29,000	2,63,200	1,50,000
M.D.D. Mahila College, Muzaffarpur	1948	-do-	-	40	-	18	3,29,000	2,63,200	1,75,000
R.D.S. College, Muzaffarpur	1948	-do-	-	109	-	18	3,29,000	2,63,200	1,50,000
Marwari Mahavidyalaya Barhanga	1958	E.Sc.	1566	82	-	18	3,45,462	2,76,370	1,30,000
<u>UDWAN UNIVERSITY</u>									
Triveni Devi College, Bhanpota Raniganj	1957	P.U.C. B.A. B.Sc.	1770	50	29	24 (4 units of six flats each, the area per flat being 720 sq.ft.)	4,55,320	3,64,256	1,50,000

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AL UNIVERSITY

S.L.Jain	1958	B.A., B.Sc. B.Com. M.A. L.L.B.	Not given	39	22	6(6 flats, each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.)	1,30,800	1,04,740	1,04,000
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CUT UNIVERSITY

arook	1957	B.A., B.Sc.		1752	80	6	1,08,000	86,400	86,000
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KHUR UNIVERSITY

ilak Dhari	1948 (1957)	B.A. B.Sc. B.Com. L.L.B. B.Sc. (ag.)		2731	127	8(4 flats each with a built up area of 588 sq.ft.)	73,910	59,128	59,000
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Permanent affiliation for B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (ag.)
Temporary for B.Sc.

udh Degree College,	1954			786	40	12	3,05,000	2,44,000	1,00,000
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A.V. Degree College,		B.A. B.Sc. B.Com. M.A.		1209	43	12(12 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.)	2,53,600	2,02,830	1,50,000
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Permanent affiliation for Arts and Commerce in 1962-63 and Science in 1966-67. There is temporary affiliation for Botany and Zoology

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36, Baba Raghav Dass Degree College, Deoria	1955	B.A., E.Sc., E.Ed.	1023	60	18		3,78,800	3,03,040	1,00,000
37, M.L.K. College, Balrampur	1955	B.A., B.Sc., E.Ed.	2373	53	30	12(12 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.)	3,05,000	2,44,000	1,50,000
38, Degree College, Ghazipur	1957	B.A., B.Sc., B.Ed., B.Sc. (ag.)	1500	57	one			upto	1,00,000

KERALA UNIVERSITY

39, St. Thomas College, Falai Permanent	1950	Pre-degree B.A., B.Com B.Sc. M.A. M.Sc.	2577	141		29(30 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.)	6,36,706	5,09,364	1,75,000
40, St. Thomas College, Changanacherry	1938	Pre-degree B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc.	2767	132	112	54(a two storied building with a total built up area of 733.52 sq.ft.)	4,85,000	3,88,000	1,75,000
41, C.M.S. College, Kottayam	1892 (1938)	P.U.C., Arts, Sc., B.A., B.Com., B.A., (H.C.S.) M.A., M.Sc.	2305	108	2	8(8 units in two blocks of 4 apartments each)	1,61,000	1,28,800	1,28,000
42, St. Theresa's College, Ernakulum	1925 (1957)	P.U.C., Arts, Sc., B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc.	1698	56	29	40(built up area of 14051 sq.ft.)	7,58,800	6,07,044	2,00,000

UNIVERSITY

3. Kash- Ashram Degree College, Allahabad	1960 (1967) (1970)	B.Sc. (Ag.) M.Sc. B.Sc.	389	42	6	16(16 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.	3,00,850	2,40,630	1,00,000
4. Janta Mahavid- yalaya, Ajitmal (Etawah)	1959 (1967)	B.A. B.Sc. B.Sc. (Ag.) M.Sc.	772	49	3	12(12 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.)	2,47,080	1,97,664	1,00,000
5. Dayanand Subash National College, Unnao	1946 (1967)	B.A. B.Sc. B.Com. B.Ed. M.A.	1223	48	Nil	12(12 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.	2,73,320	2,18,656	1,00,000
6. D.B.S. College, Kanpur	1959 (1967)	B.A. B.Sc. E.Ed. M.A. M.Sc.	2278	78	4	10(10 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.	3,64,425	2,91,540	1,50,000
7. Dayanand Gill's College, Kanpur	1962 (1967)	B.A. B.Sc. M.A.	894	71	2	12(12 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.	2,73,320	2,18,656	1,75,000
8. Bundel- khand College, Jhansi	1949 (1967)	B.A. M.A. M.Sc. L.L.B. B.Ed.	1810	48	Nil	20(20 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.	4,05,900	3,24,720	1,50,000
9. D.A.V. College, Kanpur	1919	B.A. B.Sc. B.Com. M.A. M.Sc. M.Com. L.T., Ph.D. in Arts, Sc. & Commerce	6503	262	Nil	-do-	4,55,530	3,64,424	2,00,000

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50, Dayanand Vedic College, Orad.	1951	B.A. B.Sc. M.A. B.Ed.	1222	48	Nil	11(11 flats each with a built up area of 960 Sq.ft.	1,72,205	1,37,764	1,37,000
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GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

51, J. & J. College for Sc., Nadiad.	-	B.Sc. M.Sc.	6012	12			2,90,900	2,32,720	1,50,000
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GURU NANAK UNIVERSITY

52, Loyalpur Khalsa College, Jullundur	1948	P.U.C. Pre.Med. Pre.Engg. B.A. B.Sc. M.A.	2386	69	7	12(12 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.	1,83,710	1,50,968	1,50,000
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MADRAS UNIVERSITY

53, Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur	1951	P.U.C. Arts, Sc. B.A. B.Sc.	831	42	6		66,000	52,800	52,000
54, Islamiah College, Uaniyambadi	1921	P.U.C. Arts B.A. B.Sc. B.Com.	1742	72	-	25	2,06,000	1,64,800	1,50,000
55, National College, Tiruchirappalli.	1919	P.U.C. Arts Sc. B.A. B.Sc. B.Com. M.Sc. M.A.	2759	108	-	12(12 flats each with a built up area of 700 sq.ft.	2,34,000	1,37,200	1,50,000

56.	Holy Cross College, Tiruchirapalli.	1924	P.U.C. Arts Sc. B.A. B.Sc. M.A. M.Sc.	Not given	70	24	24	1,74,740	1,39,792	1,39,000	
57.	Madras Christian College, Madras				127	35	10	3,64,127	2,91,301	2,00,000	
58.	Chikalah Maikar College, Erode	1954	P.U.C. Arts Sc. B.A. B.Sc. M.A. (Economics)		2071	81	-	21(21 flats each with a built up area of 700 sq.ft.)	2,75,480	2,20,384	1,50,000
59.	Govt. Arts College, Mad	1913	P.U.C. Arts Sc. B.A. B.Sc.		110	-	-	-	2,20,000	1,76,000	1,00,000
60.	Khadir Mohideean College, Adiranpattinani	1955	P.U.C. Arts Sc. B.A.B.Sc.		46	-	-	-	3,20,000	2,62,400	1,00,000
1.	P.S.G. Arts College, Coimbatore	1947	PUC Arts Sc. B.A., B.Sc. B.Com M.A.M.Sc.		2340	116	-	20(20 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.)	2,96,800	2,37,440	1,50,000
2.	Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirapalli	1951	PUC, D.A. B.Sc. H.Sc. M.A. M.Sc.		2300	166	12	24(24 flats each with a built up area of 725 sq.ft.)	4,60,000	3,68,000	1,75,000
3.	Nalanda College, Diharsharif	1920	PUC Arts Science B.A.B.Sc.		2084	60	Nil	8(8 flats each with a built up area of 686 sq.ft.)	1,64,300	1,31,440	1,00,000

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
64.	B.A. 1955	B.A., B.Sc.	1408	49	Nil	24		3,43,462	2,76,369	1,00,000
	College									
	Dinapur									
65.	S.U. 1957	B.A., B.Sc.	1362	42	Nil	18		3,45,462	2,76,369	1,00,000
	College									
	Hilsa									
	<u>MADURAI UNIVERSITY</u>									
66.	Madurai (1854)	PUC Arts	Not	121	-	6		1,30,000	1,04,000	1,04,000
	College (1966)	Sc., B.A.	given							
	Madurai	B.Sc., B.Com								
		M.Sc.								
67.	Sarah 1895	PUC Arts,	-	53	-	-		1,62,000	1,29,600	1,29,000
	Tuekar (1960)	Sc., B.A.								
	College	B.Sc.								
	Palyama-									
	kettai									
68.	V.D. 1951	PUC, Arts	2,444	109	Not	30 (30 flats	7,65,240	5,64,192	1,75,000	
	Chidambaram (1966)	Sc., B.A.			given	each with a built				
	branch	B.Sc., M.A.				up area of 712 sq. ft.)				
	College	M.Sc.								
	Tuticorin									
69.	M.D.T. 1858	B.A., B.Sc.		56				1,80,000	1,46,000	1,46,000
	Hindu	B.Com.								
	College									
	Tirunelveli									
70.	V.H.N.S. 1947	PUC B.A.	1,331	100	Nil	27 (27 flats	4,35,000	3,48,000	1,50,000	
	Nadar (1966)	B.Sc., B.Com.				each with a				
	College	M.Sc.				built up area				
	Virudun-					of 719 sq. ft.)				
	agachal									

MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY

1.	R.G.	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	upto
	Dagdia									1,00,000
	Arts, B.B									
	Lakhotia									
	Commerce									
	& R. Bezonji									
	Science									
	College,									
	Islana									

DEHRADUN UNIVERSITY

2.	M.K.P. 1958	B.A., B.Sc.	1,151	46	7	8 (8 flats	1,34,010	1,07,208	1,07,000
	Degree (1967)	M.A.				each with a			
	College					built up area			
	Dehradun					of 680 sq. ft.)			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
73.	J.V.Jain College Saharanpur.	1955 (1967)	B.A.,B.Sc. B.Com.,M.A. M.Sc.,M.Com. B.Ed.,LL.B.	Not given	86	10	6(6 flats each with a built up area of 1145 sq. ft.)	1,02,825	82,260	82,000
74.	D.B.S. College Dehradun	1961 (1967)	B.A.,B.Sc. M.A.,M.Sc.	1,511	51	11	12(12 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq. ft.)	2,24,000	1,79,200	1,75,
75.	D.N. College Meerut	1958 (1967)	B.Sc.,M.A. M.Sc. Ph.D. in Arts,Sc.	1042	48	2	-do-	2,80,100	2,24,080	1,50,
76.	Digambar Jain College, Baraut	1916	B.A.,B.Sc., M.A.,M.Sc. B.Ed.	1029	61	4	-do-	1,28,296	1,02,636	1,02,
77.	S.S.V. College Hapur	1948 (1967)	B.A.B.Sc. B.Com. M.A.M.Sc. M.Com.Ph.D.	1289	58	Nil	-do-	2,80,100	2,24,080	1,50,
78.	Santan Dharam College Muzaffarnagar.	1949 (1967)	B.A.,B.Sc. B.Com. M.A.,M.Sc. M.Com.,Ph.D. in Arts,Sc.	1227	57	2	4(4 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq. ft.)	58,160	48,528	46,0
79.	Jai Veda College Baraut	1949 (1967)	B.A.,B.Sc. M.A.,M.Sc.,B.Sc. (Ag)	1345	85	10	5(5 flats each with a built up area of 537 sq. ft.)			upto 1,00,00
80.	DAV College Muzaffarnagar.	1950	B.Sc.,M.Sc. B.Ed. & LL.B.	1535	78	6		90,000	72,000	72,000
<u>MYSORE UNIVERSITY</u>										
81.	Yuvraja's College Mysore.	1928	FUC Sc.B.Sc.	Not given	79	9	16(16 flats each with a built up area of 800 sq. ft.)	4,11,400	3,29,120	1,50,0
82.	Maharaja's College Mysore.	1837	FUC Arts B.A.	2076	70	9	14(14 flats each with a built up area of 800 sq. ft.)	3,52,000	2,81,600	1,50,0
83.	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi	1949	B.A.,B.Sc. B.Com.	1308	47	7	12	2,72,000	2,17,600	1,50,0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<u>NAGPUR UNIVERSITY</u>										
84.	N.M.D. College, Gondia	1958	FUC Arts Sc. Commerce, B.A.B.Sc. B.Com. LL.B. M.A. Diploma in Castogra- phy.	Not given	471	Not given	12(12 flats)	3,54,480	2,83,584	1,50,
<u>85. PANJAB UNIVERSITY</u>										
85.	A.I.H.M. College, Rohtak	1944	FUC Pre.Med. Pre.Engg. B.A. B.Sc.	1701	52	nil	16(16 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.)	3,35,375	2,68,300	1,50,
				1858	53	nil	20(20flats each with a built up are of 720 sq.ft.)	4,19,220	3,35,376	1,50,
86.	C.R.A. College Sonepat	1951	P.U.C. Arts Sc. Com Pre. Engg. B.A. B.Sc. B.Com. Pre. Med.							
87.	Hindu College Sonepat	1956	P.U.C. Arts Sc. Pre.Engg. & Med. B.A. B.Sc. M.A.	Basic data not submitted			40(sets)5 blocks	4,59,900	3,67,200	1,75
88.	D.A.V. College, Abohar	1950	P.U.C. Arts Sc. Prep., Engg. Medical B.A. B.Sc.	1506	47	10	16(16 flats each with a built up area of 738sq.ft.)	2,60,195	2,08,084	1,50
89.	Hans Raj Mahila Mahavid- yalaya Jullundur	-	-	2010	62	11	17	2,43,321	1,94,650	1,94



90. D.A.V. College (1948) Ambala city.	1886	P.U.C. Arts Sc. B.A. B.Sc. (Fons.) Pre-prep Engg. Medical	2020	53	2	16(16 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.)	2,17,800	1,74,240	1,74,000
91. M.L. National college, Yamuna-nagar	1955	P.U.C. not given Arts Sci. B.A. B.Sc. Pre-prep Engg. Medical	74	-	-	24(24 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.)	3,89,040	3,11,232	1,75,000
92. Dayanand college 1 Hissar	1950	P.U.C. not given Arts Sc. Pre-Engg. Med. B.A. B.Sc.	70	-	2	16(16 flats each with a built up area of 800 sq.ft.)	2,46,000	1,96,800	1,75,000
93. Arya College Panipat	1914	P.U.C. Arts Sc. Pre-Engg. Med. B.A. B.Sc. B.Com.	771	42	-	14(14 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.)	2,89,290	2,31,432	1,50,000

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

94. Arts and Sc. College Warangal	More than 30 years	B.A. B.Sc.	More than 40 teachers	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
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PUNJA UNIVERSITY

95. M.S.G. Arts Sc. & Comm. College Malegaon	1959	P.U.C. Arts Sc. Commerce B.A. B.Sc. B.Com. M.A. M.Com.	1610	50	16	10(10 flats each with a built up area of 690 sq.ft.)	2,22,310	1,77,848	1,50,000
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96. Ahmednagar college, Ahmednagar	1947 (1948)	P.U.C. arts, sc. Comm. B.a. B.Sc. B.Com. M.A. M.Sc. M.Com. Ph.D. in Sc. B.Ed.	3228	91	8	6(6 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.)	1,79,820	1,43,856	1,43,000
97. Fergusson College, Poona	-	-	-	125	-	-	3,00,000	2,40,000	2,00,000
98. H.F.T. College Narik	1924 (1948)	P.U.C. Arts Sc. B.A. B.Sc. M.A.	Not given	62	2	20(4 blocks of 5 quarters each)	-	-	upto 1,50,000
99. Deccan College, Poona	1949	M.A. Ph.D.	118	50	28	12(12 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.)	3,18,980	2,55,184	2,00,000
100. R.B. Narayan Rao Borwade College Shrirampur	1960	-	-	42	12	-	-	-	upto 1,00,000
101. Pratap College Amalner	1945 (1950)	P.U.C. Arts Sc. Commerce B.A. B.Sc. B.Com. M.A. Dip- loma in education	1849	72	nil	20(20 flats each with a built up area of 716 sq.ft.)	4,77,470	3,81,976	1,50,000
102. M.J. College Jalgaon	1945	P.U.C. Arts Sc. Comm. B.A. B.Sc. B.Com. M.A. M.Com.	2805	83	1	6(6 flats each with a built up area of 719 sq.ft.)	1,22,636	98,018	98,000

103.	M.E.S. College of Arts Sc. Poona	1945	PUC Arts Sc. B.A. B.Sc.	2828	98	4	12(12 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.)	3,06,370	2,45,096	1,75,000
104.	S.S.V.P. Sanstha's Arts & M.F.M.A. Commerce College, Dhulia	1956	PUC Arts Comm. B.A. B.Com. M.A. M.Com.	1754	41	nil	18(18 flats each with a built up area of 689 sq.ft.)	3,27,400	2,61,920	1,50,000
105.	S.S.V.P. Santhas' Sc. College Dhulia	1956	PUC Sc. B.Sc. M.Sc.	663	53	nil	18(18 flats each with a built up area of 689 sqft.)	3,27,400	2,61,920	1,50,000
106.	Arts Sc. and Com. College Faizpur	1961	--	--	33	--	24	4,38,662	3,50,930	1,50,000

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

107.	R.P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri	1945 (1963)	P.U.C. Arts Sc. Comm. pre-prep B.A., B.Sc. B.Com.	1078	40	2	8(4 flats each with a built up area of 757 sq.ft.)	1,97,790	1,58,232	1,50,000
108.	Shri Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Barsi	1960 (1965)	P.U.C. Arts Sc. B.A. B.Sc.	1050	38	--	12(12 flats each with a built up area of 765 sq.ft.)	2,61,000	2,08,800	1,50,000
109.	Science College, Karad	1958 (1965)	P.U.C. B.Sc. M.Sc.	1525	53	--	12(12 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.)	3,72,700	2,98,160	1,75,000

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SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY

110.	V.P.	1956	B.Sc.	1221	53	31	16		3,45,280	2,76,224	1,50,000
	Maha- vidyalaya (Sc.College) Vallabh Vidyanagar										
111.	Rajratna P.T.Patel Science College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	--	B.Sc.	--	50	29	16 flats		3,45,280	2,76,224	1,50,000

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY

112.	Jawahar Bharati College, Kavali	1951	PUC Arts not Sc. given Com .B.A. B.Sc. B.Com.		80	nil	16(16 flats each with a built up area of 720 sq.ft.		2,40,000	1,92,000	1,75,000
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UTKAL UNIVERSITY

113.	Banki College Banki	1961	B.A. B.Sc.		39	6	14		2,69,950	2,15,960	1,00,000
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UDAIPUR UNIVERSITY

114.	Bhupal Nobles College, Udaipur	1960	PUC BA	1141	45	4	12		2,45,400	1,96,320	1,50,000
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GRAND TOTAL Rs. 1,55,07,000 (UGC allo

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 6th October '71.

Item No 30: To consider the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on English Language Teaching Summer Institutes for 1972 programme.

....

A note on the implementation of the programme of Summer Institutes in English Language Teaching and the recommendations made at the Evaluation Conference of Directors of ELT Summer Institutes held on January 26-28, 1971 was placed before the Commission for consideration at the meeting held on September 1, 1971 (Item No. 36). The Commission noted the recommendations and the implementation of the programme.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee on English Language Teaching Summer Institutes was held on September 4, 1971 in the U.G.C. Office to make recommendations regarding the implementation of the 1972 programme. The following were present:

1. Professor V.K. Gokak,
Director,
Institute of Advanced Study,
Simla.
2. Professor Ramesh Mohan,
Director,
Central Institute of English,
Hyderabad.
3. Professor G.C. Banerjee,
Head of the English Department (Retd.)
Bombay University.
4. Professor A. Bose,
Head of the English Department,
Calcutta University.
5. Professor C. Mortimer,
Chief Education Officer (Acting),
British Council,
New Delhi.
6. Shri K. Mohan,
Assistant Education Officer (ELT),
British Council,
New Delhi.

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7. Shri R.K. Chhabra,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission.
8. Dr. R.D. Deshpande,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission.
9. Shri Y.D. Sharma,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

Professor M.M. Ghani, Vice-Chancellor, Calicut University and Professor Sarup Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University could not attend the meeting.

A copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee is appended (Annexure). The Committee reiterated the following recommendations made at the Evaluation Conference 1971:

1. For the proper maintenance of standards in teaching English, universities should have a well-defined programme. The broad objectives of the Summer Institutes should be to assist universities to implement such programmes. An Institute should be less of an isolated academic exercise and more a component in a well-defined plan for the improvement of English Language Teaching throughout the year.
2. Each Institute should be of a duration of six weeks and it should recruit not less than 60 participants.
3. Each Institute should ordinarily cater primarily to a group of colleges of one particular university and the enrolment should ordinarily be limited to the colleges of that university. If, however, a sufficient number of participants are not available for training, an institute may recruit teachers from neighbouring universities so as to bring the total to 60 participants.
4. As far as possible, the Institute should be fully residential.
5. A pre-institute meeting of the Directors of 1972 Institutes may be organised at Hyderabad in the first week of December 1971, to discuss detailed plans regarding the books, staff syllabus etc.

The Committee considered the proposals received from the universities in regard to the organisation of EIT Summer Institutes and recommended the following universities for 1973 institutes subject to the fulfilment of all the essential criteria mentioned above:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Andhra University | 9. Utkal University |
| 2. Dibrugarh University | 10. Panjab University |
| 3. M.S. University of Baroda | 11. Rajasthan University |
| 4. South Gujarat University | 12. Madurai University |
| 5. Calicut University | 13. Benaras Hindu University |
| 6. Indore University | 14. Meerut University |
| 7. Marathwada University | 15. Calcutta University |
| 8. Shivaji University | |

In case the Indore University is unable to fulfil the essential criteria, the institute may be organised at the Saugar University for teachers of Madhya Pradesh.

It was noted that 15 EIT Summer Institutes were approved by the Commission during 1971.

As regards the award of fellowships to outstanding participants of the Summer Institutes, it was noted that since the decision of the Commission regarding this was made available in 1969, the Committee recommended that the outstanding participants of EIT Summer Institutes starting from 1968 may be considered for the award of fellowships for training at C.I.E., Hyderabad.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(SI)/JS(SI)

Minutes of the meeting of the Advisory Committee
on English Language Teaching Summer Institutes held
on 4th September, 1971 in the UGC Office.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee on English Language
Teaching Summer Institutes was held at 10.00 A.M. on September 4,
1971 in the U.G.C. Office. The following were present:

1. Prof. V.K. Gokak Chairman
Director,
Institute of Advanced Study.
Simla.

2. Prof. Ramesh Mohan,
Director,
Central Institute of English,
Hyderabad.

3. Prof. G.C. Banerjee,
Head of the English Department (Retd.)
Bombay University.

4. Prof. A. Bose,
Head of the English Department,
Calcutta University.

5. Prof. C. Mortimer,
Chief Education Officer (Acting),
British Council,
New Delhi.

6. Shri K. Mohan,
Assistant Education Officer (ELT),
British Council,
New Delhi.

7. Shri R.K. Chhabra,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission

8. Dr. R.D. Deshpande,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission

9. Shri Y.D. Sharma,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

9. The Committee then considered the proposals received from the Universities in regard to the organisation of ELT Summer Institutes 1972 and recommended the following universities for 1972 Summer Institutes subject to fulfilment of all the essential criteria laid down by the Advisory Committee:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Andhra University | 9. Utkal University |
| 2. Dibrugarh University | 10. Panjab University |
| 3. M. S. University of Baroda | 11. Rajasthan University |
| 4. South Gujarat University | 12. Madurai University |
| 5. Calicut University | 13. Banaras Hindu University |
| 6. Indore University | 14. Meerut University & |
| 7. Marathwada University | 15. Calcutta University. |
| 8. Shivaji University | |

In case the Indore University is unable to fulfil the essential criteria, the institute may be organised at the Saugar University for teachers of Madhya Pradesh.

10. The University of Poona and the B.I.T.S. Pilani may be requested to send their proposals under the Commission's scheme of assistance for the organisation of refresher courses, workshops etc.

11. As regards the award of fellowships to outstanding participants of the Summer Institutes, it was noted that since the decision of the Commission regarding this was made available in 1969, the Committee recommended that the outstanding participants of ELT Summer Institutes starting from 1968 may be considered for the award of fellowships for training at C. I. E., Hyderabad.

Professor G.C. Banerjee agreed to send a Note on Practice Teaching for consideration at the Pre-Institute meeting of the Directors of ELT Summer Institutes.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 40: To consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Punjabi University Patiala for the introduction of post - M.Sc. Courses.

.....

In April 1971, the Punjabi University, Patiala, sent a proposal to provide teaching assistantships of Rs. 250/- p.m. for 8 students in the post M.Sc. job-oriented Diploma courses of one year duration in (i) Electronic and Television Engineering and (ii) Space Sciences.

An Expert Committee consisting of the following members was appointed to visit the University and examine the proposal:-

1. Prof. V. Ramakrishnarao,
J.V.D. College of Science & Technology,
Andhra University,
Waltair.
2. Prof. A.K. Kamal,
Department of Electronics and
Communication Engineering,
University of Roorkee,
Roorkee.

The Committee visited the Punjabi University, Patiala on 24th August 1971. A copy of the report of the Committee is enclosed as Anuexure. The Committee has recommended that assistance may be provided by the Commission by way of scholarships of Rs. 250/- p.m. upto a maximum number of 10 scholarships to all the courses together involving an expenditure of Rs. 30,000/-p.a.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(Sc.I)/DO(S).

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Report of the committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Punjabi University, Patiala for introduction of Post-M.Sc. courses.

The University Grants Commission appointed a committee to examine the proposal of the Punjabi University, Patiala for the introduction of Post-M.Sc. courses in Television Engineering, Space Sciences, etc. The committee consisted of the following members :

1. Dr. V. Ramakrishna Rao,
Professor and Head of the
Department of Applied Physics, Andhra University;
2. Dr. A.K. Kamal,
Professor and Head of the Department
of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Roorkee University;
3. Officer of the Commission, Shri S.P. Gupta,
Education Officer (Tech).

The committee visited the Punjabi University, Patiala on the 24th August 1971 and discussed the proposals of the university with the Vice-Chancellor, Head of the Department and other members of the staff. The committee also went round the department of Physics, its laboratories, workshops etc., and saw the facilities provided for the courses being conducted at the Department.

The Punjabi University, Patiala approached the Commission in April 1971 with a request to provide teaching assistantships of Rs. 250/- per month for 8 students in the post M.Sc., Job-oriented, diploma courses of one year duration. (i) Electronics and Television Engineering and (ii) Space Sciences. The courses have been introduced from the academic session 1971-72 with the assistance of the State Government who have agreed to meet initial expenditure with regard to equipment, staff etc. There are at present 6 students taking these courses, 3 in each speciality and they are either M.Sc. Physics or B.Sc. (Engineering) degree holders.

Observations: The laboratory facilities and the workshop facilities have been examined by the Committee in relation to the proposed courses. Their mechanical workshop is well equipped with most of the facilities by way of machinery and manpower. The optical workshop also has been systematically organised and an initial training ground both for fabrication and testing, the facilities are adequate. With experience the scope for expansion can be met. The Electronics Laboratory is reasonably equipped and facilities for Television Engineering have to be added.

Programme on Space Sciences is probably still at the planning stage and the facilities have to be developed. The Department as a whole has bias towards nuclear physics both in regard to staff and laboratories.

The idea of job-oriented diploma courses is a good thing in the present context of our educational experiments. However, such courses should be organised in a phased programme preparing the staff and facilities in advance of the starting of the courses. The proximity of the Punjabi University to industry dealing with instrumentation and optics located in Ambala is an advantage. The location of G.S.I.O. in Chandigarh can also be an asset. The department of Physics, is already having useful collaboration with the Thapar College of Engineering at Patiala in conducting the course of Television Engineering. The Department of Physics, Punjabi University, has already applied for import licence for the import of equipment worth about Rs. 7.00 lakhs for C.C.T.V. equipment, microwave equipment, 24" Cassegrain Reflector, Spectrograph Cassegrain, Telescope Camera, Spectra Comparator etc. Plans for the development of the Cassegrain Reflector etc. i.e. the optical workshop lead to a good coordination between space Science courses and the courses on optics already under contemplation.

Recommendations: The Committee, therefore, recommends that assistance may be provided by the UGC by way of scholarships of Rs. 250/- per month up to a maximum number of 10 scholarships for all the courses together. (Only those students will be eligible for the scholarships who obtained at least 55% marks in the M.Sc./B.Sc. (Engineering) examination. This will involve an expenditure of Rs. 30,000/- per annum. Similar assistance is provided by the UGC on the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. for the M.Sc. (Tech.) course in Electronics at the B.I.T.S., Pilani. The Committee agrees that the Development may give some practical/tutorial classes or assign some work in a research project. to these scholars and utilise the services of the teachers thus spared for the teaching of the new courses. In this way it will not only be possible to attract good students to inter-disciplinary courses but also give them some specialised training that may improve their chances of employment.

The Committee is grateful to the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Head of the Physics Department and other members of the staff for the kind cooperation and assistance extended to it for the successful completion of the work.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971,

Item No. 41 : To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare with regard to organisation of Sri Aurobindo Memorial Lectures,

.....

The Core Committee of the National Committee of Sri Aurobindo Birth Centenary at its meeting held on 27th July 1971, ~~inter-alia~~ considered the question of instituting Sri Aurobindo Memorial Lectures to be delivered every year beginning with 1972 with the object of promoting interest in and study of Sri Aurobindo's far reaching contribution to Yoga and to encourage generally teaching and research in Indian Philosophy (Theory and Practice). A copy of the scheme considered by the Core Committee is attached (Annexure). The Core Committee approved this scheme and agreed that the endowment for Sri Aurobindo Memorial Lectures should be held by the University Grants Commission which should constitute a Sri Aurobindo Memorial Lectures Committee for taking necessary action in the matter. It was also decided that the Ministry of Education would take necessary action to place the endowment at the disposal of the University Grants Commission. The Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have now communicated the recommendations made by the Core Committee for consideration of the Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EC(CD).

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Annexure to Item No. 41.

SRI AUROBINDO MEMORIAL LECTURES

It is proposed to institute (as an 'international memorial') Sri Aurobindo Memorial Lectures, to be delivered every year, beginning with 1972, with the object of promoting interest in and study of Sri Aurobindo's far-reaching contribution to Yoga and to encourage generally teaching and research in Indian Philosophy (theory and practice). A special concern of the Memorial Lectures would be to deal with the relevance of Indian philosophy to our times and to its critical interpretation and exposition in the context of modern scientific knowledge, e.g., the problem of 'interaction' between mind and matter.

The Memorial Lecturer for the year would ordinarily be nominated at least a year in advance by the Sri Aurobindo Memorial Lectures Committee to be constituted by the agency holding the endowment for the lectures. The lecture will give at a place selected by the Committee a series of three lectures, preferably in the months of August and or December. The lectures will be published by the Committee. The Memorial Lecturer will receive besides his travel and incidental expenses an honorarium of Rs. 5,000/-. The Memorial Lecturers may be selected from within the country and abroad in alternate years.

The yearly expenditure is likely to be Rs. 10,000-15,000/-.

Besides the Memorial Lectures, we may also institute an annual Memorial Essay Prize, on Indian Philosophy with special reference to Sri Aurobindo's work, open to university students (below the age of 25 years). The value of the Prize may be Rs. 2,000/-. The Prize would be administered by the committee for the Memorial Lectures.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated: 6th October, 1971.

Item No. 42 To consider a reference from the Indian Council
for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, for improving
facilities for receiving foreign students on
their first arrival.

....

The Advisory Committee for the welfare of foreign students in India of the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, at its fourth meeting held on 8th May, 1970, had felt that a proper reception of foreign students on their arrival and assistance in settling down at the educational institutions was primarily the responsibility of the Foreign Students Advisers in each university. Although the Committee did not favour the appointment of full-time Foreign Students Advisers, it was however of the view that wherever there was a concentration of a large number of foreign students at one university, the Foreign Students Adviser should be provided sufficient assistance for discharge of his duties as such. An extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Committee is attached (Annexure).

The question of improving facilities for receiving foreign students on their first arrival was again considered by the Foreign Students Advisers who met on 5th January, 1971. The Advisers were of the view that if they were provided conveyance to receive the students and telephone at residence and office to facilitate reception work, all incoming students would be received on their arrival and settled properly at the educational institutions where they were going to study. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, has asked for the views of the Commission in the matter. The Council has also requested that the UGC may suggest the ways and means to improve the situation in various universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO SA/D, (SA)

Extracts from the minutes of the Fourth meeting of the Foreign Students Welfare Committee held on 8th May, 1970 at Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

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(iv) Improvement of facilities for Receiving Foreign Students on their first arrival.

Shri Rahman explained that wherever the Council has its own office, the foreign students on arrival were received by the Regional Representative of the Council. But at other places the arrangements some times go wrong. In further discussions, he explained that since the Council has its regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, besides the headquarters at Delhi, and on their first arrival in India at these metropolitan towns, they were invariably received by a representative of the Council what he had in view was to ensure that on arrival at the university/institution to which they were admitted, the foreign students are given the necessary help to settle down. A proper reception and assistance in settling down at the educational institution had a great psychological effect.

The Committee felt that this was primarily the responsibility of the Foreign Students Adviser in each University, and emphasized that so far as the first contact was concerned, the responsibility squarely rested on him. It was appreciated by the Committee that the Foreign Students Advisers were not devoting their whole-time to this work and had their teaching responsibilities at the university to discharge. However, the Committee did not favour the appointment of full-time Foreign Students Advisers. It was felt that wherever there was a concentration of a large number of foreign students at one university, the Foreign Students Adviser should be provided sufficient assistance for discharge of his duties as such. In what form assistance could be effectively rendered should be examined by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, in consultation with the University Grants Commission.

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v) Increase in the Number of Foreign Students' Advisers in Universities.

Shri Rahman stated that Foreign Students Advisers would depend on the number of centres ultimately selected for foreign students and if the foreign students are admitted only in a few selected universities, it might actually result in decrease in the existing number of Foreign Students Advisers.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 43: To consider the proposal from the Government
of Maharashtra for declaring the Institute of
Sciences, Bombay as an Institution deemed to be
University under section 3 of the UGC Act.

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The Government of Maharashtra have approached the Commission for declaring the Institute of Science, Bombay, which is at present affiliated to Bombay University as an Institution deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act. The Institute of Science, Bombay, which is managed by the Government of Maharashtra, was established in 1920. When the Institute was started, it was one of the few places in the country, which could provide facilities for research in basic sciences. It gradually developed into an important Centre for Science teaching and research. It has been stated that although the Institute is having a library and laboratory facilities adequate for the present requirements, the State Government are keen that the institution should have the status of a deemed university in order to bring in flexibility and innovation in the courses of studies and also to raise the standard of teaching and research. The State Government are agreeable to bear their matching share of financial responsibility.

The total number of students and their distribution in various classes in the Institute are stated to be as under:-

B.Sc. (Jr. & Sr.)	305
M.Sc. (by papers)	115
M.Sc. (by research)	34
Ph.D.	76
Total	<u>530</u>

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The Committee of the Syndicate which was appointed to consider and report on the comprehensive draft amending bill prepared by the Govt. of Maharashtra containing draft amendment to the different sections of the Act of Universities in the State has inter-alia recommended the incorporation of an enabling clause which would empower the universities to grant a measure of autonomy to a college subject to such conditions as may be deemed necessary. It is obvious that it would be possible to devise ways and means to allow individual colleges in the University flexibility and innovation in the matter of framing of courses as contemplated above."

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 6th October 1971

Item No. 44: To consider the following proposals from the
Banaras Hindu University :

- (i). For the improvement of watch and ward arrangement
in the campus; P. 253-257
- (ii) For bifurcation of the Department of Arabic and Persian
and for assistance towards the posts of a Reader in Arabic
and a Lecturer each in Arabic and Persian; P-258-259
- (iii) For creation of the posts of Professors and Readers in
Applied Sciences at the Institute of Technology; P-260
- (iv) For introduction of the two-year M.A. course in German.
P. 261-262

University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated : October 6, 1971

Item No.44(i): To consider further the proposal from Banaras Hindu University for improvement of "Watch and Ward" arrangements in the campus.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd February 1971 had discussed the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for strengthening the 'security' arrangements in the University. The Scheme had been prepared by the University in consultation with the Director General, Border Security Force, New Delhi. The scheme envisaged a structure of Command to man the four sectors in which the campus had been divided and one reserve line under a Mukha Suraksha Adhikari, who would be an officer of the grade of a Major in the Army or a Superintendent of Police of the Indian Police Service (Rs.700-1300) plus a special pay of Rs.150/-. He shall have under him -

- (a) Five Suraksha Adhikaris (comparable to Assistant Commandants in a Police Force - Rs.300-25-950 plus a special pay of Rs.150/-)
- (b) Five Upa Suraksha Adhikaris (comparable to Inspector in the Police Force - Rs.250-470).
- (c) Five Sahayak Suraksha Adhikaris (comparable to Sub-Inspector of the Police Force - Rs.168-256).
- (d) Twenty Varishtha Shanti Sainiks (equivalent to Head Constables - Rs.100-130).
- (e) 100 Shanti Sainiks (equivalent to Constables - Rs.75-95).

The scheme involved a recurring expenditure of Rs.5.33 lakhs per annum and Rs.90,000 for the purchase of vehicles, installation of telephones, purchase of wireless sets, training expenses and T.A. etc. Besides, an expenditure of Rs.1,27,400 p.a was also envisaged for the Chief Proctors Organisation. The Commission agreed that in view of the several important aspects and implications of the proposal (and the size of the expenditure involved) including the need for coordination with the local authorities, the matter may be discussed with the Government of India (Ministries

of Education & Social Welfare and Home.

A meeting was accordingly held on 23rd March 1971 under the Chairmanship of the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare which was attended by the officers from the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Secretary, University Grants Commission. During discussion it emerged that:-

- (a) The structure of the 'security force' gave the impression that it was like a 'police force' employed by the university. It may not obtain effective cooperation of the student body (They may even become a target for students at the time of trouble).
- (b) The role and functions of the proposed 'security force' needed clarification; what would be the responsibility of the University 'Security force' vis-a-vis the responsibility for maintaining law and order by the State Government.
- (c) Under the present circumstances the best course may be to employ properly qualified/trained persons for the protection of the property of the university such as, laboratories, gas plants, water supply, electricity etc. While determining the additional staff required for this purpose, the existing staff available to the University should be taken into account and a proper set up of watch and ward organisation worked out.
- (d) It may be necessary to have certain structural changes in some of buildings to ensure their safety.
- (e) The question of proper coordination and cooperation between the university 'security force' and the State Police was very important. In the absence of cooperation and mutual understanding, the situation could be even worse than that as at present in the event of an emergency.
- (f) It would be desirable to involve the State Government before taking a decision in the matter as it may perhaps be necessary to demarcate the functions of the 'security force' and the State Police.
- (g) The question of other Central Universities also needed examination.

Another meeting was held on 29th June 1971 in which besides the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare the Director General, Border Security Force and Officers from the Ministry of Education, Home Affairs and the Secretary, U.G.C. participated.

It was pointed out in the meeting that the proposal which had been submitted by the Banaras Hindu University gave the impression that the proposed 'security force' would perform certain functions relating to law and order and intelligence, in addition to protection of property and persons. It was felt that the precise functions of the security force and the relationship between this force and the State Police needed to be clearly defined. The Director General, Border Security Force explained that the scheme suggested by him was only a refinement and improvement of the existing system of Watch and Ward in the University, which, according to him, was not working efficiently. The main object of the scheme was to create an efficient machinery for protective duties for the protection of property of the university and individuals, when need be. The question of giving any law and order functions to the proposed force did not arise as this function could be performed by the Police. As for intelligence, this would be only an incidental result of having in the force persons at higher levels for supervision who would have greater access to staff and students of the University. The scheme was designed keeping in view the special characteristics of the Banaras Hindu University campus and was tailored to the requirements of the University. The Director General, BSF also pointed out that he was not in favour of the word 'Security Force' being used as it was likely to create misapprehensions. He also suggested that while designing the scheme, the relationship between the proctorial staff and the 'security force' should be clearly defined. It was also decided in the meeting that the proposal may be discussed again in the light of the discussions in the meeting and the clarifications given by the Director General BSF. If found necessary, the U.P. Government may also be consulted at the appropriate stage.

Another meeting was held on 18th August 1971 in which the representatives of the Ministries of Education & Social Welfare and Home Affairs, U.G.C. and the Banaras Hindu University participated. The representative of the University pointed out that the main feature of the scheme was to have a trained 'security force' instead of the existing chowkidars, most of whom were not competent to discharge their duties and who generally attended to other work assigned by the Heads of the Departments. The situation in the University would improve if a force of 100 persons in uniform patrolled the campus. It was explained that the scheme had been discussed in detail with the Director General, BSF, who clarified that the main purpose of the scheme drawn up by him was to improve the existing Watch and Ward System of the University and not to set up a 'security force'. The scheme, as envisaged by the Director, BSF visualised a centralised Watch & Ward System with trained supervisory personnel and there was no intention of the Watch and Ward Personnel taking over the functions of the Police. It was

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also pointed out that it should be possible for the university to have the entire centralised Watch & Ward staff, excluding the supervisory personnel from the existing 166 chowkidars. Those who were found unsuitable could be posted elsewhere and in due course when they retired or left the university, their posts could be abolished. The University need not fill the vacant posts. It was also possible that the peons working in other departments may like to be considered for the posts in the Central Watch and Ward Office. If these suggestions were followed, the University may not require any additional staff except for a few supervisory posts. It was further pointed out that there was no clear demarcation of duties between the Proctorial staff and the 'security forces'. The representative of the University pointed out that the Proctorial staff would be responsible only for the discipline aspect of the students, while the 'security force' would be responsible for the safety of the property etc.

The scheme, as prepared by the Director General BSF, envisaged having a 'reserve lines'. It was felt that for a Watch & Ward System it may not perhaps be necessary to have 'reserve lines'. This aspect had been discussed by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare with the Director General, BSF. The note recorded by him is reproduced below:

"In forming the estimate of the strength of the Reserve (Reserve Lines is a misnomer as it applies only to the buildings in which they would live), I have had to reduce the requirement of strength in each sector. If the actual requirement for four sectors is taken into consideration, the strength would be more than the number indicated by me. Secondly, we have to take into account that a certain percentage (say 15 per cent) would be required for leave and training. Thirdly, there are a number of occasions in which men have to be suddenly rushed to a place where an unusual incident has occurred. If you cannot send even 10 or 20 men to the spot, the situation even from the normal control and protection angle would become difficult.

If this scheme has to be recast and a reserve is not to be maintained, it would be necessary to increase the number of men in each sector. This may have met the protection requirements of each sector, but would have made all of them weaker because of the inability to rally men together when needed for an emergency.

In the scheme I have not taken into account law and order functions. The protective functions require extra men. For instance, in Banaras Hindu University itself there have been numerous occasions when there have been faction fights, indiscipline and university events and special requirements owing to an outbreak of crime. The

University Protective staff would not be able to deal with such incidents if a reserve is not provided for.

Without the reserve the scheme would be unworkable".

The University has at present 159 permanent and 7 temporary posts of Chowkidars in various departments. Besides 50 students Shanti Sainiks are also sanctioned for the Chief Proctors' Organisation for 10 months in a year at the rate of Rs.50 p.m.

The scheme furnished by the University has the following further discrepancies:

- (i) The non-recurring expenditure on staff car, telephones, wireless, training expert etc. has been estimated at the rate of Rs.90,000 p.a.
- (ii) An expenditure of Rs.70,000 has been shown against the 40 Chowkidars under the Chief Proctor's organisation.
- (iii) The salary scale of Rs.75-95 has been provided to the Shanti Sainiks which is higher than the scale being given to Chowkidars.
- (iv) Though the members of the Security Force are required to stay in the campus, no provision has been made for this purpose.

It is understood that the Banaras Hindu University has also approached the Government of India for grant of license to operate four fixed and ten mobile UHF wireless stations within the university campus.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 44(ii) To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for bifurcating the Department of Arabic and Persian and for assistance towards the posts of a reader in Arabic and a lecturer each in Arabic and Persian.

....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 7th April 1971 considered the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University (a) for creating a new Department of Urdu in the faculty of Arts, b) for redesignating the existing Department of Arabic, Urdu and Persian as the Department of Arabic and Persian and (c) for the creation of the post of a reader in Arabic and Persian. The Commission agreed to the establishment of a Department of Arabic and Persian at the Banaras Hindu University and to the provision of a post of reader in Arabic/Persian outside the Fourth Plan allocation (Resolution No. 17(i) dated 7th April 1971).

The University has now sent a copy of Resolution No. 39 passed by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 10th April 1971. The resolution reads as under:-

"Considered the question of bifurcation of the Department of Arabic and Persian into two separate Departments,

Resolved that the establishment of two separate departments of Arabic and Persian can be accepted and the matter be referred to the Academic Council for sanction of additional post of:-

- (i) Arabic - one Reader and one Lecturer.
- (ii) Persian - one Reader and one Lecturer.

Resolved that in concurring with the decision to bifurcate the existing departments of Arabic and

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Persian into two separate Departments of Arabic and Persian the Academic Council recommends to the Executive Council that the following posts be created:

- (i) Arabic - one Reader and one Lecturer.
- (ii) Persian - one Reader and one lecturer."

The University has requested the Commission to provide assistance outside the Fourth Plan allocation to the creation of one post of reader in Arabic and one post of Lecturer each in Arabic and Persian. The post of reader already sanctioned by the Commission has been assigned to the Department of Persian.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the total staff for Urdu, Arabic and Persian in the Banaras Hindu University consists of 2 readers and 5 lecturers. The total enrolment in the three subjects was 74 at the time of the visit of the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee. Of these, 71 were undergraduates, 61 in Urdu, 6 in Arabic and 4 in Persian and 3 postgraduates (one in Arabic and two in Persian).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H.I)/JS(S).

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated: 6th October, 1971.

Item No.44(111): To consider the question of creation of posts of Professors and Readers in applied sciences at the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University.

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3 The Commission at its meeting held in February, 1969 considered the recommendations of the Visiting Committee which examined the development requirements for Engineering and Technology at the Banaras Hindu University. Among other things the Committee recommended creation of Department of Applied Sciences in the Faculties of Engineering and Technology with provision of additional posts of 3 Professors and 2 Readers in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. The Commission while considering the recommendations of the Visiting Committee desired that the question of establishment of Department of Applied Sciences may be further examined. The University approached the Commission for approval of the creation of the posts in Applied S-sciences in May 1971 while requesting for Recurring grants for the development of Engineering/Technology under the IV Plan. The Commission advised the university to create these posts in the respective science departments of the university.

The University has made appointments of one Professor and one Reader out of recommended posts of 3 Professors + 2 Readers in Applied Sciences at the Institute of Technology through its normal procedure of recruitment. The University was requested to intimate the circumstances under which the posts had been filled when the matter was under the consideration of the University Grants Commission, the University in reply has stated that this was done so that the teaching work at the Institute of Technology may not suffer. The University has requested for the Commission's approval for the creation of the posts in Applied Sciences at Institute of Technology.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration

EO(T)/DO(T)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 44(iv) To consider the proposals of the Banaras Hindu University for introduction of the two-year M.A. course in German.

...

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th May 1970 considered the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University to introduce an M.A. course in German and desired that the University may defer it for some time (Resolution No. 83 dated the 6th May 1970).

In November 1970, the University approached the Commission again for permission to start the MA course in German. The University also asked for assistance towards scholarships, library facilities, seminars, language laboratory etc.

It was noted that there were only six applicants for the course. The decision of the Commission regarding the consideration of the proposal in the Fifth Plan period was, therefore, reiterated.

The University has again approached the Commission for permission to start the M.A. classes in German. It has stated that no additional funds will be required for the purpose. The course will be managed by the existing staff and within the existing allocations for books and journals etc.

The main reasons given by the University for instituting an M.A. course in German are given below :-

1. There are, at present two courses, which according to the statutes of the university should normally lead to an M.A. degree in German. These courses are (a) two-year undergraduate diploma followed by a two-year post-graduate diploma in German and (b) B.A. course in German which is offered by students as one of the main papers at the undergraduate level. Absence of an M.A. degree course in the university is a discouragement to these students and also to those who might wish to take German as their field of specialisation.

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2. At present there are only three universities namely Poona, Bombay and Calcutta which offer an M.A. course in German. It will be desirable to have at least one northern university to offer a postgraduate course in German.

3. German is taught as a foreign language by practically all the universities which have provision for foreign language teaching. There is a demand for teachers and it would be an advantage to have Indian teachers with M.A. degree in German to take up teaching positions in the Indian universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

ECCL D/JS.(H).

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 45 : To consider the following proposals from the
Aligarh Muslim University :

- (i) For sanction of an ad hoc grant of Rupees twenty lakhs
to meet the deficit of the hospital attached to the
. . . Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College; P.264-269
 - (ii) For additional funds required for completion of the
building for the Centre of Advanced Study in History.
P.270-271
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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 45 (i) : To consider a proposal from Aligarh Muslim University for an ad hoc grant of Rupees Twenty lakhs to meet the deficit of the hospital attached to the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College.

The Committee set up to consider the proposal of finding funds for the hospitals attached to the two Medical Colleges at the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University at its meeting held on 11th March 1968 under the Chairmanship of the then Union Minister for Education had decided as follows:-

- (i) The Central Government which set up these Colleges should find the necessary funds to meet expenditure on the establishment of hospitals. The expenditure should be incurred through the University Grants Commission by giving the Commission additional funds for the purpose;
- (ii) The maintenance of the hospitals should be undertaken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh at the rate at which the State Government is paying for similar hospitals in the State and the Central Government should supplement the balance through the University Grants Commission.

With regard to the maintenance expenditure of the hospital, the Committee decided that the expenditure per bed would approximately be Rs. 3,500/- per annum. The Government of U.P. may give Rs. 2,500/- per bed or at the rate at which it is paying for similar hospitals in the State and that the balance amount should be paid by the University Grants Commission. The question relating to the payment of the share of the State Government for maintenance of the hospitals is under the consideration of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in consultation with the State Government. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare had been placing at the disposal of the UGC Rs nine lakhs each year since 1969-70 as the Central Government's share towards maintenance of beds

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at the hospitals attached to the medical colleges at the rate of Rs.1,000/- per bed per annum for 900 beds. The Commission has been paying this amount to the two Universities as under:

Aligarh Muslim University:	Rs.3,50,000 (for 350 beds)
Banaras Hindu University	Rs.5,50,000 (for 550 beds) (In addition to Rs.3000/- per bed 144 beds as part of the annual maintenance grant)

The Aligarh Muslim University has informed the Commission that the Government of U.P. have paid only a token grant towards the maintenance of the beds, with the result that the University was forced to appoint a large number of people on daily wages even against the technical posts. The hospital started functioning in 1963-69 with a few beds. From June, 1969 the hospital started functioning in full swing and 350 beds were commissioned. The following table will indicate the grant received by the University from the UGC and the Government of U.P. towards the maintenance of the hospital:

Year	Grant Received			Expenditure incurred Rs.	Surplus(+) Deficit(-) Rs.
	UGC Rs.	UP Govt. Rs.	Total Rs.		
1968-69	-	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,03,953	+ 21,047
1969-70	3,50,000	50,000	4,00,000	7,54,084	- 3,54,084
1970-71	3,50,000	1,25,000	4,75,000	16,39,878	- 12,14,878
(Provisional)					
	7,00,000	3,00,000	10,00,000	25,47,915	- 15,47,915

The University has met the deficit through the diversion of funds from other revenues of the University. The total amount over-spent by the University on the maintenance of the hospital upto 15th August, 1971 by diversion of funds from other accounts is stated to be about Rs. 23 lakhs. It may no longer be possible for the University to meet the expenditure on this basis unless additional funds are provided by the University Grants Commission. The University has, therefore, made a strong plea for an ad hoc grant of Rs.20 lakhs to meet the deficit on account of maintenance of the hospital, during the last two years and also to meet the current years expenses till a final decision on the maintenance of the hospitals is taken. In case, however, the Commission finds it difficult

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to sanction ad hoc grant of Rs. 20 lakhs the University has suggested that the expenses incurred on the hospital establishment may be reimbursed as this expenditure is the responsibility of the Central Government in terms of the decision arrived at the meeting of the Committee on 11th March, 1968 referred to above. The University has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 8,00,643 on the hospital establishment during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 and an additional expenditure of Rs. 3,55,720/- on the daily wages staff paid out of the contingencies. The total liability of the University in this behalf is Rs. 11,56,363/-.

The University had also pointed out that present ceiling of Rs. 3,500/- per bed per annum is insufficient. The present ceiling of best could meet the expenditure on drugs, diet for patients and other expenditure necessary for the maintenance of beds. The University has suggested that the entire establishment of the medical college hospital should be taken over by the Commission so that the cost thereof may be met out of the maintenance (block) grant of the University. A copy of the note sent by the University is attached (Annexure)

It may be mentioned in this connection that the Banaras Hindu University had sometime back sent a similar proposal for the payment of ad hoc grant for meeting the deficit of the SS hospital attached to the Institute of Medical Sciences of the University. The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. The Commission has also taken up with the Government of India the question of maintenance of the two hospitals so that the entire expenditure is met from the Centre. The proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

The proposal sent by the Aligarh Muslim University is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Annexure to Item No.45(i)

The Hospital attached to Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of Aligarh Muslim University started functioning in 1968-69 when a few beds were commissioned. An ad hoc grant of Rs.1,25,000 was received from the Uttar Pradesh Government for maintenance of beds which was practically utilized during that year. The Hospital started functioning in full swing from June 1969 when 350 beds in the Hospital were formally commissioned. A ceiling of Rs.3,500 per bed was tentatively fixed for the maintenance of beds in the Hospital. The Government of Uttar Pradesh agreed to pay grant of Rs.2,500 per bed while the balance amount of Rs.1,000 per bed was to be paid by the Government of India through the University Grants Commission. While the University Grants Commission have been paying their share of grant in full, the Uttar Pradesh Government paid only token grants of Rs.50,000 and Rs.1,25,000 during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71. This forced the University to appoint a large number of people on daily wages even against the technical posts. In spite of this, huge amounts had to be diverted from other funds of the University to meet day to day expenses of the Hospital, as would be observed from the following table:

Year	Grant received			Expenditure incurred	Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)
	U.G.C.	UP Govt.	Total		
	Rs	Rs	Rs		
1968-69	-	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,03,953	+ 21,047
1969-70	3,50,000	50,000	4,00,000	7,54,084	- 3,54,084
1970-71 (Provisional)	3,50,000	1,25,000	4,75,000	16,89,878	- 12,14,878
	7,00,000	3,00,000	10,00,000	25,47,915	- 15,47,915

The present ceiling of Rs.3,500 per bed cannot remain static as the cost of the establishment is bound to increase every year with the accrual of annual increments. At best, present ceiling can be enough to meet the expenditure on drugs, diet for patients and other expenditure necessary for the maintenance of beds. The University had, therefore, been suggesting to the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education that the entire establishment of the Medical College Hospital should be taken over by the Commission so that the cost thereof may

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be met out of the Maintenance (Block) Grant of the University. If necessary, the Commission may earmark separate funds for the establishment of the Medical College Hospital. With the takeover of the Hospital establishment by the Commission the release of funds for the maintenance of beds will not pose any big problem because the existing grant of Rs.3,500 per bed will be, it is felt, be quite adequate for some years to come.

Sensing the mood of the Uttar Pradesh Government it is understood, that the Government of India, have in principle, agreed to meet the entire cost of running and maintaining the Medical College Hospital. As a corollary to this decision, the Hospital establishment as recommended and considered necessary by the Director General, Health Services will, it is hoped, be taken over by the University Grants Commission very soon. Consequently all the expenditure in this behalf will have to be met out of the Maintenance (Block) Grant which would warrant suitable enhancement to meet the additional expenditure. It is, therefore, felt that the University should not be kept starved of funds because certain formalities regarding takeover of the establishment have yet to be gone through for arriving at a final decision. Immediate reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by the University on the running and maintenance of the Hospital upto the end of the year 1970-71 has, therefore, become necessary.

Apart from reimbursement of expenditure of Rs.15,47,915 incurred upto the year 1970-71, monthly expenditure being incurred by the University during the current financial year on the maintenance of the Hospital is a little over Rs.2 lakhs whereas the U.G.C. have released Rs.1,75,000 against their share of grant of Rs.3,50,000. The total amount overspent by the University on the maintenance of the Hospital upto 15th August 1971 by diversion of funds from other accounts and utilisation of the surplus is to the order of Rs.23 lakhs (odd). The University has thus reached almost a breaking point and it would be no longer possible to meet the expenditure on the maintenance of the Hospital from other sources of the University unless the University Grants Commission comes to the rescue of the University. As if to add to the difficulties of the University the Ministry of Education have not finally agreed to give the University any ad hoc grant to wipe off the old deficit of the University.

The Medical College Hospital has to continue to function to meet the needs for which it was started and for the construction of which huge amounts were made available by the University Grants Commission over and above public donations of Rs.60 lakhs. The University cannot just imagine of the Hospital closing or breaking down for lack of funds. It would not be in the University's interest in particular and public interest in general to allow such a thing to happen, nor can the University afford to

let other Departments of the University suffer because of diversion of funds which could have been otherwise gainfully utilized for their better functioning.

The University would, therefore, deem it a favour if the Commission makes an ad hoc grant of at least Rs. 20 lakhs available to offset the deficit of the Medical College Hospital for the preceding two years and also to meet the current year's expenses so far incurred till a final decision on the takeover of the Hospital establishment by the University Grants Commission is taken. The University is facing very serious financial crisis the like of which it has not experienced so far. It is true that as a last resort the University may have to go in for an overdraft from the State Bank of India; but it would not be prudent financing if the University have to pay a heavy interest on the overdrafts, nor will the Commission perhaps like it more so when the payment of such a heavy amount of interest will necessitate an equivalent increase in the maintenance Block Grant of the University which may be exceedingly difficult for the Commission to agree.

sd. J.R. Pasricha
Treasurer

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Date: 6th October, 1971.

Item No. 45 (ii) To consider the proposal received from the Aligarh Muslim University for additional funds required for completion of the building for Centre of Advanced Study in History.

.....

The University Grants Commission, on the recommendation of the fourth plan Visiting Committee, approved an expenditure of Rs. three lakhs on 100% basis for the construction of extension to the Faculty of Arts building at the Aligarh Muslim University. The area recommended was 10,000 sq.ft. The University included this proposal in its fourth plan allocation. The Commission, in addition, also agreed to provide a grant of Rs.1,50,000/- to the University for the construction of the building for the Centre of Advanced Study in History.

The Commission accepted the plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 4,75,635/- as detailed below for the construction of extension to the Faculty of Arts building and building for the Centre of Advanced Study in History against the total provision of Rs.4,50,000/- on the condition that the extra cost of Rs.25,635/- will be accommodated by the University in its overall fourth plan allocation:

(i) Cost of 1st phase on the basis of tender information.	Rs.2,43,000/-
(ii) Cost of 2nd phase as per estimates accepted by C.P.W.D.	Rs.2,32,635/-
	<u>Rs.4,75,635/-</u>

Total:

The Aligarh Muslim University later on sent a proposal to the effect that the new wing being added to the Faculty of Arts building (i.e. three floors with a floor area of 15,000 sq.ft.) may be given to the Centre of Advanced Study in History and the Centre in lieu of it will provide accommodation of about 10,000 sq.ft. to the Faculty of Arts. The proposal of the University was accepted on the conditions that no funds over and above the amount of Rs. three lakhs included in the fourth plan allocation for the construction of extension to Arts Faculty building will be provided under the development schemes and the Centre of Advanced Study in

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History will make available accommodation of 10,000 sq. ft. to the Faculty of Arts.

The University has now informed that the total cost of the building (both first and second phase, including electrification, sanitary installation and furniture) would amount to Rs. 5,12,019/- against the approved expenditure of Rs. 4,50,000/-. The University has, therefore, requested for an additional grant of Rs. 62,019/- for the completion of the building under the C.A.S. Programme.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(SC.II)/D.O/S.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971

Item No. 46 : To consider proposals of the following Universities
for the provision of 'Gymnasium'

(i) Visva-Bharati P.273

(ii) Calicut University. P.274-275

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 6th-October-1971.

Item No. 46(i) To consider the proposal of the Visva-Bharati
for Commission's assistance for the provision
of a gymnasium.

On the recommendations of the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee,
the Commission has agreed to a provision of Rs.38,640/- for the
Visva-Bharati for the provision of a Gymnasium.

The Visva-Bharati has emphasised the pressing need
for a gymnasium (with dressing rooms attached) and has stated that
it is not possible to provide this within the fourth plan allocation
of Rs. 38,500/-. The University intends to put up a gymnasium
at an estimated cost of Rs.50,000/- for which preliminary estimates
and plans have been sent to the Commission. The total built-up
area is 2,727 sq.ft. which is within the area normally admissible
for the Commission's assistance for a gymnasium in a university.

The Visva-Bharati has also desired that assistance for
the gymnasium - estimated to cost Rs.50,000/- may be provided outside
the fourth plan allocation to the university. It may be stated
that such assistance under the NSO programme is being provided to
selected universities outside the fourth plan allocation.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

AS(AI)/Addl. Secy.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 46(ii) To consider proposals of the Calicut University for the provision of Gymnasium
.....

At its meeting held on 7th October 1970 (Item No. 37) the Commission interalia accepted the proposal of the Calicut University for the construction of a gymnasium at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,65,000/-. The Commission's contribution for the project was limited to Rs. 1,87,500/- (i.e. 75 p.c. of the financial ceiling of Rs. 2,50,000/- earlier approved by the Commission for a gymnasium in a university. Subsequently the Commission decided at its meeting held on 8th February 1971 (Item No. 98) that proposals for the provision of gymnasia may be restricted to activities relating to gymnasium as such, excluding indoor stadia for games like badminton, volley ball, basket ball etc, as recommended by the Informal Conservative Committee on matters relating to NSO Programme of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

The proposal of the Calicut University for the provision of a gymnasium was accepted in principle and in view of the Commission's decision referred to above, the University was requested to revise the plan and estimates.

The Vice-Chancellor, Calicut University has stated as follows:-

"I would like to point out that on account of monsoon rains for six months in the year our outdoor games activities are seriously affected in the absence of provision for indoor courts. You will, I am sure, agreed that the best part of the year for the students to concentrate on sports activities is the first part of the academic year from June to December before they get tied up with their examinations in the last term. Because of the climate in Kerala the most fruitful part of the year is now not available for outdoor games. It is for this reason we have included one multi-purpose indoor court in our plans for the gymnasium. I, therefore, request that the Commission may be pleased to approve our present plans for the gymnasium as a very special case.

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On account of the urgent need to provide the gymnasium we have actually started work on it in anticipation of the Commission's approval."

It is for the Commission's consideration if the proposal of the Calicut University for the provision of a gymnasium (which includes an indoor multi-purpose court) may be accepted at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,65,000/- and the Commission's contribution for the project limited to Rs. 1,87,500/- as agreed to previously.

AS(A, I)/Addl. Secy.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 47: To consider further a proposal from the Madurai University for assistance for starting of the Department of Sociology with special emphasis on Gandhian Technique outside the Fourth Plan allocation.

....

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 3rd February 1971 accepted the recommendations of the committee appointed by it for the proposed Department of Sociology at the Madurai University with emphasis on Gandhian Studies, and agreed to provide the following grant subject to the University accommodating it within its overall fourth plan allocations, and to agreeing to meet the maintenance and recurring expenditure after the commission's assistance ceases at the end of the plan:

Item	Estimated cost	UGC share	Sharing basis
	Rs.	Rs.	
(1) Staff (1971-72 to 1973-74)			
Professor - One	46,800/-	46,800/-	100 p.c.
Reader - One	32,400/-	32,400/-	100 p.c.
Lecturer - Two	43,200/-	43,200/-	100 p.c.
(2) Books and Journals	25,000/-	25,000/-	100 p.c.
Total:-	<u>1,47,400/-</u>	<u>1,47,400/-</u>	

The Vice-Chancellor of the University wrote to say that it would not be possible for the university to accommodate the total expenditure of Rs. 1,47,400/- within the Fourth Plan allocation of the university. He further stated that the proposal for starting a Department of Sociology with special emphasis on Gandhian Technique was sent under the scheme of Gandhi Centenary Programme. The University, therefore, requested that the Commission may sanction the

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grant for the purpose, for a period of five years over and above the Fourth Plan allocation of the university.

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July 1971 reiterated its earlier decision that assistance to the Madurai University for the Department of Sociology be accommodated within the Fourth Plan allocations of the university (Resolution No. 29 dated 2nd July 1971).

The Vice-Chancellor of the University has again pointed out that this department is likely to be the only university department in the southern states to deal with the study of Gandhian Technique. Moreover, the department would serve foreign students who join the university for the study of South Indian languages and culture. He has, therefore, requested the Commission to sanction the grant outside the Fourth Plan allocation of the university.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EC(H.I)/JS(H).

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 6th October 1971

Item No. 43: To consider the following proposals from the Allahabad University:

- (i) For construction of a hostel for research scholars
at the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science; P-279.
 - (ii) For the creation of a post of Professor in the
Department of Defence Studies. P-280-281.
-

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 48(i) To consider the proposal of the Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science, Allahabad for construction of a hostel for research scholars.

...

The Director, Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science, Allahabad University has forwarded a proposal for the construction of a hostel for 30 research scholars at an estimated cost of Rs. 64,525/- by diverting the unutilised grant approved for the purchase of equipment for the Fourth Plan period.

On the recommendations of the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee, the Commission approved a grant of Rs. 90,000/- to the Allahabad University for the purchase of equipment for Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science. Against this grant, an amount of Rs. 70,000/- was paid to the University. The Sheila Dhar Institute wanted to purchase a Mass Spectrograph but it could not do so because the price of the equipment had gone up.

Under the rules governing the construction of hostels, a matching contribution of 50 p.c. of the total cost is required. But the Institute could not get the 50 p.c. of the matching share from the University/State Government. The Director of the Institute has, however, agreed to meet Rs. 15,000/- towards the proposed building as matching share from his own resources.

The Director had also stated that the cost of land provided by him for the purpose is Rs. 40,000/- and that so far he has spent nearly Rs. 5.5 lakhs of his own money for building up the institute. The Director has requested the Commission that in view of the above the rules regarding matching grant may be relaxed as a special case in this instance. The Commission has decided vide item No. 51 of March 1971 meeting that grant for construction of postgraduate students hostels would be provided outside the Fourth Plan allocation on usual sharing basis, each case being considered on merit.

The proposal of the Director, Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science, that the provision of matching share for construction of hostel may not be insisted is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(Sc.1)/D.O.(3)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Date: 6th October, 1971.

Item No. 48C To consider the proposal from Allahabad University for creation of a post of professor in the Department of Defence Studies.

....

The Allahabad University has approached the Commission to create a post of Professor in the Department of Defence Studies. The University started postgraduate teaching in this department from 1965 and now research is also being conducted in the department. The department has on the teaching staff two Readers and six Lecturers at present and in order to strengthen postgraduate teaching and research the Faculty Board and Academic Council has resolved that a post of Professor be created in the department. (Copy of letter from the Vice-Chancellor is attached as Annexure). The Vice-Chancellor has further stated that it would be possible to adjust this expenditure in the Fourth Plan allocation as many of the teaching posts sanctioned by the UGC have not been filled up so far, with the result that allocation for these posts could not be wholly utilised and it would be possible to adjust the expenditure on the post of Professor within the plan allocation. It has further been stated that on receiving the approval of the Commission the State Government would be moved for necessary sanction for continuation of this post after the end of Fourth Plan period.

The Fourth Plan Visiting Committee recommended one post of Reader and two posts of Lecturers for the department of Defence Studies. Within the revised Fourth Plan allocation, the University has provided for the posts of one Reader from 1st September, 1971, one Lecturer from 1st July, 1970 and one Lecturer from 1st July, 1972 for this department. The University has not so far given details about the posts filled up nor claimed any grant for this purpose. It may be mentioned that assistance from the Commission is to be made available on 10% basis for posts of Professors and Readers while for lecturers it is on 50% sharing basis.

The proposal is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(Sc.I)/D.O.(S)

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Annexure to Item No: 48(ii)

Copy of D.O. letter No.D-43-IV/66 dated the 20th August, 1971 from Shri C.M. Bhatia, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University addressed to Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....

I am writing to you about the post of a Professor in the Department of Defence Studies of this University.

Since 1965 post graduate teaching in Defence Studies was started in the University and now research is also being conducted in the Department. The department has on the teaching staff 2 Readers and 6 Lecturers. In order to strengthen Post-graduate teaching and research the Faculty Board and the Academic Council have recently resolved that a Post of Professor be created in the department.

The U.G.C. allocated to this University funds for various teaching posts during the fourth plan period and many of these posts have yet to be filled up, with the result that the allocation for teaching posts will not be wholly utilised and as such it will be possible to adjust the expenditure on this post within the allocation.

It is, therefore, requested that you may kindly agree to the creation of a post of Professor in the Department of Defence Studies. On receiving your approval the University will move the State Government for necessary sanction for continuance of this post after the plan period is over.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 6th October 1971.

Item No. 49 To consider the proposal of the S.N.D.T. Women's University for assistance towards the setting up of a Department of Continuing Education from the year 1971-72.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 5th May, 1971 agreed that assistance to the universities for programmes of Adult Education be made on sharing basis of 75:25 and that the Commission assistance to a University would not exceed Rs. three lakhs for the fourth plan (Resolution No. 31 dated 5th May, 1971).

The S.N.D.T. Women's University has sent a proposal for the setting up of a Department of Continuing Education from 1971-72. The proposal has been formulated in the light of the resolution of the Commission and the note on "The role of universities in Adult Education" prepared by a Committee of the University Grants Commission. The programme includes extension lectures by specialists, short-term courses for special groups, discussion groups, seminars etc. and assisting persons who have discontinued their formal education. In the first phase, the S.N.D.T. Women's University will take up the programme relating to extension lectures and short-term courses on subjects of interest and utility to the community and to professional groups.

The estimated cost will be Rs. 2,02,500/- (Recurring) and Rs. 1,95,000 (Non-Recurring). The staff to be appointed includes a head of the Department, assistant to the head of the department and a documentalist and non-teaching staff consisting of stenotypist, senior clerk, driver and a peon. Non-recurring expenditure includes the construction of a building at a cost of Rs. 90,000/- and purchase of a van at a cost of Rs. 50,000/-. The details are given in Annexure.

It may be mentioned in this connection that while accepting the proposal of the M.S. University of Baroda for setting up a Department of Continuing/Adult Education, the Commission did not agree to provide assistance towards the non-teaching staff. It may also be mentioned that in the note placed before the Commission, outlining the scheme of adult education, it was mentioned that assistance may not be provided for the present for putting up buildings for adult education centres. This requirement could be examined in the next plan period on the basis of work done by the universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H-1)/JS(H)

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR
ESTABLISHING A DEPARTMENT OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

Estimated Expenditure 1971-72

<u>Recurring</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>UGC's share @ 75%</u>	<u>Share of the State Govt. or University 25%</u>
<u>I. SALARIES:</u>			
i) Head of the Dept. Scale: either in the grade of Professor or Reader 1100/1600 700/1250 + Allowances + Allowances	16,000		
ii) Assistant to the Head of the Dept. Scale: in the grade of Lecturer 400/950 + Allowances	8,000		
iii) Documentalist scale : in the grade of Lecturer 400/950 + Allowances	8,000		
iv) Steno-typist Scale: 175-10-195-15-270-EB-20-350 + Allowances	6,000		
v) Senior Clerk Scale: 130-10-180-EB-15-330 + Allowances	4,500		
vi) Van Driver Scale: 75-5-140-EB-10-150 + Allowances (from 1972-73)	--		

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vii)	Peon Scale: 50-4-70- 5-80 + Allowances		<u>2,500</u>		
	Total (Actual requirement)	Rs. 45 000 *Rs. 25,000		18,750	6,250 6,250
II.	Honorarium to Visiting Lecturers/ Experts	3,000		2,250	750
III.	TA, HA, to invited Lecturers/ Experts from out station and local conveyance charges	1,000		750	250
IV.	Printing & Stationery	3,000		2,250	750
V.	Publications	5,000		3,750	1,250
VI.	Misc. Expenses	1,000		750	250
VII.	Fuel, Taxes, Maintenance etc. of the Mobile Van (from 1972-73)	-		-	-
VIII.	Maintenance & Repairs of equipments (from 1972-73)	-		-	-
	Total recurring		<u>38,000</u>	<u>28,500</u>	<u>9,500</u>

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
DURING THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

(i.e. upto 1973-74)

No. Particulars	Estimated expenditure				UGS's Total share	Share of State Govt., Universit. @ 25 p.c.
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total		
I. Salaries	25,000*	53,000	60,000	1,36,000	1,03,500	34,500
II. Honoraria	3,000	4,000	5,000	12,000	9,000	3,000
III. TA/HA. Conveyance	1,000	1,500	2,000	4,500	3,375	1,125
IV. Printing/ Stationery	3,000	4,000	6,000	13,000	9,750	3,250
V. Publications	5,000	5,000	7,000	17,000	12,750	4,250
VI. Misc.	1,500	1,500	2,000	4,500	3,375	1,125
VII. Fuel, Taxes, Mainte- nance etc. for Mobile van	-	5,000	6,000	11,000	8,250	2,750
VIII. Maintena- nce & Repairs of equip- ments	-	1,000	1,500	2,500	1,875	625
Total Recurring	38,000	75,000	82,500	202,500	151,875	50,625
<u>Non-recurring</u>						
I. Building				90,000	67,500	22,500
II. Mobile Van				55,000	41,250	13,750
III. Equipments				20,000	15,000	5,000
Total non-recurring				1,65,000	1,23,750	48,750
Grand Total i.e. say				3,67,500	2,75,625	99,375
				4,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000

* As the appointments of staff members are not made so far, less provision is shown for 1971-72.

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Annexure to item No. 50

Copy of the letter No. APD/1770 of
1971 dated September 1, 1971 from the
Registrar, University of Bombay,
addressed to the Secretary, UGC.

Subject:- Establishment of a Department of
Geology - University of Bombay.

With reference to your letter No. F. 11-20/68 (Sc.I),
dated 19th August 1971, I am to inform you that whilst
the accommodation in the St. Xavier's College will be
available for the proposed department of Geology so long
as the University wishes to use that accommodation, it is
proposed to house the department in the Science Block
at the new university campus at Kole ~~Malvan~~ along with
the department of Geology as the two all ~~the~~ departments
can function more fruitfully together.

As regards para two of your letter, I am to state
that the expenditure of Rs. 1.06 lakhs on the department can
be accommodated within the Fourth plan allocation of
Rs. 149 lakhs.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 6th October, 1971.

Item No.51: To consider the proposals of Allahabad & Madras Universities for the revision of sharing basis towards the M.B.A. courses.

...

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th May, 1971 (Item No. 62). accepted the recommendations of the AICTE for development of Management Education at the Universities of Allahabad and Madras. The following grants were approved for payment to the Universities:-

Allahabad University

	<u>Approved Cost</u>	<u>UGC's share @ 50%</u>
N.R.	Rs.71,000	35,500
Recurring(p.a.)	1,76,000	88,000

Madras University

N .R.	1,50,000	75,000
Recurring	1,78,000	88,000

The Allahabad and Madras Universities have approached the Commission for revising the sharing basis. The Allahabad University has requested for 100% grants from the Commission for the postgraduate course in Business Management(M.B.A.) as has been the practice for other postgraduate courses in the University. The University of Madras has requested for 100% grant for non-recurring and 66 2/3% towards recurring items in view of the fact that the Commission had earlier in 1961 sanctioned grants on the same pattern for the Postgraduate Part-time Diploma courses in Management at Madras University.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July 1971 (vide item 47) noted the sharing basis for introduction of management courses at universities during II, III and IV Five Year Plans. The assistance from UGC under the II Plan was available to universities for management courses on 100% basis for N.R. item and 66-2/3% for recurring items. This basis was revised to 50:50 during III Five Year Plan for both Non-recurring and recurring items. The same is being continued during the IV Plan period.

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In this connection a copy of the letter No.F.10-6/63(T2) dated 14.8.1963 received from the Ministry of S.R.&C.A. elucidating the sharing basis of III plan (i.e.50:50) is given at annexure. The Ministry pointed out that strictly speaking the management course is not a postgraduate degree course but an undergraduate course with degree in Arts, Science etc., as minimum admission qualification.

It may be stated that some time ago the university of Kerala also had approached the Commission for assistance on 100% basis for the M.B.A. course. It was explained to the Kerala University that M.B.A. course was approved on the recommendation of Management Board of AICTE and the basis of sharing between the U.G.C. and the University/State Government was fixed as per norms prescribed by the A.I.C.T.E.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(T)/DO(T)

Annexure to
Item No. 1

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Copy of letter No.F.10-6/63-T.2 dated 11th Aug.'1963
from the Govt. of India, Ministry of S.R.&.C.A.,
New Delhi to the Secretary, U.G.C.

Subject: Lucknow University - Grant-in-aid for starting
postgraduate course in Management Studies.

I am directed to refer to your letter No.F.108-9/60(T)
dated the 15th February 1963 on the above subject and to say
that the Central Government and the Planning Commission decided
sometime back that the pattern of central assistance for
Management courses during the Third Five Year Plan should be
50% of non-recurring and recurring expenditure. The All India
Council has accepted this decision of the Government.

Strictly speaking the Management course as approved
by the All India Council for Technical Education for Lucknow
University and others is not a postgraduate degree course.
Actually this is an undergraduate course with degree in Arts,
Science etc., as the minimum admission qualification. In the
circumstances, there is hardly any justification for treating the
Management diploma courses on par with other postgraduate courses
for purposes of Central assistance. I am to request that the
Lucknow University may be informed that Government do not
consider it necessary to increase the quantum of Central
assistance for the present diploma course in Management.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:
Date: 6th October, 1971.

Item No:52: To consider a proposal of the Andhra University for assistance towards the establishment of a postgraduate Department of Geography.

...

The Andhra University proposes to ~~introduce~~ postgraduate courses in Geography (2-year M.Sc. Course) from the academic year 1972-73. Though specialised work in Geomorphology, Climatology, and Applied Economics has been in progress in the Departments of Geology, Meteorology and Applied Economics, there is no separate department of Geography in the University.

The University does not require any assistance for the course during the year 1972-73 as the teaching work will be arranged with the cooperation of teachers from the departments of Meteorology, Geology and Botany. Assistance from the Commission will be required for 1973-74 towards the following items:-

Recurring:	Professor	one Rs. 14,400
	Lecturer	one Rs. 6,720
	Cartographer	one Rs. 5,768
	Contingencies	Rs. 3,000
	Total Recurring:	<u>Rs. 29,888</u>
		or say Rs,30,000

Non-Recurring:	Equipment	Rs. 10,000
	Books	<u>Rs. 10,000</u>
	Total non-recurring	<u>Rs. 20,000</u>

The University will meet the above expenditure from the over-all savings under the Fourth Plan allocations. It has requested that the Commission may continue its assistance towards the scheme under first priority programmes during the Fifth Plan period also.

It may be mentioned in this connection that ordinarily the Commission does not provide any grants for contingencies etc. in so far as the teaching departments are concerned. According to the present policy of the Commission, assistance

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towards creation of posts in the Fourth Plan period is limited to the period ending 1973-74.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(S.1)/D.O.(S)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971

Item No. 53: To consider the proposal of the University of Jammu for assistance towards the establishment of a Law Department in the University.

.....

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission, a separate University was established in Jammu with effect from September 5, 1969. The State Government also accepted the recommendations of the Commission for starting LL.B. classes at the University campus, Jammu. Accordingly, the Faculty of Law was constituted in the University of Jammu and LL.B. classes were started from December 1969.

The Faculty of Law of Jammu University provides instructions for LL.B. General course of two-years duration and LL.B. Professional Course of three years duration. As there is no building for the Law Faculty, classes are held in the Arts block and the Social Sciences block.

The following posts have been created in the Department:-

- | | |
|---|------------|
| i) Professor grade Rs. 1100-1600 | one post |
| ii) Reader grade Rs. 700-1250 | one post |
| iii) Whole-time Lecturers
grade Rs. 400-950 | six posts |
| iv) Part-time Lecturers
(Rs. 300/- consolidated
per mensem) | four posts |
| v) Library Asstt. grade
Rs. 200-400 | one post |

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The University has requested the Commission to approve the starting of the Law department and provide assistance towards teaching staff, building and books for the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 as detailed below:-

	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Salaries	91,370	96,030	1,00,700	2,88,100
2. Books	50,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,50,000
3. Building	3,25,000	2,75,000	-	6,00,000
Totals:-	<u>4,66,370</u>	<u>4,71,030</u>	<u>2,00,700</u>	<u>11,38,100</u>

The university has informed that the expenditure of Rs. 11,38,000 cannot be met within the Fourth Plan allocation of Rs. 49,00,000 made by the Commission. It is with difficulty that the university has accommodated the expenditure on the new department of Bio-Sciences and some additional posts within the Fourth Plan allocation. The State development grants for the university are hardly adequate for the growing needs of the Department of Law in which the rush of admission is so great that at least 200 students have to be admitted every year.

The matter is placed before the commission for consideration.

EO(H.I)JS(H).

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 54: To consider the proposal of Udai Pratap College, Varanasi (Gorakhpur University) for financial assistance beyond the Fourth Plan ceiling for the provision of additional teaching accommodation and reading rooms.

....

The Gorakhpur University has recommended a proposal of the Udai Pratap College, Varanasi, for financial assistance from the Commission for the construction of a two-storeyed building, consisting of eight class rooms, six small staff rooms, and two reading rooms (one for boys, and the other for girls) at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,32,350/- (The admissible cost with services according to the usual norms would be Rs. 2,18,000/- only). It has been stated that the student enrolment has gone in the Arts and Science faculties and the existing accommodation falls short of requirements.

The Udai Pratap College, Varanasi was established in 1909 and is affiliated to the University of Gorakhpur. It is conducting B.A., B.Com., B.Sc., B.Sc.(Agr.), M.A. & M.Sc. courses. The student enrolment in the college has risen from 1106 in 1967-68 to 1614 in 1970-71. The Commission has already provided grants amounting to Rs. 2,50,000/- to this college (against the Fourth Plan ceiling of Rs. three lakhs) for the development of facilities for science education. The balance available to the college under the ceiling is thus Rs. 50,000/- only.

The Gorakhpur University has stated that the College has been functioning on sound lines, and there is real need and justification for the project now proposed to be undertaken by the College. The Vice-Chancellor, Gorakhpur University has stated as follows:-

*Udai Pratap College is an old and reputed institution. It has rendered valuable service to society and serves the backward and poorer districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Bihar.

The College has a reputable management committee and is running on sound lines. I have visited the college

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more than once and have no hesitation in saying that their requirements are genuine and deserve the most sympathetic consideration.

I know that ordinarily an institution is sanctioned only Rs. three lakhs in a plan period and that the College has already usefully utilised a grant of Rs. 2½ lakhs and thus, under ordinary circumstances, their grant would be limited to Rs. 50,000/- only. But this sum will hardly meet their needs. I, therefore, strongly recommend that they be given a grant of Rs. one lakh over and above the ceiling of Rs. three lakhs."

It is for the Commission's consideration if the proposal of the college for the extension of teaching accommodation, room facilities, etc. may be accepted at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,18,000/- and the Commission's contribution to the project on the usual sharing basis limited to Rs. 1,45,333/- (which will raise the total grant to this college during the Fourth Plan period to Rs. 3,95,333/-, i.e., Rs. 95,333/- beyond the financial ceiling of Rs. three lakhs approved for the plan period ending 1973-74).

Addl. Secy.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 55: To consider the proposals of the Maris Stella College, Vijayawada (Andhra University) for financial assistance beyond the fourth plan financial ceiling of Rs. three lakhs for a non-resident student centre and purchase of Science equipment.

.....

The Andhra University has forwarded the following proposals of the Maris Stella College, Vijayawada for consideration of the Commission:-

Project	Estimated cost	Commission's contribution on the usual sharing basis
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Construction of a big non-resident student centre	90,000/-	70,000/-
(2) Purchase of Science equipment	40,000/-	30,000/-
Total:-	<u>1,30,000/-</u>	<u>1,00,000/-</u>

The College was established in 1962 and is permanently affiliated to the Andhra University. The present student enrolment of the college is 1200.

Regarding the proposed non-resident student centre, the College has stated that "such a centre is urgently needed, as being a new college, we have practically no facilities to offer to the 900 non-resident students who spend the long hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on the college premises. The college is located far from the town hence a canteen, rest and recreation rooms are essential."

Regarding the purchase of Science equipment the college has stated that "the introduction of the new degree scheme, with one

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main and two ancillary subjects, by the Andhra University this year, necessitates heavy expenditure for the equipment of the four laboratories - Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology."

While recommending the proposals of the College the Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University has stated as under:-

"Maris Stella College, Vijayawada is a well-reputed college under our jurisdiction and one of the best institutions serving the cause of higher education for women in Andhra Pradesh. I have, therefore, great pleasure in recommending these two proposals of this college for the sympathetic consideration of the Commission...."

The College has already availed of grants amounting to Rs. three lakhs for the following projects:-

<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>UGC contribution</u> Rs.
(i) Construction of women's hostel for 75 students	2,44,200/-
(ii) Construction of women's hostel for 61 students.	55,800/-
Total:-	<u>3,00,000/-</u>

The Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University has recommended a special grant of Rs. one lakh beyond the Fourth Plan ceiling of rupees three lakhs for the new proposals of the college on the basis of its 'commendable' performance.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(C.I)/Addl. Secy.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 56: To consider a proposal of Birla College of Science and Education, Calcutta for purchase of laboratory equipment and books.

.....

The Calcutta University has recommended a proposal of the Birla College of Science and Education, Calcutta for financial assistance from the Commission for the purchase of laboratory equipment and books and journals estimated to cost Rs. 1,29,351/- and Rs. 33,000/- respectively.

The College started functioning in 1968 and is permanently affiliated to the Calcutta University. It is conducting B.Sc. Pass & Hons. courses (Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics), and the B.Ed. course. The College had a student enrolment of 321 (171 in Science courses and 150 for B.Ed.) against an enrolment of 400 normally required for the Commission's assistance. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University has stated as follows:-

"The case of this college deserves special consideration in view of the fact that the College imparts instructions in faculties of Science and education only, and the admission in Science is restricted to 100 only each year of which 75 are Honours students equally divided in three Honours subjects and 25 pass students. The College does not teach P.U. course.

In this connection it is certified as follows:-

- i) There is real need and justification for the project proposed to be undertaken.
- ii) The assistance sought for by the College is not for fulfilling any condition of affiliation.
- iii) The College is permanently affiliated and has been functioning well and the University is satisfied with its progress and performance."

If the proposal of the Birla College of Science and Education for the provision of science equipment and books is accepted, the Commission's contribution on the usual sharing basis will amount

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(360)

to Rs. 1,21,763/-. No assistance has so far been given to the college for projects covered under the fourth plan financial ceiling of Rs. three lakhs.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

ED(C.I)/Addl.Secy.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 6th October 1971.

Item No. 57 To consider a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the readjustment of the allocation for building projects.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has sent a proposal for the extension of the existing guest house at an estimated cost of Rs. five lakhs. The amount is proposed to be met by readjustment with the existing allocations for buildings which are as under:

a) Staff quarters 4th Plan allocation,	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
b) Staff quarters scheme of automation.	Rs. 12.00 lakhs
c) Staff quarters Scheme of Establishment of Centre of Research and Training in Radar & Communication field-information processing Centre.	Rs. 14.00 lakhs
<u>Total: Rs. 41.00 lakhs</u>	

The above allocation is proposed to be utilised as under:

1) Housing for academic staff	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
2) Housing for Supporting Staff (27 flats - 18 of type I and 9 of type 2).	Rs. 7.50 lakhs
3) Extension to the existing Guest House	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
4) Additional Apartment Block (Married Teachers/Research Fellows Hostel).	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
5) Amount to be kept in reserve - unallocated to meet any contingencies during the execution of this programme.	Rs. 2.50 lakhs

Total: Rs. 41.00 lakhs

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A copy of the report of the Project Engineer sent by the Institute regarding the extension to the Guest House is enclosed (Annexure).

The Commission in 1964 had agreed to provide a grant not exceeding Rs.1.5 lakhs to the Institute for the construction of a Guest House. Subsequently in 1967 on a reference from the Institute, the Commission agreed to provide an additional grant of Rs.1.50 lakhs for the construction of Guest House and for the purchase of furniture. The A.G.C.R. while auditing the accounts of the U.G.C. for the year 1967-68 made the following observations in their inspection Report in respect of the additional grant of Rs.1.50 lakhs sanctioned for the completion of the Guest House and purchase of furniture.

In 12/64, the Commission agreed to pay a grant not exceeding Rs.1.5 lakhs in any case, to the Institute for the construction of a Guest House. Again vide its letter dated 24.11.1965 it was made clear to the Institute that Commission's assistance towards this scheme will not exceed Rs.1.5 lakhs. Any expenditure incurred over and above this limit will have to be borne by the Institute from its own resources.

In 9/67, the Institute approached the Government of India, Ministry of Education to pay an additional grant of Rs.1.5 lakhs as the estimated cost of construction of the Guest House came to Rs.3.00 lakhs. The Ministry turned down the request of the Institute (7.12.67) stating that the former gives block grants for non-plan expenditure and there was no other provision from which grant for construction of a Guest House could be given. Thereafter the U.G.C. agreed to pay an additional grant of Rs.1.5 lakhs on 30.12.1967. Upto 2/68, grants aggregating Rs.2.65 lakhs were released to the Institute on this account.

The Institute has been declared as a deemed University under section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956. Even the Central Universities are entitled to a maximum of Rs.1.5 lakhs as grant for construction of Guest House (State Universities are entitled to Rs.1.5 lakhs only). The additional expenditure was sanctioned by the U.G.C. and was reported to the Commission for ex-post facto approval without bringing full facts to its notice. The U.G.C. has no powers to sanction grants. The additional grant sanctioned to the Institute involving an extra expenditure of Rs.1.5 lakhs was, therefore, irregular and lacked justification.

An extract of the reply given to the A.G.C.R. on their observation is reproduced below:

The Commission had agreed to the Construction of a Guest House at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore on the understanding that the Commission's assistance for the project would be limited to Rs.1.5 lakhs. The Institute subsequently estimated

the completion cost as Rs.2.45 lakhs and in addition proposed to spend Rs.55,000/- for purchase of furniture and Kitchen equipment etc. It may be mentioned that the entire expenditure of the Institute is met either by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services or the U.G.C. The former being responsible for the maintenance grant and the latter for the development grants. The Commission accordingly agreed to meet the additional amount of Rs.1.5 lakhs, as it pays cent per cent grant for approved development projects, for this Institute. The matter was reported to the U.G.C. at its meeting held on 7.2.1968, which was approved by the Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(CD)

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

BANGALORE 12

Sub: Construction of Extension to the present Guest House - Indian Institute of Science

...

The present Guest House consists of 7 Single Rooms and 2 Double Rooms. The dimensions of the single rooms are 14'x18' and that of Double Rooms are 20'x16'. The need for additional accommodation is being very keenly felt for quite some time. It is therefore, decided to construct an extension to the present Guest House. However, the kitchen and pantry of the present Guest House are sufficient to serve the needs of the Proposed Extension also. Equipment may need augmentation. The new extension will have separate dining hall and lounge close to the present kitchen-cum-pantry so as to afford efficient & prompt service.

The extension will have 12 single rooms and 4 double rooms and the single rooms will have dimensions of 12' 3" x 16' 0" and the double rooms 14' 0" x 16' 0". Both the single and double rooms are provided with attached toilet with necessary fittings in each room. Besides, suitable provisions for hot water boilers, call-bell system, MS grills for windows for security etc., have been made.

Each room is provided with a built-inward-robe having veneered backing and suitable and convenient compartments. As these items are expensive they cannot be taken as to have been included in the plinth area rates. Therefore, sufficient provision is made based on current market rates.

The building is designed as a load bearing structure and will be integrated with the present building. Provisions for water tank is also made. The estimates amount to Rs. 3,65,072.65.

The details of furniture to be provided in each room and other necessities are being separately worked-out.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 58: To consider the question of filling up of teaching posts sanctioned to the Allahabad University.

....

The Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the Fourth Plan requirements of the Allahabad University had recommended teaching posts for various departments. In the case of some departments, the Visiting Committee had recommended specified areas for which new posts may be created. These are as under:-

Philosophy	Western Epistemology
Medieval & Modern History	Western History
Education	Educational Sociology
Commerce	Research Methodology
Physics	Solid State Physics
Chemistry	Physical Chemistry and Inorganic Chemistry
Botany	Morphological Work, particularly Palaeo Botany
Mathematics	Statistics
Sanskrit	Pali
Political Science	Sociology

In the case of Economics, the Committee recommended as under:-

"The present syllabus of the M.A. course in economics provides compulsory papers on Economic Theory and Advanced Monetary Economics, but enough facilities

are not being provided for specialisation in these areas. In view of the fact that money and finance are playing a significant though an equally complex role in the economic development of the underdeveloped countries of the world today, it is desirable that the study of Monetary Economics with a special emphasis on the problems of underdeveloped economics, is developed. The department of Economics seems to have been good potentiality in this regard not only because Monetary Economics is a compulsory paper at the MA final stage but also because over 25 p.c. of the research students enrolled in the department, are doing work on different aspects of Monetary Economics in relation to the underdeveloped countries. Subject to the availability of funds, the post of one Reader may be converted into a Professorship and posts of two lecturers may be converted in to those of Readers, one for the Twentieth Century Economic Thought and the other for public Finance, as proposed by the University."

On the basis of the recommendation of the Visiting Committee, the Commission accepted the provisions of following posts:-

Professors	9
Readers	34
Lecturers	11
Others	11

In the statement of the posts sanctioned by the Commission for different departments sent to the University, the Professorship in Economics was shown for Advanced Monetary Economics while no speciality was shown for posts in other departments.

There has been some difference of opinion with regard to the interpretation of the nature of the posts sanctioned by the Commission to Allahabad University amongst the teaching staff of the University. One view is that whatever posts the Visiting Committee had mentioned as general have to be treated as general and whatever posts have been made specific have to be treated as specific. The statement of the posts sanctioned by the Commission and sent to the Commission has to be read in the light of the report of the Visiting Committee. The other view is that the statement of the posts sanctioned on the basis of the recommendation of the Visiting Committee and sent by the Commission may be treated as the final and wherever specialisation has been indicated in the statement, only those posts should be considered to have been sanctioned for that special area. All other posts where no specialisation has been mentioned may be treated as general posts. The matter was considered by the Executive Council of Allahabad University, which decided that the disputed posts be treated as general posts and a reference made to the University Grants Commission informing them of the decision of the Executive Council and that the posts be advertised and filled up after necessary sanction of the UGC.

has been received. Subsequently, the Executive Council constituted a Committee with the Vice-Chancellor as the Chairman to consider this matter. The Committee recommended that the UGC may be approached to give its direction or specification about the nature of these posts. The Vice-Chancellor, however, expressed the opinion that there were no disputed posts and the University should entirely go by the statement sent by the UGC and that this statement could not be modified by a reference to the report of the Visiting Committee, which had no relevance after the decision of the University Grants Commission. Some members of the Committee, however, were of the opinion that the UGC might have intended to accept the report of the Visiting Committee about the nature and specification of the posts and might have mentioned only the number in the statement. The present Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University has also intimated that he has no reason to differ from his predecessor's view.

The Commission had also received a representation from some teachers of the University with regard to the nature of the post to be created, while requesting for the comments of the University, it had mentioned that it was expected that the University ordinarily would adhere to the statement which was based on the recommendations of the Visiting Committee unless there be a compelling reason to the contrary.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 59: To consider a note on the proceedings of the meeting of the Committee to advise the UGC on the implementation of Summer Institute programme for 1972, held on August 16, 1971.

The first meeting of the Committee to advise the UGC on the organisation of the college level summer institutes during 1972 was held on 18th August 1971 in the UGC office. The following were present:-

1. Professor J.N. Kapur
Vice-Chancellor
Meerut University
2. Professor C. Mande,
Head of the Department of Physics
Nagpur University
3. Professor L.S. Kothari
Department of Physics & Astrophysics
Delhi University
4. Professor R.C. Mehrotra
Head of the Department of Chemistry
Rajasthan University
5. Professor V. Ramakrishna
Department of Chemistry
Indian Institute of Technology
6. Professor U.N. Singh
Head of the Department of Mathematics
Delhi University
7. Professor S. Krishnaswamy
Department of Biological Sciences
Madurai University

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8. Professor M.R.N. Prasad
Head of Zoology Department
Delhi University
9. Shri R.K. Chhabra
Secretary
University Grants Commission
10. Dr. R.D. Deshpande
Joint Secretary
University Grants Commission
11. Shri Y.D. Sharma
Education Officer
University Grants Commission.

A copy of the proceedings of the meeting is enclosed Annexure

Some of the recommendations/observations made at this meeting are summarised below:-

1. About 60 summer science institutes for college teachers may be organised during 1972. About a third of these institutes may be special institutes, enrolling participants on an All-India basis.
2. A few of the books to be presented to the participants may be given to them before joining the institute so that participants could derive the maximum benefit from the institute programme.
3. In some institutes emphasis could be laid on providing basic laboratory techniques like soldering, glass-blowing and other skills to improve and fabricate the apparatus locally.
4. A pre-institute meeting of the Directors of the institutes for 1972 may be organised, about 3 months ahead of the institute programme.
5. Summer science institutes may be organised at such centres where the host institution provides residential accommodation preferably free of cost to the participants in the hostels, since corporate living would enhance the effectiveness and academic value of the institute programme.
6. The Commission may make available the use of top-ranking specialists in various fields in collaboration with NSF/USAID for special All-India level institutes.

- 7. It may be desirable to charge a suitable registration fee per participant to be paid by the individual or the sponsoring institution for participation in the special All-India level institutes.
- 8. Outside academic staff/guest lecturers should be invited for a period of not less than two weeks and they should be paid T. & DA on the UGC rates.
- 9. Research scholars, being potential teachers, may be admitted to the summer institutes as regular participants
- 10. All the teachers in the basic sciences in colleges should be eligible to benefit from the research participation programme for college teachers and postgraduate students.
- 11. The following summer science institutes for meritorious postgraduate students may be organised in 1972:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>University</u>
1. Quantum Mechanics (Physics)	Delhi
2. Chemistry	IIT., Kanpur
3. Botany	Annamalai
4. Mathematics	Panjab/Meerut (Topology)

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Proceedings of the meeting of the Committee to advise the UGC on the implementation of Summer Science Institute Programme during 1972 held on 16th August 1971.

The first meeting of the Committee to advise the UGC on the organisation of the college level Summer Science Institutes during 1972 was held on 16th August 1971 in the office of the Commission. The following were present:-

1. Professor J.N. Kanpur
Vice-Chancellor
Meerut University
Meerut
2. Professor C. Mande
Head of the Department of Physics,
Nagpur University
Nagpur
3. Professor L.S. Kothari
Department of Physics & Astrophysics
Delhi University
Delhi
4. Professor R.C. Mehrotra
Head of the Department of Chemistry
Rajasthan University
Jaipur
5. Professor V. Ramakrishna
Department of Chemistry
Indian Institute of Technology
Delhi
6. Professor U.N. Singh
Head of the Department of Mathematics
Delhi University
Delhi
7. Professor S. Krishnaswamy
Department of Biological Sciences
Madurai University
Madurai

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B.

CHEMISTRY

1. Electronics for Chemistry (IIT, Kanpur)
2. Test Construction and Evaluation in Chemistry (IIT Delhi/IISc., Bangalore/Osmania University)
3. Coordination Chemistry (Rajasthan/Delhi)
4. Quantum Chemistry (IIT, Kanpur/TIFR, Bombay/IISc., Bangalore)
5. Surface Science (Chemistry and Physics)
6. Organic Metallic Compounds (Rajasthan/Panjab)
7. Chemistry of Non-Aqueous system (Panjab)
8. Radiation Chemistry (Poona/BARC).
9. Chemical Spectroscopy (Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar).
10. Thermo Dynamics for Chemistry (Gorakhpur).

C.

BIOLOGY

1. New Techniques in Bio-Research (Madurai)
2. Care in Breeding of Laboratory Animals (Indian Cancer Research Institute/Bombay University).
3. Advanced Micro Biology (Pimpri/Poona University)
4. Radiation Biology (Rajasthan)
5. Environmental Biology
6. Molecular Biology (TIFR/Bombay University)
7. Developmental Biology
8. Comparative Physiology/Neuro Physiology (Patel Chest Institute, Delhi)
9. Cytogenetics (Calcutta)
10. Marine Biology

D. MATHEMATICS

- 1. Mathematics for Chemists and Biologists (Delhi/Meerut).
- 2. Projective Geometry (TIFR).
- 3. Analysis (Madurai)
- 4. Algebra (Andhra University/Advanced Centre of Mathematics, Madras)
- 5. Number Theory (Panjab/TIFR).
- 6. Numerical Analysis (Delhi/IIT, DELHI)
- 7. abstract Harmonic Analysis (Delhi/Madras)
- 8. Advanced Institute in Statistics.
- 9. Topology (Meerut)
- 10. Algebraic Geometry (TIFR).

The Commission should make available the services of top-ranking specialists in various fields in collaboration with NGR/USAID for special/All India level institute.

It may be desirable to charge a suitable registration fee per participant to be paid by the individual or the sponsoring institution for participation in the special/All India level institute.

The Commission may bring out a detailed brochure giving the various fields of specialisation and a brief write-up on each for the Summer Science Institute programme for 1972.

It may be useful if about 1/3rd of the academic staff of an institute consists of teachers/specialists from other universities/institutions.

Outside academic staff/guest lecturers should be invited for a period not less than two weeks and they should be paid TA and DA on the UG rates.

Research scholars, being potential teachers, may be admitted to the summer institutes as regular participants.

Proposals for research participation programme for college teachers and postgraduate students may be invited from all the heads of science departments (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology,

NORMS FOR SUMMER INSTITUTES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, REFRESHER/ORIENTATION COURSES ETC.

Item	Six week programmes			Upto 4 week programmes			
	Summer Institutes			For Postgraduate Science Students	Orientation Courses for New/Junior College Teachers	Seminars, Workshops Refresher courses etc.	Conferences of Academic/ Professional Bodies
	For College Teachers English Subjects	English Language	Social Science Students				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.

1. Board & lodging Rs. 7/- per participant per day. Free lodging by host institution. Upto Rs.10/- per participant per day. Free lodging by host institution.

2.(a) TA Upto First Class Rail Fare III Class(Sleeper) Rail fare Upto first class Rail fare
 (b) Incidental expenditure Rs. 10/- for each journey Rs. 12.50 for every 24 hours or part thereof for journey

3. Out-of-Pocket allowance Rs. two per participant per day Rs. one per participant per day Rs. 2/-per participant per day Nil

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
4. Books							
(a) Per participant	150	100	100	50	Nil	Nil	
(b) Reference Library	1,000	500	1,000	500	1,000	Nil	
5. Laboratory Supplies *	3,000	Nil	Nil	2,000	Nil	Nil	2/3rd of total approved expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs.3,000/- for national (All India) Conferences, and Rs.2,000/- for regional conferences.
6. Academic staff							
a. Number (Director included)	upto seven	upto seven	upto seven	upto seven	upto six	Nil	
b. Honorarium	1) 800			For	Director	Nil	
	ii) 500	for	each	academic	staff within specified limit	Nil	
7. Visiting/Guest Lecturers (TA & DA)	upto Rs. 1,000/-	Not specified	upto Rs.1,500	upto Rs.1,500/-	upto Rs.1,000	Nil	
8. Field Trips	Rs.500 for Chemistry & physics and Rs.1,500 for biology	Nil	Nil	500 *	Nil	Nil	

* For biology, chemistry and physics institutes.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
9. Misc., Contingencies, Office supplies etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	)	15 p.c. of the approved estimates of TA& DA
10. Secretarial, Clerical, Class Iv, Library, Assistant, Medical Expenses etc.	1,500/- (Rs. 500/- for Mathe- matics only)	1,000	1,000	1,500 (Rs. 500/- for Mathematics only)	1,000)	

EX-12 FOR SUMMER INSTITUTES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, REFRESHER/ORIENTATION COURSES ETC. FOR 1971.

Item	Six week programmes					Upto 4 week programmes, seminars, workshops, Refresher courses etc.	Conferences of Academic/Professional Bodies.
	Summer Institutes for college teachers						
	Science subjects	English Language	Social Science subjects	For Post-graduate science students	Orientation courses for New/Junior college teachers		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.

1. Board & lodging
 i) Rs. 8/- per participant per day (pppd) including services
 ii) Free lodging to be provided by host institution
 iii) Rs. 4/- per day for hospitality (lunch, tea, coffee, etc.) for each local participant
 iv) Outstation academic staff - Free lodging and board with participants, otherwise DA at the rate of Rs. 12/50.

2/3rd of total approved expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000/- for national (All-India) Conference and Rs. 2,000/- for regional conferences.

2. a. TA upto First Rail fare Upto 3rd class (sleeper) Upto first class rail fare
 b. Incidental expenses Rs. 12-50 for every 24 hours of journey or part there of during journey.

3. Out-of-pocket allowance
 Rs. 2/- per participant per day Rs. 1/-pppd. Rs. 2/-pppd Nil

	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1. Books	150 *	100	100	50	Nil	Nil	
a. Per participant							
b. Reference library	1,000	500	1,000	500	1,000	Nil	
5. Laboratory Supplies	3,000	Nil	Nil	2,000	Nil	Nil	
6. Academic staff							
a. Number (Director included)	upto seven	upto seven	upto seven	upto seven	upto seven	"	
b. Honorarium							
i) 800					Director	Nil	
ii) 500 for each academic staff with specified limits						Nil	
7. Visiting Guest Lecturers							
i) Available for special/All India advanced institutes only						"	
ii) They should participate for not less than 2 - 3 weeks						"	
iii) They should not normally exceed half of the academic staff						"	
iv) They may be treated as part-time academic staff and honoraria paid to them in proportion to their work out of the provision in item 6 above, but should be accommodated within overall specified limit for honoraria for academic staff							
v) TA and DA will be met as per UGC rules							

	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
9. Field trips	Rs.1500 for biology only, and Rs.500/- each for chemistry and physics	Nil	Nil	Rs.500 *	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Miscellaneous contingencies office supplies etc.	Rs.1,500	Rs.1,500/-	Rs.1,500/-	Rs.1,500/-	Rs.1,500/-	)	) 15 p.c. of the approved estimates of TA & DA
10. Secretarial, clerical, class IV Library Asstt. etc.	Rs.1,500/-* (Rs.500/- for Mathematics only)	Rs.1,000/-	Rs.1,000/-	Rs.1,500/-* (Rs.500/- for Mathematics only)	Rs.1,000/-))
Medical Expenses etc.))

• Rs. 200/- per participant for advanced special/All India Institute

* For biology, chemistry and physics institutes only.

Copy of note placed before the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities at its meeting held on 17.4.1971 vide Item No.6

....

The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services, have asked for the views of the UGC on the question of inclusion of non-teaching employees of the universities and other educational institutions within the purview of the Industrial Legislation.

In January, 1969, the Secretary-General of the All-India University Employees' Federation submitted a petition to the Lok Sabha seeking inclusion of non-teaching employees of universities and other educational institutions within the purview of industrial legislation. The main grounds adduced for this were that such employees of universities performed the same work like workers and employees in other spheres of employment and faced the same problems, and that lack of any protection under the industrial legislation of the country had placed such employees at the mercy of executives and employees.

3. In communicating their views on the foregoing petition, the Department of Labour & Employment of the Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation referred, inter-alia, to a Supreme Court Judgment in which it was stated that "any dispute between the teachers and the institutions which employed them would be outside the scope of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947". It was emphasised in this judgment that education could not be treated as an industry for the benefit of very minor and insignificant number of employees of educational institutions. The Ministry of Education & Youth Services also, while conveying their views stated, among other things, that as the universities functioned as autonomous organisations and the powers for determining the service conditions of the employees of the universities and other educational institutions under them rested with the various bodies of the universities, the central Government could not intervene in this matter.

4. In their Report presented to the Lok Sabha on August 29, 1969, the National Commission on Labour made the following recommendations (No.1159):-

"There appears to be no valid ground for narrowing the scope of the definition of 'industry' under the I.D. Act, 1947, as it stands today. In fact

p.t.o.

there is a case for enlarging its scope so as to cover teaching or educational institutions or institutes, universities, professional firms and offices, etc., whose employees are at present denied the protection of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. However, the definition of a 'industry' should be extended in scope by stages and in a phased manner over a reasonable period depending upon the administrative arrangements which could be made to meet the requirements of the law and upon the Consideration of a number of other relevant factors. The arrangement for settlement of disputes may have to be different in such employments."

On the foregoing recommendation of the National Commission on Labour, the Ministry of Education & Youth Services reiterate that it did not agree to regard educational institutions within the definition of the work 'industry' citing the Supreme Court Judgment, mentioned in para 3 above, -to support this view.

5. After considering the foregoing comments of the Ministries concerned and the recommendation of the National Commission on Labour, the Lok Sabha's Committee on Petitions, in its Seventh Report presented on April 30, 1970 made the following recommendation:-

" The Committee have carefully considered this matter in all its aspects. The Committee are in agreement with the views expressed by the National Commission on Labour in recommendation No. 1159 of their Report(1969)that the non-teaching staff of the Universities and other educational institutions should be brought within the purview of the industrial disputes Act, 1947. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Government should initiate suitable legislative and administrative measures to make this Act Applicable to this class of employees."

6. The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs had asked for the views of the Ministry of Education & Youth Services on the Trade Unions(West Bengal Amendment) Bill 1969 in which one of the provisions of the bill brought to include educational institutions within the definition of industry. The Education Minister had minuted " I don't see how we can agree to regard a college or school or educational institution as an industry".

7. The recommendation of the National Commission on Labour regarding definition of the term 'industry' was placed before the 29th Session of the Standing Labour Committee in July, 1970

The conclusions of which were as under:-

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- (a) It was generally accepted that there was need to extend the protection on the lines of the Industrial Disputes Act to services like hospitals and educational institutions, etc.
- (b) On the question of definition of 'industry', it was urged by some representatives that the existing Industrial Disputes Act should be amended specifically to cover hospitals and educational institutions. Some others, however, urged that separate legislation be introduced for these services. It was finally agreed that Government should take a decision on the basis of these two alternative suggestions.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment informed the Ministry of Education that the tripartite Committee was in favour of extending provisions similar to those of the Industrial Disputes Act to educational institutions also.

8. The University Grants Commission had in 1965 considered a reference from the Ministry of Education with regard to the measures for ensuring security of service of non-teaching employees of educational institutions. It had been intimated by the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services that the question of providing non-teaching employees of educational institutions some security of services either by amending the industrial disputes act with a view to bringing these institutions within its purview or by passing a new legislation to this effect had been under the consideration of the Government of India and the State Governments. Most of the State Governments did not favour either of these proposals. However, the following two suggestions had been made for the consideration of the Government of India:-

- (a) State Education Department or the University concerned may frame model rules regulating the service conditions of the non-teaching employees.
- (b) A machinery on the lines of the Whitby Council may be set up by the Universities.

The University Grants Commission considered the views of the Inter University Board and expressed itself in favour of framing rules for regulating the conditions of service of non-teaching employees of educational institutions in the same manner as for the academic staff. The Commission, accordingly set up a Committee to frame model service rules for non-teaching employees. The recommendations of the Committee, which were to be treated as guidelines, had been circulated to the universities for their guidance.

9. The matter had recently been examined in the Ministry of Education & Youth Services and various points made against the proposal are reproduced below.
- i) " Although the prevailing climate of opinion appears to favour either bringing educational institutions within the purview of industrial legislation or enacting separate legislation for such services, we may for the following reasons oppose the proposal, sought to be put up shortly for Cabinet's approval by the Department of Labour & Employment, on the main ground that the intention behind both the Labour Commission's and the committee on petitions' recommendation is realisable through measures other than legislation. In fact, in its recommendations, the National Commission of Labour has recognised, that the definition of 'industry' should be extended in scope by stages over a reasonable period depending upon administrative arrangements and upon consideration of a number of other factors and that the arrangements for settlement of disputes may have to be different in such employments.
 - ii) In pursuance of a suggestion from the Ministry of Education & Youth Services in regard to measures to ensure security of service for non-teaching staff of universities, the University Grants Commission set up a Committee in January 1968, which recommended a set of model rules for regulating the service conditions of non-teaching staff of universities, etc., in the same manner as for the academic staff. The Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities considered the report of the Committee and recommended that these model rules should be circulated to all the universities for framing similar rules for their employees. These rules have also been recommended for adoption for the non-teaching staff of colleges. The universities have also been advised to set up Joint Consultative committees for ensuring employees' welfare and to consider personnel problems. In view of this the basic purpose of the petition will be realised more effectively and harmoniously by this administrative method which does not involve legislation.
 - iii) The recommendation of the Committee on petitions involves a central legislation on education which is primarily a state subject.
 - iv) The universities, whether established by Acts passed by State Legislatures or by Acts of Parliament, are autonomous organisations. The power to determine service conditions of their employees, both teaching and non-teaching, therefore vests with the universities themselves. Central legislation would encroach upon the autonomy of university.

- (v) The legal angle would also tend to support the view that education cannot be regarded as an 'industry' in the Supreme Court Judgment in the University of Delhi vs. Ram Nath & others it was held that imparting education was to build up personality of the people and to speak, therefore, of the educational process in terms of 'industry' sounded completely incongruous."

The points expressed in favour of the proposal are as under:-

- (i) If the proposals are not accepted, we will be trying to swim against the current.

· · · (ii) · · · Circulation of Model Rules is no substitute for · · · · · adjudication prescribed by law.

- (iii) There is no justification to deny this privilege to a handful of persons.

- (iv) There is no power vested in the UGC of securing the adoption of the Model Service Rules. High handed action on the part of the authorities in respect of men teachers have been witnessed in some of the Delhi Colleges.

The matter is placed before the Committee for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

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Meeting:

Dated : 6th October 1971

Item No. 62: To consider a proposal received from Sardar Patel University for holding a convention on organising and coordinating Hindi Research Centres of Non-Hindi States.

The Sardar Patel University sent a proposal for holding a convention on organising and coordinating Hindi Research Centres of Non-Hindi States and requested for a grant of Rs. 7030 for the purpose in March 1971. The proposal was placed before the Advisory Committee on Seminars, Symposia, Refresher Courses etc. at their meeting held on 31st March 1971 for consideration. The Committee however did not recommend the proposal. This was communicated to the University.

The Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Patel University has again requested the Commission to reconsider the proposal vide his letter No. C/2-A/429 dated August 26, 1971 (Annexure).

The Commission's contribution towards the organisation of conferences/conventions of learned/professional societies is limited to 2/3rd of the total expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000/- for National/All-India conferences and Rs. 2,000/- for regional/sectional conferences.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EOSI/JS(SI)

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Annexure to
Item No. 62

Copy of letter No.C/2-A/429 dated August 26, 1971
from the Vice-Chancellor, Sardar Patel University
to the Chairman, U.G.C.

A proposal for holding a Convention on "Organising and Co-ordinating Hindi-Research at research Centres of Non-Hindi States" formulated by Prof. P.S. Gupta of this University was forwarded by my Registrar to the Commission for its financial assistance under his letter No. C/1-D/890 dated the 26th March, 1971. The Commission, however, regretted its inability to provide financial assistance for holding this Convention vide its letter No.F.11-4/71(SI)/B dated the 6th May, 1971.

In this connection, I request you to reconsider the proposal in view of the fact that the various departments in Humanities and Social Sciences get financial assistance from other agencies to organise such programmes, e.g.

1. The British Council and U.S. Foundation in India provide financial assistance for support of research in English Language.
2. The Government of India provide financial assistance for Agro-Economic Research Centres and Conferences in Economics.
3. The Management Associations provide financial assistance for research in Commerce and for Community Development and Co-operative Societies.
4. For development of Gujarati, there is Gujarati Sahitya Parishad.

However, Hindi is fast loosing its hold in this part of the country, and Sardar Patel University is the only University maintaining a full fledged staff of a Professor, a Reader and two Lecturers for its Postgraduate Department of Hindi in the State of Gujarat.

During the current year, there are 88 students registered for Master's Degree and 29 for a doctorate degree in this University. The contact between Hindi and Non-Hindi speaking states is very little now-a-days.

I consider the proposal of Dr. Gupta worth supporting as there is not co-ordinating agency for research work in Hindi in Non-Hindi speaking State of Gujarat and would, therefore, request you kindly to give financial assistance for the same.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated : 6th October 1971

Item No.63: To consider the proposal of the U.P.Agricultural University - Nainital for assistance towards programmes of Adult Education.

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 5th May 1971 agreed that assistance to the universities for programmes of Adult Education be made on sharing basis of 75:25 and that the Commission's assistance to a University would not exceed Rs.three lakhs for the Fourth Plan period (Resolution No.31 dated 5th May 1971).

The U.P.Agricultural University has sent a proposal for assistance towards the programme on Adult Education. The University has already initiated some programmes, listed below, under its Directorate of Extension:

- (a) Training of traditional and young farmers.
- (b) Training of development workers and other officers.
- (c) Publication of magazines and other extension literature.
- (d) Extension work including agricultural demonstration.
- (e) Organising field work for farmers in the villages.
- (f) Organisation of fairs for the education of farmers twice a year at the campus.
- (g) Advisement of farmers through correspondence.
- (h) Educating farmers, through tape-recorded broadcasts through the A.I.R. Rampur.

The University proposes to organise short term and long term courses for traditional and young farmers to educate them regarding the latest knowledge in the field of agricultural technology and allied

subjects. It also proposes to organise short-term courses in basic sciences relating to the day-to-day needs of the rural community. It has also proposed to publish literature for free distribution to the farmers. The estimated expenditure will be Rs.65,400 recurring per annum and Rs.4,67,000 non-recurring. The non-recurring expenditure includes the construction of a hostel for 50 farmers at an estimated cost of Rs.4,00,000 and the purchase of two jeeps with trailers at a cost of Rs.60,000. Details are given in Annexure.

It may be mentioned in this connection that while accepting the proposal of the M.S.University of Baroda for setting up a Department of Continuing/Adult Education, the Commission did not agree to provide assistance towards the non-teaching staff. It may also be mentioned that in the note placed before the Commission, outlining the scheme of adult education, it was mentioned that assistance may not be provided for the present for putting up buildings for adult education centres. This requirement could be examined in the next plan period on the basis of work done by the Universities.

It may also be mentioned that the Commission is not providing any development assistance to the Agricultural Universities except for student amenities and related welfare schemes.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

F.O.(H.I)/J.S.(H)

U.P. AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
PANTNAGAR DISTRICT NAINITAL

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Project on Adult Education

Objective:

To educate more and more number of young and traditional farmers about the latest knowledge in the field of agricultural technology and allied subjects to speed up the "Green Revolution" that has just taken roots.

Programme of Adult Education to be Launched:

- (1) Frequent running of short duration training courses for traditional farmers.
- (2) Long duration courses for young farmers.
- (3) Publish more literature on topics related to major problems of the farmers for free distribution.
- (4) Deliver a series of Extension Lectures in the villages around, say twelve per year.
- (5) Short courses in basic sciences related to day-to-day needs of the rural community.
- (6) Establish discussion groups (Charcha Mandals) in villages.

Physical and financial requirements of the Programme

I. Pay of Staff

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (1) Three Specialists in Agronomy
Agricultural Engineering,
Plant Protection.
(Scale Rs.400-950) | Rs. 14,400.00 |
| (2) Clerk-Stenographer - 1 No.
(Scale Rs.160-320) | Rs. 1,920.00 |
| (3) Clerk-Typist - 1 No.
(Scale Rs.120-220) | Rs. 1,440.00 |
| (4) Audio-Visual Aid Operator-1 No.
(Scale Rs.120-220) | Rs. 1,440.00 |
| (5) Mail Messenger - 1 No.
(Scale Rs.60-80) | Rs. 720.00 |

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(6) Drivers - 2 Nos. Ps. 1,800.00
Ps. 21,720.00

II. Dearness Allowance ... Ps. 9,272.00

Rs. 30,992.00 of
say Rs. 31,000.00

III. Contingencies (Recurring)

1. Publication of literature Rs. 20,000.00
2. P.O.L. Maintenance & repair of vehicles 6,000.00
3. Travelling allowance 5,400.00
4. Stationery etc. 2,000.00
5. Miscellaneous contingencies 1,000.00
Rs. 34,400.00

IV. Contingencies (Non-recurring)

1. Hostel for 50 farmers with a kitchen, dining hall, lecture room and a set of bath rooms and two office rooms Rs. 4,00,000.00
2. Jeeps with Trailors - 2 Nos. for working with village people Rs. 60,000.00
3. Office Equipment & Furniture Ps. 7,000.00
Rs. 4,67,000.00

Total: 1. Recurring Ps. 65,400.00
2. Non-Recurring Rs. 4,67,000.00

Grand Total Ps. 5,32,400.00

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 6th October, 1971.

Item No.64: To consider further the proposal from the Government of Bihar State for re-organisation of the KS Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 5th May, 1971 considered the proposal of the K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure). The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Bihar Government to set up a new university at Darbhanga. The Commission reiterated its earlier views regarding the re-organisation of the K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya on the lines recommended by the Committee of the UGC and endorsed the Committee appointed by the State Government. The views of the Commission were communicated to the State Government.

The Governor, Bihar State had discussed the matter with the Chairman, UGC, and suggested that the Commission may appoint a Committee, which should go into the matter again. There has been persistent demand from the public and the press about the establishment of the new Mithila University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(C.D.)

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Confidential

Annexure to
Item No. 64

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its
meeting held on 5th May 1971 vide
Item No. 11

To consider further the proposal of the Government of Bihar for re-organisation of the KS Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya.

In May 1967, the Government of Bihar had sent a proposal for the establishment of a Mithila University by re-organising the existing KS Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya in the State. A Committee of the UGC had visited the university and made the following recommendations with regard to the proposal of the State Government:-

1. "In view of the present stage of development of the Vishwavidyalaya and paucity of resources, it would be better to have only one university in Darbhanga. However, its constitution and top administrative structure should be so devised that without hurting the aims and objects with which the Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya was formed the new university is able to cater to the needs of the various other faculties also.
2. It may be possible to have a Mithila/Darbhanga University of which the Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya and the new multi-faculty university might form autonomous wings.
3. Under the proposed new set up of a Darbhanga University provision may be made for a Vice-Chancellor and a Rector; one of these could be a person with special interest in the development of Sanskrit Studies.
4. The Government of Bihar may set up a small planning body for the new multi-faculty university with appropriate representation of the UGC. This planning body may work out the details regarding the administrative and academic structure of the new university and availability of physical facilities."

The Commission at its meeting held on 1.5.1968 decided that the report of the Committee which visited the Vishwavidyalaya may be sent to the State Government for their views. The matter was accordingly referred to the State Government, who intimated in January 1970 that the State Government had not taken any decision on the recommendations of the UGC Committee with regard to the reorganisation of the KS Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya. It was further intimated that the question of establishment of the university was linked with the donations of the Darbhanga Raj and a request had been sent to the Executor of Darbhanga Raj to specify the donations which would be available to the State Government towards the establishment of the University. This reference was necessary because a categorical order

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had not been given by the Executor regarding the donations which would be available to the State Government if a decision was taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee. The State Government would be able to take a decision only when the details of the donations were received from the Executor. Again in October 1970, the State Government intimated the Commission that they had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of the State Education Minister to examine the administrative and academic structure of a modern university in the light of the report of the UGC Committee and that the report of the State Government Committee was under their consideration and their views would be communicated to the UGC after a decision has been taken in the matter. The State Government Committee had expressed itself in complete agreement with the views expressed by the UGC Committee that the scope of the existing KS Darbhanga Vishwavidyalaya be widened and enlarged to include the faculties of modern social and physical sciences. This would create condition for proper growth of both Sanskrit and general learning and that the long cherished aspirations of the people of Mathila would be fulfilled. The State Government Committee had also made the following recommendations:-

1. There may be a Vice-Chancellor and a Pro-Vice-Chancellor, one of them should be a person with special interest in the development of Sanskrit studies.
2. There may be one treasurer and one Registrar with two Deputy Registrars, one for general and the other for Sanskrit studies.
3. There may be two Controller of examinations who will be incharge of examination work in general and sanskrit side respectively.
4. The Senate and Syndicate may be common to both the wings.
5. In order to keep the character of Sanskrit learning intact there may be two academic councils and two examination boards one each for the general and Sanskrit wing.

The Chief Minister of Bihar has now informed the Commission that the Executor, Darbhanga Raj is not in favour of reorganisation the existing KS Darbhanga Vishwavidyalaya. He has suggested that a new university may be established after the name of the Maharaja of Darbhanga. If this is done, the Darbhanga Raj would be in a position to provide land buildings, books etc., for the new university. The State Government is now facing a difficult situation. If the existing KS Darbhanga Vishwavidyalaya is reorganised into a Mithila University, the donations from the Darbhanga Raj would not be available. It would also not be possible for the State Government to bear the additional expenditure in the absence of donations from Darbhanga Raj. However, if a new university is established the donations, no doubt, would be available, but this would be against the recommendations of the UGC. The State Government has requested that the UGC may reconsider this matter and agree to the establishment of a new Mithila University and provide liberal financial assistance for this purpose.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 65 : To consider further a reference from the University of Calcutta for payment of ad hoc grants to recoup the loss incurred on account of disturbances, of property and equipment.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July 1971 considered the above reference. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (annexure). The Commission desired that this may be discussed with the University and the Government of West Bengal and may be brought up again.

The proposals, of the Calcutta University and the colleges in West Bengal for payment of loss incurred on account of disturbances was discussed by the Secretary, UGC with the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University and the Education Secretary, West Bengal Government on 20th September 1971. The Education Secretary informed that the buildings, furniture, books and equipment of about 30 colleges had been damaged during the recent disturbances in West Bengal. The State Government had decided to assist these institutions after the damage, that may have occurred, is assisted by a team of two officers of the State Government. The suggestions made by the Secretary, UGC that a representative of the University may also be associated with the team was accepted. It was also agreed that only such cases may be considered, where the damage has been done by outsiders and for reasons beyond the control of the College. The State Government were of the view that no assistance be provided where the damage involved was upto Rs. 5,000/- only and in other cases the assistance may be given provided the institution bears 15 p.c. of the estimate from its own resources and the balance of 85 p.c. may be met by the State Government and the UGC. It was also suggested that as the share of the State Government was being met out of the existing allocation for developmental work, which was already very limited, it would welcome maximum assistance that may be available from the Commission. The sharing basis, however, was left to the Commission to decide.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EC(C).

Copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July 1971 vide item No. 34(ii).

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 7th April 1971 considered a reference from the University of Calcutta for payment of ad hoc grants to recoup the loss incurred on account of destruction of equipment etc. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (appendix). The Commission desired that the views of the Government of West Bengal may be invited in the first instance.

The Government of West Bengal have now intimated that no financial help has been given by the State Government to any of the universities or colleges situated in West Bengal for recouping the damages caused by miscreants. The State Government have recommended that financial assistance may be granted by the UGC to the universities and colleges of the State on production of satisfactory evidence in regard to the extent of damages.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 7th April 1971 vide item No. 57.

The University of Calcutta has approached the Commission for the payment of ad hoc grant amount to Rs 1,90,400/- for the replacement and/or repair of the destroyed or damaged equipment in the department of pure physics and physiology which were destroyed and/or damaged in December 1970 on account of fire and student demonstration. The University has intimated that the replacement of equipment is very necessary in view of the smooth functioning of university classes and that the university is not in a position to recoup the loss from its own resources. A copy of the letter received from the University of Calcutta is attached (Appendix I).

The Commission has also received reference from the following colleges in West Bengal intimating the destruction of the college property on account of fire and disturbances:-

- (1) Herambachandra College, Calcutta
- (2) Rabindra Satavarsiki Mahavidyalaya, Ghatal, Midnapur
- (3) Bolpur College, Bolpur
- (4) Abhedananda Mahavidyalaya, Birbhum.

The College at Nos. (1) and (3) have not intimated the extent of loss and have not asked for any financial assistance from the Commission. The College at No. (2) has estimated the loss at Rs 65,000/- and has requested the Commission for recommending the case to the Government for adhoc payment of the grant to make up the loss. The College at No. 4 has assessed the loss at Rs two lakhs approximately and has asked for an ad hoc grant of Rs one lakh from the UGC. A copy each of the letters received from the Colleges is attached (Appendices II to V).

It may be mentioned in this connection that the Commission has agreed to provide assistance to the following colleges as under:-

1. Rabindra Satavarsiki Mahavidyalaya, Ghatal

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>UGC share</u> Rs	<u>Grant released</u> Rs
i) Construction of Library building, furniture & books	29,800/-	27,640/-
ii) NRSC	35,000/-	30,000/-
Total:-	64,800/-	57,640/-

2. Bolpur College, Bolpur

The Commission has approved a grant of Rs 86,500/- for construction of library building and furniture, library books etc. during the Fourth Plan and against this Rs 30,000/- has been released.

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3. Abhedananda Mahavidyalaya, Birbham:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>UGC grant approved</u> Rs	<u>grant released</u> Rs
i) Construction of lib. building	1,10,000/-	1,10,000/-
ii) Purchase of library books	7,500/-	7,500/-
iii) Purchase of Laboratory equipment	32,250/-	32,250/-
iv) Construction of men's hostel	1,20,616/-	1,15,000/-
	<u>2,70,367/-</u>	<u>2,64,750/-</u>

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Appendix I

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Copy of the letter No. -G/148 dated 3rd February 1971 from the Registrar, Calcutta University to the Secretary, University Grants Commission.

I am desired to address you on the subject of granting suitable financial assistance for replacement of instruments of the Electric and Optics Laboratories in the Department of Pure Physics and apparatus, glass goods and chemicals of the Department of Physiology in the University College of Science at 92, Acharyya Prafulla Chandra Road, Calcutta - 9, which were destroyed and/or damaged on 7th and 24th December 1970 respectively. You might have read in the newspapers about the incident of fire in the Pure Physics Laboratory in the night of December 7 last and also the damages caused to the Physiological Laboratory on 24th December last. In the latter case the damage was due to the students' demonstration on 24th December and the damaged instruments are essential for the Department of Physiology as without them the practical classes cannot be carried on.

enclosed.

I am enclosing herewith a list* of instrument destroyed or damaged belonging to the laboratories together with their approximate cost and it will appear from the list that the loss sustained by the University amounts to about Rs. 1,90,400/-. You are, no doubt, aware of the financial condition of the University and it is needless for me to point out that it is not possible for the University to meet this expenditure out of its own coffer.

I am, therefore, desired by the Vice-Chancellor to request you to be so good as to move the University Grants Commission to sanction Rs. 1,90,400/- for the replacement and/or repair of the destroyed or damaged equipments of the aforesaid laboratories at an early date. It may be mentioned in this connection that until and unless these equipments are made ready within a very short time it will not be possible to carry on practical classes or admit new students in the M.Sc. classes in the aforesaid courses.

This may, therefore, be treated as extremely urgent.

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Appendix II

Copy of letter No. 381/Hc6/70-71 dated 11.1.1971 received from the Principal, Heramba Chandra College, Calcutta-19 addressed to Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Today at about 12-45 P.M. when classes were going on, five to six boys went up to our library on the Southern roof of the building and threatening the library staff with dire consequences took the keys of the main gate of the library. The boys have been armed with Revolvers and daggers.

After opening the gate they entered the library proper and collecting some books from the adjoining almiraes and racks set fire to them after spraying petrol from a can brought by them. The fire completely destroyed the books and the main counter of the library and also few wooden furniture. The exact number of the books lost cannot be correctly given at this stage but the loss can be estimated to be about thousand books.

Appendix II (a)

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Copy of letter No. 478/RCC/70-71 dated 18.2.1971 received from the Principal Heramba Chandra College, Calcutta-19 addressed to Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Today at about 12.45 P.M. when the classes were going on, three batches of boys consisting 4 to 5 in each batch, entered the college staff room, office room and students Union Room and after throwing petrol on a papers and furniture therein set fire to them. As a result there has been considerable damage in each of the three rooms.

It is not possible to assess the exact extent of loss at this moment but it can be safely said that good number of books, furniture, official records, two wall-clocks, two Typewriters of office room have been completely destroyed.

Appendix III

Copy of the letter No. 3/8170 dated 24th December 1970 from the Principal, Rabindra Satabarsiki Mahavidyalaya, Ghatal to the Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

In confirmation of my previous telegram to you on the subject dated 16-12-1970, I am to state that at about 1.30 A.M. on the night of 14-12-1970 some miscreants suspected to be Naxalities have heavily destroyed the college records, Library books, furniture and equipment by arson and great damage has also been done to the college library and the office buildings. The total financial loss including the damage to the buildings will be approximately Rs. 65,000/- (Rupees Sixty five thousand) and the detailed statement of the loss is given below. The office work has been completely paralysed because all the office records, correspondence, furniture including type-writer and the wall clock have been completely destroyed. The roof floor and the walls of the college library as well as the office buildings have been cracked and permanently damaged beyond repair. The office and library need to be immediately shifted to some other rooms but we are in acute scarcity of space accommodation due to the admission of unexpected number of students in this college in the current session.

The ravages of repeated floods during the last four years have completely shattered the economic condition of the students of this Sub-Division and the very recent floods of 1970 has been the last straw on the Camels back. Ninety percent students of this college being flood affected are not in a position to make payment of their tuition fees and dues to the college. The arrear tuition fees and dues will amount to not less than Rs. 70,000/- (Seventy thousand) and this huge amount of arrear dues has already brought the college on the verge of economic collapse. Necessary books were issued to the poor students of this college from the Text Book Library and book bank which have been almost destroyed and thus the students will be deprived of the benefits of the existing library facilities if the destroyed books are not immediately compensated and replaced.

The College is in straitened economic condition and under the existing chronic financial trouble the college has no means at all to make up for the huge loss from its own resources. The detailed estimate of the loss is given below.

	Rs.
(a) Books and Periodicals	12,000/-
(b) Library furniture including reading tables and chairs	11,000/-
(c) Office furniture and equipment including typewriter wall clock, cycle etc	9,000/-
(d) Stationary articles including paper	3,000/-
(e) Library building and office building	<u>30,000/-</u>
	<u>65,000/-</u>

Our Government is an welfare one and you are, therefore, earnestly requested to recommend our case to the Government for the sanction of necessary Ad-hoc Capital Grant immediately to make up for the huge loss and damage done to the institution and for the act of kindness the flood affected students and guardians of the locality will remain ever grateful to you.

Your immediate and kind action on the subject in the interest of the struggling institution is earnestly solicited.

Appendix IX (344)

Copy of letter No. BC-01/4/71 dated 18.1.1971 received from the Principal, Bolpur College, Bolpur, Birbham addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

I regret to inform you that on 30-11-70 there was a big raid over the college by the extremists. They set fire to the office and . . . Chemistry Stores and damaged costly apparatus of the Physics Laboratory. The office and Chemistry store have been completely gutted by fire. As a result almost all our records and files have been burnt.

The UGC sanctioned a sum near about Rs. 87,000/- for the extension of Library and Laboratory of this college. As the records have been burnt, we are in difficulty for subsequent reference.

I would therefore request you to kindly send us a copy of the order of sanction for reference in connection with correspondence with you at your earliest convenience and oblige.

(345)

Appendix V

Copy of letter dated 23.1.1971 received from the Principal, Abhedananda Mahavidyalaya, Sainthia, Birbhum (West Bengal) addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Most respectfully I beg to report that some miscreants set fire to the Abhedananda Mahavidyalaya, Sainthia, Birbhum in the midnight of the 8th January 1971. The night guard was bedumbed, frightened and bound hands and feet. The telephone connection was cut off, and the monk, residing in a thatched cottage in the college compound was locked from outside. A servant was also locked from outside. The miscreants climbed up to the 1st floor with the help of a ladder and broke open the office room the library hall and the Physics Laboratory situated there. They set fire to the office and the furniture with the result that some records have been burnt to ashes. They heaped the records and wooden furniture and set fire to them and upon the fire they placed the godrej steel almirahs. In the same manner they set fire to the Library where the books worth Rs. fifty thousand with all the furniture (wooden chairs and tables and almirahs) have been burnt to ashes. They destroyed the Physics Laboratory with iron hammers. Tables and Chairs were also broken to pieces. The college had University affiliation for teaching Honours in Physics and as such the Laboratory was adequately equipped with valuable apparatus worth about 1½ lacs of rupees. A detailed report on the loss of the college properties is herewith enclosed. The college is situated on the eastern outskirts of the town where a few persons live. The main road and the approach road to the college were guarded by the miscreants with big daggers and the two to three houses having telephone connection in the neighbourhood were also guarded by them. So the Fire Brigade at the District Head-quarters could not be approached through the fear of life. A Senior Lecturer residing at a distance rang to the Acting Principal at Suri in the morning from a house situated on the other side of the river Mayurakshi and the Acting Principal with another Monk Lecturer drove to Sainthia College campus and immediately range to the Fire Brigade and lodged information with the Officer-in-charge of Sainthia P.S. The walls and the roof of the office and Library Halls have been damaged by the fire and even the doors and windows of the 1st floor were burnt to ash by sprinkling petrol by the miscreants.

In this connection, I beg to add further that the library, the Physics Laboratory and the Chemistry Laboratory were insured with the Union Co-operative Insurance Society, Bombay Ltd. from the Suri Branch Office. In accordance with the assessment made by the Insurance authorities the list of books, furniture and Physics apparatus destroyed and the loss thereof are given below. Immediately after the occurrences of the incidents the college was declared closed for 15 days and the hostel is closed since then. In view of the complete damage done to the Library, Physics Laboratory and office with its records, it is not possible to hold the classes. It is however apprehended that unless classes are resumed there will be further trouble. Examinees for Part-I and Part-II Examinations are required to complete the Practical classes and it is likely that students would come up demanding resumption of practical classes immediately. It is, therefore, considered urgent to replace the Library books and Physics apparatus and thus to enable the college to return to its normal routine. The college has no financial resources to fall back upon. In these circumstances, we appeal to the State Government to grant for financial assistance necessary for purchasing library books and Physics Laboratory equipment and office furniture.

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The minimum requirements in detail are given below:-

Office

Furniture

	Rs.	
Table-one	110/-	
Sofasets-one	300/-	
Chair-four	100/-	
Steel Almirah		
Repair-one	50/-	
Bench-one	25/-	
Miscellaneous	100/-	685/-

Library

Furniture

Secretariat Table 1Pc.	1,000/-
Long reading table 4 Pcs.	2,400/-
Medium size tables 4 Pcs.	440/-
Chair (with arms) 40 Pcs.	1,000/-
-do- (without arm) 30 Pcs.	540/-
Sitting Stool 10 Pcs.	80/-
Wooden Almirah 20 Pcs.	8,000/-

Fittings:

Electric light and wiring
water line and sanitary

Fittings-

Books

2,000/-
49,360/-

64,820/-

Physics Laboratory

1,25,000/-

Buildings:

Repairing the entire Library
Room-

White washing and colour
washing of the damaged rooms-
Electric and water fittings-
other property uncovered by
Insurance-

(As per the estimate given by
qualified Engineer).

10,000

2,00,505/-

Appendix-V (a)
(347)

Copy of letter No. S/1966/71 dated 3.2.1971 received from the Secretary, Abhedananda Mahavidyalaya, Sainthia, Birbhum (West Bengal) addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Perhaps you are in receipt of our previous letter dated 23.1.1971. The College reopened on the 2nd instant and theoretical classes are being held as usual. But as all the instruments of the Physics laboratory were completely damaged by the miscreants on the 18th January last, the practical classes in Physics have come to a complete deadlock and the students, particularly of the Honours course are suffering a lot. Moreover, the library with all its books and furniture was completely gutted and this has also immensely affected the academic progress of our students. In view of these facts, I deem it very urgent to revive the normal functioning of the Physics laboratory as well as of the library as early as possible. But the paucity of the college funds has stood in the way and is offering continuous resistance to our future steps. I think, it will not be out of place to mention here that this institution does not enjoy any financial assistance of the State Government. Considering, therefore, I appeal to your goodself to kindly sanction an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees one lakh) only in favour of this institution for the quickest restoration of normalcy in its academic wing.

I hope your goodself will kindly focus a poignant attention of this poor institution and do the needful at a very early date.

A certified copy of the resolutions adopted in the Governing Body meeting held on 17-1-1971, (is enclosed Enclosure).

Enclosure.

Attested copy of the Resolution No.2(d) passed in the G.B. Meeting No. 23 held on 17.1.1971.

Resolved that as the apparatus, articles and books purchased against the grants received from the UGC towards the laboratory apparatus and the library books have been completely destroyed and the library and laboratory building constructed out of their grant for the same, has been totally damaged, the UGC be approached for a further substantial financial grant to make the running of the college possible in the present circumstances.

Sd/-
Secretary.

(348)

Attested copy of the Resolution No.2 passed in the G.B. meeting No. 23 held on 17.1.1971.

Considered the question of damage done to the college on the night of 8.1.1971 by some miscreants and the reports of the Principal to the authorities about the incident. The estimated loss approximately amounts to Rs. 2,00,505/- (Rupees Two Lakhs Five Hundred and five) only as detailed below:-

Office:

Furniture

		Rs.
Table	One	110/-
Safe Set	One	300/-
Chair	Four	100/-

STEEL ALMIRAH

Repair	One	50/-
Bench	One	25/-
Miscellaneous		100/-
		<u>685/-</u>

Library:

Furniture

Secretariat Table 1 Pc.	1,000/-
Long reading table 4 Pc.	2,400/-
Medium Size Tables 4 Pc.	440/-
Chair (with arms) 40 Pc.	1,000/-
-do- (without arms) 30 Pc.	540/-
Sitting Stool 10 Pc.	80/-
Wooden Almirah 20 Pc.	2,000/-

Fittings:

Electric light & wiring		
Water line and Sanitary		
Fittings ---	2,000/-	
Rocks ---	49,360/-	64,81
Physics Laboratory ----		<u>1,25,04</u>

Building:

Repairing the entire Library Room
White washing and colour washing of
the damaged rooms -
Electric and water fittings, other
property uncovered by Insurance-
(as per the estimate given by
qualified engineer).

10,000
20,05,3

sd/-
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 66 : To consider further the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the Fourth Plan requirements of the Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani and the proposals for the development of bio-Science and the central instrumentation facility centre.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 1st May 1968 considered the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the Fourth Plan requirements of the Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani. A copy of the report of the Committee is attached (Annexure B). The Committee had, inter-alia, discussed (vide pages 6-8 of the report) the difficulties of the Institute regarding maintenance expenditure in respect of some of the schemes sanctioned in the Third Plan. The Commission desired that the views of the Ministry of Education regarding payment of maintenance grant to the Institute on account of additional recurring expenditure to be covered after the Commission's assistance ceased may be obtained and the report, along with the views of the Ministry of Education placed before the Commission.

A reference was accordingly made to the Ministry of Education in May 1968, who have intimated that the question of maintenance grant to the Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani, is under consideration separately and that this question should not be linked with the implementation of the development schemes recommended by the AICTE and approved by the UGC for which no grants seem to have been released by the UGC.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held in December 1970 accepted the recommendations of the AICTE for the development of postgraduate courses in Engineering and Technology at the Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani and sanctioned grants as under:-

Non-Recurring:

	Rs.
Equipment	4.50 lakhs
Library	0.30 "
Furniture	<u>0.30 "</u>
Total	<u>5.10 lakhs</u>

350

Recurring p.a.

	Rs.
Professors 5)	
Readers 5)	1.75 lakhs
Non-teaching staff	0.27 "
Maintenance	0.85 "
Scholarships	5.10 "
Library books	0.10 "
Total	<u>8.07 lakhs p.a.</u>

The Commission's share for the scheme is on 100 p.c. basis. The Commission has also sanctioned a grant of Rs. three lakhs for library books and journals for the Institute. Besides, the Commission has also accepted the proposal of the BITS, Pilani for assistance to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- for the establishment of a Health Centre.

The BITS, Pilani has sent the following two proposals for consideration of the Commission:-

(a) Development of Biological Sciences:

Non-recurring	Rs. 8.65 lakhs
Recurring	Rs. 2.39 lakhs p.a.

(b) Setting up of instrumentation service facilities:

Non-recurring	Rs. 8.50 lakhs
Recurring	Rs. 2.00 lakhs

A copy each of the two schemes sent by the Institute is attached (Annexures II and III).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(C)

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE ON THE FOURTH PLAN
PROPOSALS OF THE BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE,
PILANI.

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The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee with the following members to look into the Fourth Plan proposals of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani:

1. Prof. N.R. Srinivasa Iyengar,
Vice-Chancellor,
Andhra University.
2. Dr. V. Puri,
Principal,
Meerut College,
Meerut
3. Dr. K.N. Gain,
Professor of Pharmacy,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.
4. Dr. D.N. Singh,
Principal,
Bihar College of Engineering,
Patna,
5. Prof. T.V. Mahalingam,
Department of History,
Madras University
6. Prof. R. Rath,
Department of Psychology,
Utkal University,
Bhubaneswar.

Officers of the Commission

Dr. J.N. Kaul,
Development Officer,
University Grants Commission.

Shri S.P. Gupta,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission,

Shri M.P. Balakrishnan,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited the Institute on the 9th and 10th November, 1967 and held discussions with the Director, Heads of Departments and members of the teaching staff of the Institute. The Committee visited the Institute's library, workshop, various departments located in the campus, hostels, auditorium, museum and playgrounds. The committee also met students and staff to ascertain their

views on matters concerning the academic and welfare programmes of the student community and the campus life.

The Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, was deemed to be University in 1964 and incorporates the erstwhile Birla College of Science, Commerce and Pharmacy, Birla College of Arts and Birla College of Engineering. The campus of the Institute has an area of over 400 hectares. The main academic building has a frontage of 335 metres and covers an area of 34,000 sq. meters. Spacious accommodation has been provided for the Engineering and Science Laboratories, class-rooms, drawing halls, faculty and seminar-rooms. The Central Auditorium has a seating capacity of 2,200 persons is equipped with a large stage for extra-curricular and other cultural functions. The Civil Engineering Department is in a separate building (7,897 sq. metres) and the Chemical Engineering Block (3,252 sq. metres) has recently been constructed. A new block for post-graduate course in Engineering has been constructed. The workshop (3,252 sq. meters) used for training the students as well as for manufacture of equipment is well equipped.

The library is housed in two big halls in the main academic building.

The Central Museum of the Institute - the first scientific and technical museum in the country - is meant for visual education in Arts, Science and Technology. All the exhibits are working models giving a realistic representation of different machines, methods and operations in modern technology.

The Institute is completely residential both for teachers and students. There are 11 hostels (including one for women students) having 1,838 single seated rooms with ceiling fans in each room and two common rooms in each hostel. The hostels have six large Dining Halls with kitchens attached. Every hostel is in charge of Warden who resides in an adjacent quarter.

The Institute has a faculty Club, a Ladies Club and a Children's park. Shopping facilities are available within the campus.

There is a dispensary on the campus with a resident medical officer to attend to the students, members of the staff and their families. This is a diagnostic centre and cases of minor illness are also treated.

There is a Gliding Club with a hanger for accommodating three gliders. The landing ground can receive Dakotas and smaller aircrafts.

Extensive play-grounds have been laid out for all games and sports. The Central Gymnasium is well equipped with apparatus for physical culture.

The Institute has an agricultural farm and dairy.

II. COURSES OF STUDY AND ADMISSIONS:

The Birla Institute of Technology and Science admits students from all States in India and also from neighbouring countries like Nepal, Malaysia, etc. The Institute offers courses in Engineering, Science, Pharmacy, Humanities, Social Sciences, and Business Administration. The Engineering degree course has 300 seats in Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. Postgraduate Engineering instruction is available in Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.

The Faculty of Science imparts instruction for Bachelor's and Master's degree in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Zoology, Botany and Pharmacy.

The Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences provides undergraduate and Post-graduate courses in English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Economics, Political Science, History and Business Management and Administration.

Ph.D.

The Institute admits students for Ph.D. in all the courses offered by it.

III ENROLMENT :

Student enrolment for the year 1964-65 to 1967-68 is given below:

Faculty	Number of Students on rolls			
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
<u>Engineering and Technology</u>				
Undergraduate	1272	1449	1529	1620
Postgraduate	17	48	60	88
Ph.D.	-	1	1	4
<u>Science and Pharmacy</u>				
Undergraduate	228	218	259	293
Postgraduate	120	145	145	141
Ph.D.	18	19	30	38
<u>Humanities and Social Sciences</u>				
Undergraduate	86	4	29	60
Postgraduate	20	18	34	53
	-	1	1	7
	1761	1903	2088	2304

Twenty-five students are from other countries like Nepal, Uganda, East Africa, Malaya, Singapore, Kenya, Ceylon and Thailand.

EXAMINATION RESULTS:

The Examination results for the year 1964-65 to 1966-67 are shown in the table below:

Examination	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	(in percentage)		
B.A.	100	-	-
M.A.	100	100	100
B.Com.	100	-	-
M.Com.	100	100	-
B.Sc.	97	96	49
M.Sc.	96	91	83
B. Pharm.	70	83	55
M. Pharm.	100	100	-
B.E.	100	100	92
M.E.	89	89	-

V. TEACHING STAFF

The total sanctioned strength of the teaching staff is 283. Of these 240 teachers were in position, as given below:-

<u>Name of the Faculty</u>	<u>Sanctioned</u>	<u>In position</u>
<u>Faculty of Engineering</u>		
Professors	15	11
Assistant Professors	36	22
Lecturers	37	65
	118	98
<u>Faculty of Science</u>		
Professor	11	11
Assistant Professors	24	21
Lecturers	68	62
	103	94
<u>Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences</u>		
Professors	5	4
Assistant Professors	10	7
Lecturers	47	36
	62	47
Grand Total	283	240

BITS - MIT - FORD FOUNDATION CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMME

The M.I.T. and the Ford Foundation are assisting the B.I.T.S. to develop into an advanced technological institute. The Programme of cooperation includes:-

- (a) Assignment of visiting Professors from M.I.T. and other American Universities to the Institute to take part in teaching and research.
- (b) Training of Faculty Members of the Institute in methods of teaching and higher studies at M.I.T.
- (c) Supply of laboratory equipment and library books not available in India and
- (d) Joint Programme of research.

LIBRARY:

The Departmental Libraries have been abolished. The Institute has a Central Library which is at present housed in two halls in the academic building and has 87,000 books, including back volumes. The Institute has 475 current journals. The stock accommodation covers an area of about 7,700 sq.ft. and the reading room with an area of 3,600 sq.ft. can accommodate 200 readers at a time.

RESEARCH

The B.I.T.S. is implementing 30 research projects sponsored by the University Grants Commission and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, etc. Of these, three are U.C.C. projects, one in Physics Department, one in Chemistry Department and one in Hindi Department, viz:

- (i) Study of the function of collecting electrode in a Van DeGraaf generator.
- (ii) A.C. Polarographic and tensametric studies of organic compounds.
- (iii) A dictionary of Rajasthan Proverbs.

Laser and Maser Research Project and a Project on increased manufacturing productivity and reduced production cost have also been taken up in collaboration with M.I.T. The number of candidates conducting research for the Ph.D. degree of the Institute is 79.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS PROGRAMME

Under this programme, industrialists are invited to send their representatives to select candidates for employment in the industries. Paid apprenticeships are also obtained for students in the industries. A number of teachers are deputed to industries for industrial experience during the vacation. Business executives are also invited to give lectures to the students and to acquaint with them the trends, development and research in Industry.

STUDENTS' GOVERNMENT AND COUNSELLING PROGRAMME

The Institute has a student union of which all bonafide students of the Institute are members. The annual subscription is Rs. 10/- payable by

all students at the commencement of the Session. The management of the Union is entrusted to an Executive Committee. Excepting certain ex-officio members, the office bearers are elected by the students.

The Union organizes all extra-curricular (cultural and social) activities of the Institute. The activities of the Union include dramatics in English and Hindi, debates in English and Hindi, Music Club, Orchestra, Photographic club, Fine Arts Club etc. There is also a Cinema Club. All functions and activities relating to the running of the above are managed and controlled by the Students Union.

Students are represented on the management of co-operative Stores, Central Cafeteria and night canteen.

With effect from the session 1967-68, the Institute has introduced the Students Counselling Programme. To begin with, Freshmen Counselling Service has been introduced which covers all the First Year students of the undergraduate courses in the Institute. There are 30 Counsellors selected from the faculty. About 16 students have been put in charge of each Counsellor. The role of the Counsellor in relation to his students is that of a guide and friend. The first year programme includes a schedule of orientation for all freshmen and new students giving them information about academic, residential and extra-curricular items. The second aspect of the programme includes individual counselling which has been divided into two categories:

- (i) Academic and (ii) personal.

Under the academic counselling, two major aspects are borne in mind, viz. remedial help to improve study habits and use of study time. Personal counselling includes personal problems and anxieties, emotional behaviour, personal growth and overall intellectual development.

The Student Counselling programme is intended to be extended gradually so as to cover year by year all the students of the Institute.

DISCUSSIONS WITH THE STAFF

In the discussions that the Committee had with the Director, Deans and Heads of Departments, the following points were highlighted:

(1) The environmental advantages and the availability of a wide variety of programmes help the students to keep themselves occupied with worthwhile activities. This has helped to make the students genuinely interested not only in co-curricular studies but also in their studies.

(2) Reform in the examination system: The reorganization brought about in the assessment system by the Institute provides for increased assessment and consequently the teaching-learning process has improved considerably. The terminal examinations and internal examinations have also been closely related to each other. Special additional classes are organised for weak students. Examination and assessment have been treated as part of the teachers job and no fees are allowed for examination under the new system adopted by the Institute and no extra remuneration is paid to the teachers for marking the examination scripts.

(3) The dissertations of post-graduate and doctorate students are, however, assessed by external group of experts.

(4) As for the social relations between the students and teachers, it was said that the students generally do not go to their teachers to discuss their personal problems.

(5) There is growing realisation that the intake of undergraduate courses should not be increased but that of post-graduate courses should be increased, to facilitate improvement of standards and maximum utilization of facilities.

(6) New courses should be introduced in several disciplines to provide for skilled workers readily absorbed by the economy of the country.

(7) The products of the Institute have done well in foreign universities. It was pointed out in this connection that one of its engineering graduates has recently stood first in the postgraduate examination at the Columbia University.

DISCUSSIONS WITH THE STUDENTS.

The discussion with the students brought forth the following points:

(a) There was genuine concern among the students regarding their prospects of employment.

(b) The dead-wood from the Syllabi of various courses has still to be ext, though some changes have been recently introduced.

(c) The courses of study offered by the Institute are not very helpful to many students to compete for All India Competitive Examinations like I. A.S.

(d) While the degrees of the Institute are readily recognised by foreign universities, there is a discriminatory approach within the country. The M.Sc.s from the Institute have to spend one more year before they are admitted to Research, whereas the M.Sc.s of I.I.T's are admitted to research courses without such conditions.

(e) The community life in the hostels needs to be better organised. The informal teacher-student contacts have to grow both in numbers and programmes.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE INSTITUTE REGARDING MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE

During the Third Plan period, the University Grants Commission approved introduction of the following additional courses at the Birla Institute of Technology and Science:

Name of the Scheme	Purpose	Year of implementation
1. Introduction of Degree Course in Chemical Engineering.	Intake of 30 students in Chemical Engg. for Degree Standard.	November 1963-64
2. Reorganisation of Degree Course in Pharmacy.	Intake of 30 students in Degree Course in Pharmacy and extension of course from 3 years to 4 years.	1965-66
3. Expansion under National Emergency.	Increased of intake by 30 students in each of the Mechrical and Elect. Branches for Degree Standard.	1963-64
4. Introduction of Post-graduate courses in Engineering.	Intake of 10 students in each of the Civil, Elect., Mechanical and Electronics braches for the postgraduate standard.	1966-66

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As these four development schemes were started in later years of the Third Plan period, they extend to a number of years in the Fourth Plan period. The financial implication of the estimated committed expenditure in respect of these development schemes after completion of five years as plan schemes, is indicated below:-

Name of the Scheme	Year of completion since commencement	Total net deficit after taking into account income from fee etc. (Rs. in lakh)		
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. Introduction of Degree Course in Chemical Engg.	October 1968-69	0.74	1.40	1.54
2. Reorganisation of Degree Course in Pharmacy	1969-70	--	--	0.96
3. Expansion under National Emergency	1967-68	2.94	3.30	3.62
4. Introduction of Postgraduate course in Engg.	1969-70	--	--	3.85
Total		3.68	4.70	9.97

Of the four schemes mentioned above, the State Government has agreed to share 25 p.c. of the net deficit of recurring expenditure during the currency of the Fourth Plan period for two schemes only, viz., (a) Introduction of Degree Course in Chemical Engineering and (b), Expansion under National Emergency. For reorganisation of Degree Course in Pharmacy 50 p.c. of recurring expenditure is paid by the University Grants Commission, and the remaining 50 p.c. is borne by the Institute. In respect of the scheme of introduction of Postgraduate courses in Engineering, the University Grants Commission has been paying grants on 100 p.c. basis.

The State Government has expressed its inability to share any committed maintenance expenditure in respect of these schemes, and the Birla Institute of Technology and Science also finds it beyond its resources to meet the maintenance expenditure on these schemes. The ultimate recurring expenditure on the aforesaid four schemes in the year 1970-71 amounts to Rs. 9.97 lakhs. Of this, the Birla Institute of Technology and Science has to find additional resources to the extent of Rs. 8.21 lakhs to meet the expenditure as detailed below:-

(359)

Name of scheme	Ultimate re- curring expen- diture(1970-71)	Share of BITS on existing basis	Amount for which additional resour- ces are required
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)			
1. Introduction of Degree Course in Chemical Engg.	1.54	0.38 (25%)	1.16
2. Reorganisation of Degree Course in Pharmacy	0.96	0.48 (50%)	0.48
3. Expansion under National Emergency	3.62	0.90 (25%)	2.72
4. Introduction of Postgraduate course in Engineering	3.85	---	3.85
Total	<u>9.97</u>	<u>1.76</u>	<u>8.21</u>

The Birla Institute of Technology and Science has made a special request that the Commission may help the Institute with adequate financial aid and also may recommend lump-sum recurring grant of Rs. 8.21 lakhs to this Institute, to meet the committed maintenance expenditure in respect of the above scheme.

PROGRESS IN THE THIRD PLAN

During the Third Plan, the University Grants Commission sanctioned grants to the erstwhile colleges and later on to the Institute for the development of studies in Sciences, establishment of text-book library, introduction of degree course in Chemical Engineering, introduction of postgraduate courses in Engineering and Technology, reorganisation of degree course in Pharmacy and expansion of Engineering courses under National Emergency. The expenditure approved and incurred on these schemes is shown in (Appendix).

FOURTH PLAN PROPOSALS

The Fourth Plan proposals of the Institute relate to the provision of funds for the purchase of equipment, books and journals and strengthening of staff for post-graduate and research work in the existing departments. The Institute also proposes to increase the intake in the existing postgraduate departments in Engineering besides introducing postgraduate courses and research in Chemical Engineering. Some facilities for campus development have also been proposed. The total outlay for the Fourth Plan as proposed by the Institute amounts to Rs. 135 lakhs, as follows:

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		Recurring for 3 years (1968-71)	Non-recurring
		(Rs in lakhs)	
1.	Staff	15.45	
2.	Maintenance and Stores	5.40	
3.	Scholarships	10.80	
4.	Books and Journals	00.90	2.20
5.	Equipment		49.58
6.	Furniture		1.55
7.	Buildings		48.93
	Total	32.55	102.36

Grand Total 'R' and 'NR' Rs 134.91 lakhs
Say Rs 135.00 "

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee makes the following recommendations for new development schemes at the Birla Institute of Technology and Sciences:

LIBRARY

A sum of Rs. three lakhs may be allocated for the development of the Institute's library for buying books and journals in Science, Humanities, Technology and Engineering subjects as a priority programme. Of this, a sum of Rs. 50,000/- each may be earmarked for buying books and journals on subjects in Science and Humanities.

Faculty of Science

A sum of Rs. 3.80 lakhs may be provided for equipment for the different science laboratories, i.e. Rs. 65,000/- each for the Physics, and Chemistry laboratories and Rs. 50,000/- each for the laboratories of Bio-Chemistry, Bio-Physics, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics.

A sum of Rs. 87,000/- may be approved for salaries of 3 new Assistant Professors, one each in Bio-Physics, Bio-Chemistry and Pharmacy for 3 years i.e. 1968-71.

A sum of Rs. 1.39 lakhs may be provided for additional accommodation for laboratories, class-rooms and staff rooms of the Science Faculty (a built-up area of 6,950 sq.ft.). The Committee feels that the above requirements are the minimum that are needed for strengthening and improving the existing Science Departments and as such the Institute has to take these programmes on a priority basis.

Faculty of Humanities:

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs would be needed for purchasing equipments needed for the Departments of Experimental Psychology and Statistics (Economics).

A sum of Rs. 58,000/- is needed for the salary of two Assistant Professors required to be appointed in Statistics and Industrial Psychology with a view to strengthening the Departments of Statistics and Psychology.

Engineering and Technology

The following programmes are suggested to be taken up on priority basis for strengthening and improving the postgraduate and research departments.

With a view to improving the teaching of the post-graduate courses in Pharmacy, it is necessary for the Institute to obtain equipments worth Rs. two lakhs. This will include items like Gas Chromatograph, I.R. Spectro photometer and Rotary Tablet Machine.

The proposal of the Institute to ~~introduce~~ introduce postgraduate courses in Chemical Engineering with an intake capacity of 10 (and not 20 as suggested by the Institute) deserves priority consideration and for this a sum of Rs. ten lakhs would be necessary for equipment as follows, For the process control and process Dynamics Laboratory (Rs two lakhs), for Thermodynamics and reaction Engineering Laboratory Rs. 2.00 lakhs, Research Projects Laboratory Rs. 2.00 lakhs and Materials Science Laboratory Rs. 4 lakhs.

One Professor, two Readers and one Lecturer would be necessary for this. The cost would be Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the period 1968-71. The Junior Fellowships @ Rs 250/- p.m. to the Postgraduate students in Chemical Engineering will amount to Rs.1.50 lakhs.

General Schemes:

A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs may be provided for the Teachers' Hostel for 40 teachers. Besides, the Institute needs a non-Resident Students' Centre to be built up on the usual cost pattern (Rs 35,000) and a Health Centre (Rs 25,000).

The proposals made by the Institute for increasing the intake of postgraduate courses in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering as also the proposals placed before the Committee for strengthening the Postgraduate and Research activities in Electronics and for strengthening the Computer Laboratory may be considered later.

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CONCLUSIONS

A sum of Rs. 41.27 lakhs is payable to the Institute as the commitment of the Third Plan on account of Engineering and Technology programmes and an amount of Rs 7.20 lakhs in respect of schemes in Science and Humanities and Engineering already approved for the Fourth Plan. Thus the total commitment of old and new schemes already approved comes to Rs 48.47 lakhs. The new proposals recommended by the committee will involve Rs 29.24 lakhs (Appendix II). The total outlay for 1966-71 as recommended by the committee would thus amount to Rs 77.71 lakhs.

The Committee places on record its thanks to the authorities of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, for the cooperation they have extended to it in the examination of the Fourth Plan proposals of the Institute.

Name of Project

Introducti
Chemical E
Buildi
Equipm
National E

Introducti
Postgradua
Buildi
Equipm
Chandrakan
Buildi
Equipm
Furnit
Librar

Reorganisa
Degree cou
Pharmacy

Building
Equipment
Furniture
Library &
Audio Visu
Aids

Junior Fellowship

1.50

5. General Schemes

Teachers' Hostel
Non-Residential Students' Centre
Health Centre

3.00
0.35
0.25

4.45 (R) 24.79(N.R)

Grand Total: (R) + (N R) = Rs. 29.24 lakhs.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES AT BITS

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A brief history of the department:

A department of biology with a single yet a very reputed zoologist of the time, Dr. B.C. Mahendra, D.Sc., came into existence in 1944, catering to the needs of the students of the I.Sc. and the B.Sc. classes. With the opening of the facilities for postgraduate studies in zoology and botany in 1947 and 1949 respectively, two independent departments, namely departments of zoology and botany replaced the department of biology, and the departments maintained their separate existence until May, 1970, when they were merged to a single department of biological sciences. The academic activities of the departments during the period until 1964 were in accordance with the system which prevailed in the University of Rajasthan.

With the inception of the Institute in July, 1964, the departments of Zoology and botany set a new objective of attracting workers from all branches of science and technology, for our total knowledge of biology has been enriched, and the knowledge is successfully exploited for the good of mankind by the participation of men of various disciplines in biology. In a community like BITS it is extremely important that this awareness spreads, breaks the barrier between the interdisciplinary fronts, and evolves a new way of thinking. In this connection a senior faculty of the department of biology, Professor A.K. Datta Gupta, was deputed to work for a year in the department of biology at MIT with a view to acquaint himself with MIT's way of organising biology, and to reorient the program of biology at BITS. Also a few renowned American professors namely, Cyrus Levinthal, Chairman of Biology department of Columbia University, Maurice S. Fox, Professor of genetics at MIT, have worked in collaboration with BITS' faculty for periods ranging from one week to a few years on the program of coordination of biology in BITS. The Professors were unanimous about the crucial role of biology in science and engineering education. In BITS biology can and indeed should have a key place, and accept the challenge of the time.

A necessary preparation for the first stage of reorganisation was a drastic revision of the programs of studies and the courses in 1965. The current freshmen biology course, which is given to the engineering, science, and humanities students, is a significant deviation and, in a way unique, compared with similar courses catered by the universities of this country. The course deals with the living system in general as an aggregate of orderly arranged molecules typical to biological system, and for the purpose the best understood living organism *Escherichia coli*, a commonly occurring bacteria of human colon. The revised program at the postgraduate level includes such unconventional courses as general microbiology, biological chemistry, and specialisations in the area of physiology, ecology, and soil biology. As a result the major stress shifted from the conventional descriptive aspects of plants and animals to a more dynamic aspect, namely the life processes, such changes had a

dual purpose; to provide a student with a firm basic from which to examine the manifold phenomenon of the world of life, and to convince him of the crucial importance of the physical sciences to the study of the living systems. The changes are already having the desired impact; the courses are of stimulating interest to the students, and our M.Sc.s are absorbed in situations which used to be closed to them heretofore.

The revised Master's courses in zoology and botany incorporated some features of modern biology. Notwithstanding, the postgraduate studies have yet to combine several other features in order to raise biology to the level of its modern intellectual version. While the merger of the departments of zoology and botany is an organisational expression of the preparation to meet the challenging task, and integrated approach to biology leaves little room for fragmentation, especially at the postgraduate level, that tends to keep science education confined, undesirably though, to petty mechanical packets.

The department acquired in recent years a few major equipments primarily for use in research, and they are Fonbrune micromanipulator, Leitz Panphot, Leiss photomicroscope, Linhoff camera, Beckman DB Spectrophotometer, and a cryostat. Besides, Institute's central or extra-departmental facilities for UV and IR spectrophotometry, X-Ray diffraction analysis, polarography, radio-chemical analysis, sterilization use of laser, and computer analysis, have been at the disposal of all users. The department has built a tradition of research activities, and during the period under review 12 students took their doctorate degree working in the department, while the results of 7 more are awaited. Around 150 research papers have been published during the period on the basis of the work the authors did in the department. The recent International Symposium on the biology of Sipuncula in Kotor, Yugoslavia (June 1970), is a result of conjoint effort of this department and the Smithsonian institution.

The role of the department of biological sciences in BITS:

For too long a time the universities have pursued a program of bi* biology whose material and intellectual value in today's world is very little (c.f. Curriculum Reform 16.26: Report of Education Commission, page 402, 1966). There has been certain attempts to bring in changes in the old order, but compared with the present need such changes are insignificant. For example, biochemistry and microbiology are admittedly the necessary pre-requisites for a study of Cytology, genetics, physiology, ecology, soil biology, radiation biology and many such recently evolved courses that are actively pursued in our contemporary universities. It is, therefore, essential for a centre of biological studies to have adequate facilities for biochemical or microbiological study and research. The UGC Review Committee in its report on biochemistry in Indian Universities (1963) stressed the importance of biochemistry and microbiology in biological study.

The committee remarked in chapter 4, "Even in our science education, the biochemical bias, and the biochemical atmosphere is lacking particularly in undergraduate education in chemistry and biology". In the same chapter it recommends, "the young mind should be nurtured in a biochemical environment and the course of university education at the degree level, in chemistry and biology, should have as an integral part a compulsory syllabus as some of the salient features of biochemistry". The Education Commission (1966 p.662) recommended that "In the field of biology, the study of micro-organisms and their role in medicine and agriculture deserves much more attention than is generally the case". The program of studies in the field of biology at BITS reflects the features of the Committee's observation and recommendation.

For a reasonable proficiency in biochemistry or microbiology adequate exposure to physics, chemistry and mathematics is essential. Any attempt to modernise biology consequently warrants, deeply concerted efforts to organise preparatory subjects necessary for an effective pursuit of modern biology. Such efforts involve introduction or innovation of new curricular material consistent with the academic objective of the department in particular and Institute in general. There should, therefore, be an impelling need to discard the obsolete component of the prevailing conventional program of zoology and botany in order to make room for subjects that are absolutely necessary for a biologist of today. The immediate task of the department is to develop its faculty and to organise courses and the laboratories. In other words, to create the very desired atmosphere conducive to the participants' academic excellence and motivation for useful occupation. This is a necessary preparation which cannot afford to wait.

The department of biology has another important task. BITS is perhaps the only technological institute in the country that houses a well organised department of biology. This is perhaps the only institute in the country where an introductory course in modern biology is a basic requirement for certain sections of engineering and humanities students. Presently institute-wide discussions are being held to have a fresh look at the undergraduate program as a whole. Evidently, the future curriculum will include a core program consisting of physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, and humanities, and certain traditionally recognised engineering courses like, drawing, graphic work, workshop, etc., which will form around 50% of the total requirement for graduation. The latest thinking of the core-curriculum committee is to make this biology course compulsory for all undergraduate students and the implementation is within the competence of the Institute. For advanced biology program preparatory courses which have been visualised are: organic chemistry, physical chemistry, thermodynamics, plant and animal groups, salient features of biochemistry and microbiology, and basic concepts of ecology. Also, there are opportunities for students of any branch of discipline to register for courses in the area of biology. Increasing awareness will lead to identification of areas of mutual interest between biology and engineering. As a result of such

contacts and interaction between biology and engineering, areas of interdisciplinary interest will grow further. A significant role of the department of biology in a technological institute is to promote participation of engineers in biological studies and ensure a much wider involvement in biology across the Institute. Active pursuits are visualised in the fields of biochemical engineering or bio-electronics. To achieve that goal it would be extremely important to interact and evolve courses in bio-electronics, bio-energetics, cybernetics, biophysics and bio-polymers and the material science that includes biological material. The department of biology should be able to open new avenues for engineers to explore and work. Biology therefore has to play its much awaited meaningful role in an environment of technology.

Consistent with the program of studies it is extremely necessary to strengthen the following sections: (1) biochemistry and physiology, (2) microbiology and genetics, (3) agricultural biology (ecology, parasitology, plant pathology included), and (4) biophysics. Each section headed by a competent person will form a nucleus around which academic activities will grow. One important activity will be to explore wider involvement of the different branches of science and technology in biology. The head of the department (which will be filled by rotation) will look into the successful coordination of the entire academic program, planning and development.

Projected program:

The faculty in the department of biological sciences has been seriously considering for some time a master's program in biology. The program, as has been visualised, would be broad based with the provision of opportunities for specialisation in an area of biology namely biochemistry, microbiology, ecology, physiology and soil biology. It is conceivable within the frame work of a fair range of courses in terms of basic requirements, intra-departmental electives, extra-departmental electives, seminar on advanced professional topics, and thesis for the degree of Master of Science in biology. Such courses will be drawn from the departments of science, engineering and humanities. It is nonetheless assumable that the departmental courses would be the major components of the total prescribed requirements relative to extra-departmental courses pertaining to the area of physics, chemistry, mathematics, or such other branches traditionally reorganised as engineering. The department hopes to draw students from the two main streams of science graduates namely, the physical and the biological. There will be courses outside the prescribed total requirement as necessary prerequisite for a program of biology.

An integrated program of biology has earlier been recommended by the University Grants Commission, and the proposal outlined here is very much what the UGC envisaged a long time ago. In recent time the UGC has given encouraging support and generous grant to such departments who are prepared to pursue a program of biology worthy of the time,

The department of biological sciences looks forward to take the responsibility of coordinating an undergraduate program of 3 years duration in food science after the 3 years course leading to graduation. The department has been giving freshmen and advanced level courses to students of pharmacy ever since pharmacy education was introduced in this Institute. The projected food science program can be regarded as an extension of the existing facilities and should be an inter-disciplinary activity, a professional course like pharmacy within the faculty of science. The requests that have been made to the UGC in this proposal would add to the available expertise for a program of study of food science and nutrition in this Institute. Students registered for a 3-year food science program will take courses offered by science, engineering, and humanities departments. Such interdisciplinary activity will be very much within the scope offered by the department of biological sciences. Besides, this is an area in which the broad concept of biology coupled with those of technology and humanities can effectively generate new ideas and new interests consistent with the country's efforts in food output.

In conclusion the problem of rehabilitation of biological sciences in India demands immediate attention of all concerned. In the process of the development of this branch the conventional aspects of the hitherto pursued enquiry in zoology or botany will only have a secondary role. The emphasis will be on opportunities for contributions from biology and its applications. It is important to appreciate the vital need to reinforce biological education in the context of our growing society and its economy. Never before was there such a veritable crisis in teaching biology as it is today, crisis for personnel, instructional subjects, books and material and above all the right atmosphere. Throughout the world there is the growing tendency of biology interacting with basic, and applied sciences. The education Commission in its report (1966 - P.662 (11) held that "the need of the day is to bring science and technology closer together in our educational system ". Biology plays an inestimable role in every sphere in the contemporary world. The scale of operation in such a task is apt to be vast, and the problems involved innumerable. Notwithstanding, a beginning can and should be made, and BITS by virtue of its size and struc structure is particularly amenable for the purpose.

Budgetary requirements in order to strengthen the department:

A. Nonrecurring

Rs. in lacs

1. Equipments

5.00

Fraction collectors 2, pressure dialysis apparatus, chromatographic chambers 10, refrigerators 2, refrigerated baths 2, incubators 4, phase contrast microscope, preparative ultracentrifuge, density gradient fractionator, recorders 2, colorimeters 4, AC Voltage stabilisers 4, liquid scintillation counter, sonic disintegrator, digital voltmeter, electrometer amplifier, potentiostat, fast rise time storage oscilloscope, VTVMs 2, Pulse generator, thermistors, resistors, transistors, Photocells, power supplies and accessories, ultramicrotome.

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ii. Lab facilities	2.00
Cold room (included in central facilities), aseptic inoculation chamber, temperature & light controlled chamber, media making room, cold storage, air conditioners.	
Total	<u>7.00</u>

B. Recurring:

i. Teaching staff	0.75
ii. Staff: technical, clerical, lab. assistants	0.46
iii. Predoctoral research scholarships	0.15
iv. Postdoctoral fellowships	0.12
v. Maintenance	0.25
Total	<u>1.67</u>

Budgetary requirements for the projected program:

A. Nonrecurring

Rs. in lacs

i. Equipments for students lab.	1.45
Electrophoresis equipment, colorimeters 4, warburg respirometer, lab. centrifuges 2, flame photometer, warming blendorm electric baths 4, electric ovens 2, thin layer chromatography kits 2, thermostatic baths, PH meters, oscillators M.F., densitometer, torsion balance 2, deep freezer for storage of bio-chemicals, potentiometers, low voltage meters, power supply sources, Co2 and N2 cylinders, lead chambers, molecular plastic models, etc., titrimeters, micro-kjeldahl's digestion & distillation units.	
ii. Additional: Lab. fittings and store facilities.	<u>0.20</u>
Total:	<u>1.65</u>

B. Recurring:

i. Student Scholarship	0.25
ii. Predoctoral research scholarship	0.15
iii. Postdoctoral fellowship	0.12
iv. Maintenance	0.20
1. Cost and maintenance of animals	
2. Chemicals, glassware & Supplies	
3. Radioactive chemicals & Photographic materials	

..... Total . . . 0.72

It may be noted that the need of the department in terms of space, general maintenance, library, faculty, development, and class room improvement, has not been presented here. The overall need of the Institute with regard to the aforesaid items have been presented in separate reports.

Summary of budgetary requirements:

A. <u>Nonrecurring:</u>	<u>Es. in lacs</u>
(1) To strengthen the department	7.00
(2) For the projected program	<u>1.65</u>
	<u>8.65</u>
B. <u>Recurring:</u>	
(1) To strengthen the department	1.67
(2) For the projected program	<u>0.72</u>
	<u>2.39</u>

A SCHEME FOR SETTING UP A CENTRAL INSTRUMENTATION
AND SERVICE FACILITY.

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Since the formation of Birla Institute of Technology & Science (BITS), the various departments of the Institute have been procuring sophisticated measuring instruments and specialised equipment. With the acquisition of such sophisticated instruments, the job of maintenance and servicing has ceased to be routine in nature. The expertise needed for the proper maintenance cannot be had within a single department. No department can afford to employ highly specialised technicians required for servicing these instruments.

At present, most of the departments are compelled to send the sophisticated instruments to servicing centres which are far away from Pilani. This procedure involves considerable delay, frequent damage in transit and prohibitive servicing charges. Very often, the progress of important laboratory work or research projects is hampered due to unforeseen breakdown of instruments for which no substitute can be had within the Institute. For full and effective utilisation of the costly equipment, prompt and efficient servicing facility within the Institute is vital, especially in a place like Pilani where external servicing agencies do not exist in the neighbourhood as in the case of urban areas.

What is needed is a team of intelligent and highly skilled technicians with compatible salary who in the process of servicing such sophisticated equipment will develop adequate know-how. The expertise of this team is further proposed to be utilised for development of indigenous instruments. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has been inviting institutions to undertake this task.

The requirements of the various departments can be broadly classified into the categories of maintenance, servicing and calibration facilities for:

1. Electrical and Electronics instruments
2. Optical instruments
3. Vacuum and refrigeration equipment
4. Instruments used in chemical analysis
5. Instruments used in material testing
6. Reprography and duplicating equipment
7. Desk calculators
8. Audio visual equipment

Currently, the department of electrical and electronics engineering and the central workshop are carrying out part of the maintenance jobs listed above to the extent possible. With the limited resources of test facilities, expertise and man power at their disposal, it has not been possible for these two departments to cope with the demands from the whole Institute. There is an urgent and acute need for a full-fledged central maintenance organisation.

The proposed instrumentation and servicing section will be a central facility for the Institute departments. This section will be entrusted with the work of:

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- A. Breakdown maintenance
- B. Preventive maintenance
- C. Major overhaul of equipment
- D. Reconditioning and modifying obsolete equipment.

For discharging the above functions, this section needs the services of competent technicians and field engineers who will have the required expertise to undertake the job. Further, the section should be equipped with calibration standards, test equipment and limited precision workshop facility to make it a self-contained unit. A summary of the essential requirements is appended herewith.

As a part of this facility it is envisaged that instrumentation projects will be taken up. With the increased tempo of interdisciplinary research projects the central instrumentation and service facility will have to undertake indigenous instrumentation for specific project requirements. While no detailed specific proposal for this aspect of the facility is presented, it is hoped that recognition and fund support will be given. This is consistent with the thinking of educational planners like AICTE and University Grants Commission (UGC) who have been calling upon Institutes of Technology to develop instrumentation.

Requirements for Central Instrumentation
and Service Facility.

S U M M A R Y

	Rs. in lacs
Equipment	7.50
Space	<u>1.00</u>
Total Non-recurring	<u>8.50</u>
<u>Recurring Expenses (Annual)</u>	
Personnel	1.50
Working Expenses (including cost of replacement of spares and accessories)	0.50
Total Recurring expenses	<u>2.00</u>

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Personnel:

The requirements will be for four sections (i) electrical and electronics section, (ii) optical section, (iii) refrigeration and vacuum section, and (iv) precision workshop.

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Grade.</u>	<u>No. of positions reqd.</u>	<u>Recurring expenses Rs. in lacs</u>
Senior Engineer	700-1250	4	0.60
Junior Engineer	400-950	4	0.48
Foreman	300-600	4	0.32
Helper	150-300	2	0.10
		Total.	<u>1.50</u>

<u>Space</u>	<u>Rs. in lacs</u>
Approximate area required	225 sq. mts.
Building cost at Rs. 270/- per sq. mt.	0.60
Air conditioning (part area only)	0.20
Services, furniture (30% of building cost)	<u>0.20</u>
	<u>1.00</u>

List of equipment

<u>Item of equipment.</u>	<u>Cost Rs. in lacs.</u>
Bridges	0.50
Electrical standards	0.50
Oscilloscopes, VTM, Waveform generators, and Wave analysers	1.50
Recorders	0.50
Stabilised power supplies and constant voltage transformers	0.50
Multimeters.	0.10
. . . Frequency counters	0.50.
Tensometer & pressure capsules	0.40
Optical pyrometer, L & N bar photometer, filters and standard lamps	0.50
Leak detector, pressure gauge calibrator, vacuum pumps, air compressor	0.50
High precision potentiometer, constant temperature bath, standard electrodes and buffers, standard thermometers	0.50
Precision workshop facility	1.00
Miscellaneous accessories and spare parts.	<u>0.50.</u>
Total.	<u>7.50</u>

Confidential

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 67: To consider the proposal from the Patna University
for the construction of (i) Guest House-cum-
International Students Hostel and (ii) Teachers'
Club.

The visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the requirements of the Patna University for the Third Plan period had recommended assistance to the University for the construction of a guest house. This was agreed to by the Commission on the usual sharing basis i.e. 2/3rd of the actual expenditure or Rs. one lakh whichever is less. The University had also sent a proposal for assistance for the construction of an International House for the foreign students. The Commission accepted this proposal also at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,00,650/- (UGC share restricted to 50 p.c. of the estimates or the actual expenditure whichever is less). Subsequently, on a proposal from the University, the Commission agreed to the construction of a combined building for the international students hostel and a guest house at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,50,650/- (Rs. 1,00,650/- for the International Students' Hostel and Rs. 1,50,000/- for the guest house), the Commission's share being limited to 50 p.c. of the approved estimates or the actual expenditure whichever is less in the case of the International Students Hostel and 2/3rd of the actual expenditure or Rs. one lakh whichever is less in the case of the guest house. A plan for the combined building had also been received and some clarifications were sought. The University, however, did not take any effective steps to implement the project. In view of this, the approval of the Commission was withdrawn in December 1965. On a reference from the University in January 1966, it was intimated that since the project had not been taken up by the University and in view of the emergency prevailing then, the project may be postponed to the Fourth Plan period.

The Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the Fourth Plan proposals of Patna University included in its recommendation this project (International Students'

p.t.o.

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Hostel-cum-Guest House) for acceptance in the Fourth Plan and also recommended assistance for a teachers' club at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,50,000/- (UGC share Rs. one lakh). The Commission has now received the plans and estimates for both the projects i.e. International Students' Hostel cum-Guest House and Teachers' Club for acceptance. The Commission normally provides assistance for guest house-cum-faculty club to the extent of 2/3rd of the actual expenditure or Rs. one lakh whichever is less. In this case, the University has asked for assistance for a Guest House (Rs. one lakh) and a teachers' club (Rs. one lakh).

It is for consideration whether the University may be advised to prepare a plan for a combined guest house cum faculty club.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

ED(CD).

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

Meeting :

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Dated : 6th October 1971

Item:68: To consider the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E. for the Development of Postgraduate Courses in Engineering and Technical Education during the IV plan period at the Roorkee University:

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd December, 1970 accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. and approved of the introduction of Postgraduate Courses in 12 specialities in Engg. and Technology at Roorkee University as below:-

	<u>Intake</u>
1. <u>CIVIL</u>	
4 specialities	70
2. <u>Electrical</u>	
2 specialities	30
3. <u>Mechanical</u>	
2 specialities	30
4. <u>Communication</u>	
1 speciality	20
5. <u>Chemical</u>	
1 speciality	15
6. <u>Metallurgical</u>	
1 speciality	15
7. <u>Architecture</u>	
1 speciality	10
	<u>190</u>

P.T.O.

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Prior to the approval of the A.I.C.T.E. recommendations on Postgraduate Studies with 12 specialities the Roorkee University has been conducting Postgraduate Courses in 25 specialities. The university took up the matter with the A.I.C.T.E. The Ministry of Education has agreed that the Roorkee University may be allowed to continue to offer Postgraduate Courses in all the 25 specialities till the Ministry reviews the Postgraduate Courses in Engineering Education by November, 1971. A copy of the letter received in this connection is at annexure.

The Roorkee University has requested for the Commission's approval to continue all the Postgraduate Courses in 25 specialities which according to the university would not involve any extra expenditure.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(T) / DO(T)

No.F.16-59/71-T.2
Government of India
Ministry of Education & S.W.

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New Delhi, the 17th August, 1971.

To

The Secretary,
University Grants Commission
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
New Delhi.

Subject: Grant-in-aid for the development of post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology at the University of Roorkee - Approval of facilities on the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E.

.....

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No.22-14/70(T) dated 1.2.1971 approving physical facilities for postgraduate studies in Engineering and Technology at Roorkee University. On the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E., the Commission had approved post graduate courses in 12 specialities under the various fields of Engineering with an annual intake of 190 students.

The Vice-Chancellor, University of Roorkee Roorkee along with the Senior Heads of the Department of his University had detailed discussion with Dr. L.S.Chanderkant, Educational Adviser (T) of this Ministry on 26.7.71. On the basis of the discussion Shri M.R.Chopra, Vice-Chancellor of the University had in this Ministry, has vide his D.O. letter No.DEV/VC-1024/D-68 dated 9.8.71 (copy enclosed) requested that the university may be permitted to continue to conduct postgraduate courses and diplomas in 25 specialities (mentioned in the enclosed letter) instead of 12 for the time being without any additional financial help over and above that was approved by the Commission in their letter dated 1.2.1971.

The Ministry of Education is making a review of the post graduate Engineering Education which is likely to be completed by November, 1971. For the time being it is requested that the University of Roorkee may be allowed to continue to offer post-graduate degree and diploma courses in 25 specialities mentioned in their letter dated 9.8.71. This permission may be given on the clear understanding that no additional funds (including scholarships over and above approved by the Commission in their letter dated 1.2.71 will be asked by the university.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/
(I.B.SANGAL)

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Vice-Chancellor

University of Roorkee
Roorkee U.P.

D.O.No.DEV/Vc-1024/D-68

Dated August, 9th 1971.

Dear Dr. Chandrakant,

Kindly refer to correspondence ending with your D.O. letter No.F.22/14-71-T5 dated 14.7.1971 and the meeting on July 26, 1971 held in your office, when some of the Heads of Engine Departments of this University also took part in the discussion regarding the development of Post-graduate Courses in Engineer at this University.

2. I am thankful to you for sparing your valuable time and discussing this matter at great length. I am sure, this discussion has been very fruitful and showed identity of our views. We fully share your anxiety that the development of Postgraduate course should be done on sound lines and in accordance with the national needs.

3. You were kind enough to appreciate that the number of major specialities, for award of M.E. Degrees, that were allotted to the Roorkee University vide letter No.22-14/17(T) dated 1.2.71 from Secretary, University Grants Commission, addressed to Registrar, University of Roorkee (copy enclosed) based on the recommendations of Expert Committee of the Board of Postgraduate Engineering studies and Research of the A.I.C.T.E., was fixed on general considerations and did not take into account the existing facilities, experience and standards of postgraduate education at this University. It was therefore agreed that existing major specialities, with any changes which University may have made recently, may continue for the time being till these are fully reviewed by you. You had desired that the University should send you a list of existing specialities, which you will accept for the time being and communicate these to the U.G.C., provided no more financial help is asked by the University. As such, I give below the list of specialities in which the University is awarding the postgraduate degrees and diplomas:-

I	<u>Civil Engineering Department</u> for M.E. Degree:-	Intake
	1. Structural Engineering.	
	2. Hydraulic and Irrigation Engg.	
	3. Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engg.	70 per year
	4. Public Health Engineering.	
	5. Highway Engineering.	
	6. Advanced Survey and Photogrammetry.	
	7. Earthquake Engineering.	
	8. Hydrological Engineering.	
	<u>For P.G.Diploma (one Year Course)</u>	
	1. Building Science.	
	2. Hydrological Engineering	

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(584)

Meeting:

Dated : 6th October, 1971.

Item No.69 To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Poona University for assistance to the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute for completion of the Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles.

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 1st September, 1971 considered the proposal of the Poona University for assistance to the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute for Completion of the Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles. The Commission agreed to support the proposal in principle and desired that a Committee may be appointed to examine the question of quantum of assistance required for the purpose. It was also agreed that a reference be made to the State Government to ensure that the scheme would be continued after the Commission's assistance ceases at the end of a period of five years. (Resolution No.25 dated the 1st September, 1971). The note placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure-I).

The Committee consisting of the following members was appointed to examine the proposal:-

1. Professor S. Bhattacharya,
Head of the Deptt. of Sanskrit,
Banaras Hindu University,
2. Dr. V. Raghavan,
Retired Professor of Sanskrit,
University of Madras, Madras.
3. Officer of the Commission.

Dr. J.N. Kaul,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited the University of Poona on 17th September, 1971 and had discussion with the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. H.D. Sankalia, Director of the Deccan College and Professor Ghagte of Deccan College, who is at present in charge of the project.

Professor Raghavan could not accompany the Visiting Committee to the Poona University.

The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure-II)

p.t.o.

The Committee has recommended that assistance may be provided to Poona University towards the completion of the Dictionary of Sanskrit on the following conditions:-

- (i) An academic blueprint of the scheme, clearly defining the objective, the successive steps leading to the objective and the historical principles regulating each step will be made available to the Commission at the earliest.
- (ii) Such blueprint will also be accompanied by express indication as to the areas so far covered from the inception of the scheme and also as to the areas to be covered in clear-cut phases.
- (iii) The Sanskrit Dictionary Scheme will henceforth be an independent unit and not under any existing Department of the University. Co-operation of other departments may be sought only in advisory capacity.
- (iv) The staff appointed to further this Scheme will be transferred to work whole-time for the scheme.

The Staff under the scheme should be appropriately designated although they may draw the salary of a Professor, a Reader or a Lecturer, as the case may be, to match the nature of assignment required for the scheme.

Such Staff should be appointed on term basis. Such term may be renewed after the review of their performances. The requirements of staff will be reviewed from time to time and changes introduced if necessary in the pattern of senior and junior staff.

- (v) After five years, the entire responsibility for this additional financial assistance will devolve upon the State Government of Maharashtra and the Deccan College, Poona.
- (vi) The progress of the work during the period of the financial assistance by the U.G.C. will be open to annual assessment by the Commission.
- (vii) A monograph of about 50 to 200 pages, sampling what the dictionary is going to be, should be prepared immediately and circulated to scholars in India and abroad for comments.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(H-I)/J.S.(H)

Annexure I
to Item No. 69

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its
meeting held on 1st Sept 1971
vide Item No. 25

- : To consider the proposal of the Poona University for assistance to the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute for completion of the Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles.

The Poona University has approached the Commission for assistance to the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute for strengthening the Department of Linguistics and for completing the project of editing the Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles. This work was initially undertaken by the Deccan College under a grant made by the Central Government and Government of Bombay in 1948. In 1951, the Government of India agreed to pay Rs. five lakhs for a period of ten years on condition that each year they would pay the Deccan College an amount equivalent to what was collected from other sources. These sources included the Government of Bombay (later Maharashtra), other State Governments and Universities and UNESCO. In 1955-'6, the Government of India agreed to increase its contribution to Rs. one lakh per year and provided an interest bearing loan of upto Rs. 75,000/- per annum to meet the expenditure on the project. In 1958, the Government further revised the pattern of grant by providing an increased grant of Rs. 1,50,000/- per year and permitted the Deccan College to approach the University Grants Commission through the University of Poona to seek assistance for strengthening the Department of Linguistics and to ensure the completion of the Dictionary project.

The Commission sanctioned the posts of - one professor, two readers, four lectures and four research assistants for the second plan period and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 6,30,000/- for the construction of a building a sum of Rs. 90,000/- for furniture and equipment and Rs. 50,000/- for books and journals. The above facilities were sanctioned on a sharing basis of 50 p.c. of the recurring and 2/3 of the non-recurring expenditure.

The Deccan College has not been able to complete the project within the estimated time, owing to various reasons. The Advisory Committee as well as a special committee set up by the Council of Management examined the needs of the project in its final

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editorial stage. While scholars who have been associated with this project have estimated the period to be between 20 and 25 years on the basis of experience of similar long-term projects in Europe, the Advisory Committee felt it necessary to limit this period to about 15 years. In view, however, of the difficulties experienced in this arrangement, particularly with regard to the part-time services of members employed in the University and Deccan College departments, the Advisory Committee has suggested that a unit consisting of an equivalent full-time staff be provided to work on this project and ensure its completion within the next fifteen years, as contemplated. In this connection an approach was made jointly to the Union and Maharashtra Governments. At a meeting held in Bombay on 26th March 1971 between the joint secretary, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, and the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Education and Social Welfare Department, these matters were discussed in detail. The cost of providing such a unit would amount to about Rs. 1,00,000/- per annum. The general consensus was that the best method of providing this assistance would be through the further expansion of the department of Linguistics for which the State Government would provide the 50 p.c. matching grants during the first five years and then would take 100 p.c. responsibility thereafter.

The University has therefore requested the Commission to approve an expenditure of Rs. one lakh per annum on 50 p.c. sharing basis for the setting up of the proposed unit. The assistance of the Commission is required for a period of five years. It may be mentioned in this connection that the fourth plan schemes of the Poona University within an allocation of Rs. 96,19,000/- have already been finalised.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H.I)/DO(H).

Draft report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Poona University for assistance to the Deccan College, Post-graduate and Research Institute for completion of the Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles. (388)

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 1st September, 1971 considered the proposal of the Poona University for assistance to the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute for completion of the Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles.

The Commission agreed to support the proposal in principle and desired that a Committee may be appointed to examine the question of quantum of assistance required for the purpose. It was also agreed that a reference be made to the State Government to ensure that the scheme would be continued after the Commission's assistance ceases at the end of a period of five years.

The Committee consisting of the following members was appointed to examine the proposal:-

1. Professor S. Bhattacharya,
Head of the Deptt. of Sanskrit,
Banaras Hindu University.
2. Dr. V. Raghavan,
Retired Professor of Sanskrit,
University of Madras,
Madras.
3. Dr. J.N. Kaul,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission,

The Committee visited the University of Poona on 17th September, 1971 and had discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Dr.H.D. Sankalia, Director of the Deccan College and Professor Ghagte of Deccan College, who is at present in charge of the project.

Professor Raghavan could not accompany the Visiting Committee to the Poona University.

Background of the Project:

The work relating to the editing of the Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles was initially undertaken

by the Deccan College under a grant made by the Union and Bombay Governments in 1948 with a small group of scholars. In 1951 the Government of India enlarged its contribution to Rs. 5,00,000 over a period of ten years on condition that each year they would pay the Deccan College an amount equivalent to what was collected from other sources. These sources included the Government of Bombay (later Maharashtra) several Governments and Universities, and UNESCO, but these did not amount to what was actually needed for such a long-term and strenuous and exacting work. Consequently the Union Government agreed in 1955-56 to enlarge its contribution to Rs.1,00,000/- per year and provide an interest bearing loan of upto Rs.75,000/- per annum to meet the requisite expenditure on the project without any other conditions. The loan was to meet the difference between actual expenditure and the grants received from various sources each year. During 1958 when it was necessary for the first time to provide the interest-bearing loan, the Union Government further revised the pattern of grant by providing an increased grant of Rs.1,50,000 per year and permitted the Deccan College to approach the University Grants Commission through the University of Poona to expand the department of Linguistics primarily to see this work through to its concluding stages. A request to this effect was made to the Commission in October 1959. In March 1960 the Commission in response to this proposal sanctioned the posts of one Professor, two readers, four lecturers and 4 research assistants and a non-recurring grant of Rs.6,30,000/- for the construction of a building and a sum of Rs.90,000/- for furniture and equipment.

Though primarily these posts were sanctioned in relation to the needs of the Dictionary Project which was recognised by the Visiting Committee as the most significant undertaking of the department, they had also specified certain other fields in which the staff would have to function as teachers and research guides. With the setting up of a university department of Linguistics built around the original Deccan College department, the responsibilities of organising the teaching and guidance of research devolved on the Head of the University Department, and with increasing demands of teaching and guiding research, the quantum of work contributed by this staff to the progress of the dictionary project tended to be gradually reduced. Due to these and other reasons, it was reported that the original targets of the Dictionary Project were not being realised. A review committee of the Union Government considered all these matters in 1963 and recommended to Government the revision of the scales originally sanctioned in the project on lines equivalent to those obtaining in the university department and extended the period for completing the first two stages upto 30th September, 1971. Additional grants were sanctioned to meet higher expenditure involved in the revision of salary scales and other allowances. The Committee also recommended that the staff needs for the final stages would involve the

appointment of additional personnel and specialists and the details of the financial estimates should be handled by an Advisory Committee.

The Advisory Committee as well as a special committee set up by the Council of Management has recently gone through the needs of the project in the final editorial stage. The Committee was informed that scholars who have been associated with this project have estimated the period to be between 20 to 25 years on the basis of experience of similar long term projects in Europe. The Advisory Committee, however, felt it necessary to limit this period to about 15 years. In making these calculations the Advisory Committee has taken note of three related groups of scholars involved in this work:

(a) Whole-time employees under the Ministry of Education grant which, for the current year is Rs.2,80,000/- plus whatever may be required in consequence of the change in the structure of the posts to suit the needs of the final editorial stage;

(b) part and full-time services from among the staff of the University Department of Linguistics, and

(c) part and full-time services from among the members in the different departments of Deccan College.

In view, however, of the difficulties experienced in this arrangement, particularly with regard to the part-time services of members employed in the University and Deccan College departments, the Advisory Committee suggested that an equivalent staff be provided full-time to work on this project and ensure its completion within the next fifteen years, as contemplated.

In this connection an approach was made jointly to the Union and Maharashtra Governments. At a meeting held in Bombay on 26th March 1971 between the joint secretary, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, and the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Education & Social Welfare Department, these matters were discussed in detail. The cost of providing such a unit would amount to an additional amount of about Rs.1,00,000 per annum. The general consensus was that the best method of providing this assistance would be through the further expansion of the department of Linguistics for which the State Government would provide the 50% matching grants during the first five years and then would take 100% responsibility thereafter. It was suggested that the best way to do this would be to expand the Department of Linguistics of the University by adding to it a special wing consisting of a professor and Readers in Sanskrit Lexicography and placing this staff at the disposal of the Dictionary Project of the Deccan College exclusively for this work. As the grades in the project are now the same as those of the University staff, these these persons should be appointed at the Project under

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its rules and regulations so as to produce complete homogeneity in it, which is lacking among the units working at it at present.

Observations and Recommendations of the Committee:

1. The Committee was informed that an amount of about Rs.28 lakhs has been spent on the project from 1948 to this date.
2. It was noted that the UGC had agreed in principle to support the Sanskrit Dictionary Project for the Deccan College, Poona University for a period of 5 years subject to the condition that the State Government will take over the maintenance of the staff after the UGC assistance ceases.
3. An examination of the material collected so far under the project reveals that although a very large quantity of primary data has been collected, little effort has so far been made to bring some order to the collected materials or even to classify them.
4. The project is concerned with Sanskrit Dictionary and historical principles. The discussion with the present Director of the project revealed that there was no clear cut guide-line (at any rate none was shown or given to the Committee) regarding the direction in which the work of the project is to proceed. The Vice-Chancellor agreed that for a successful completion of the project it is necessary to have clear-cut and well-defined frame of reference which should be acceptable to the community of scholars both in India and abroad.
5. The present Director of the project agreed to send to the Commission a detailed note on the phasing of the project as well as the guide-line on which each phase of the work will be based.
6. The Vice-Chancellor and the Director of the Project agreed that the work of the project should be reviewed from time to time by an expert committee consisting of scholars and the representatives of all the supporting agencies. This review may be made on an annual basis during the first five years.
7. The Sanskrit Dictionary project was helped on a part-time basis by some of the members of the staff of the Linguistic Department of the Poona University. All these teachers have now been transferred to the Sanskrit Dictionary project on a full-time basis. The Vice-Chancellor indicates that the Linguistic Department will not be now in any way concerned with the project except in an advisory capacity. This will free the Linguistic Department from the work which

it used to do for the Sanskrit Dictionary project. It was agreed that the recruitment of the staff to replace the person transferred to the project will be undertaken only when needed.

8. It is understood that the present staff of the Sanskrit Dictionary Project consists of 3 Professors and 13 readers; one professor, one reader and one lecturer are proposed to be added. The Committee recommends this additional staff to the linguistics department of the Poona University to be employed for remuneration to casual collaborators and assistants, the financial implication being Rs.1,00,000/- annually to be shared equally between the UGC and the State Government of Maharashtra.

9. This assistance may be provided to the University on the following conditions:-

- (i) An Academic blueprint of the scheme, clearly defining the objective, the successive steps leading to the objective and the historical principles regulating each step will be made available to the Commission at the earliest.
- (ii) Such blueprint will also be accompanied by express indication as to the areas so far covered from the inception of the scheme and also as to the areas to be covered in clear-cut phases.
- (iii) The Sanskrit Dictionary Scheme will hence be an independent unit and not under any existing Department of the University. Co-operation of other departments may be sought for only in Advisory capacity.

The staff appointed to further this Scheme will be transferred to work whole-time for the scheme.

The staff under the scheme should be appropriately designated although they may draw the salary of a Professor, a Reader or a Lecturer, as the case may be, to match the nature of assignment required for the scheme.

- Such staff should be appointed on term basis. Such term may be renewed after the review of their performances. The requirements of staff will be reviewed from time to time and changes introduced if necessary in the pattern of senior and junior staff.
- (iv) After 5 years, the entire responsibility for this additional financial assistance will devolve upon the State Government of Maharashtra and the Deccan College, Poona.
 - (v) The progress of the work during the period of the financial assistance by the UGC will be open to

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annual assessment by the Commission.

- (vi) A monography of about 50 to 200 pages, sampling what the dictionary is going to be, should be prepared immediately and circulated to scholars in India and abroad for commen

The Committee is grateful to the Vice-Chancellor of Poona University, Professor H.D. Sankalia and Professor Ghagte of tl Deccan College, Poona for the courtesy and kindness shown to the members during the visit.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 6th October, 1971.

Item No.70: To consider the proposal of the University of Calcutta for assistance towards a professorship for encouraging the study of the Philosophy of Sri Aurobindo.

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The West Bengal State Committee for Sri Aurobindo Centenary has suggested that a professorship be created in the Calcutta University for encouraging the study of the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo. The Secretary of the Education Department, Government of West Bengal has written to the Vice-Chancellor for taking necessary steps in the matter in consultation with the University Grants Commission.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University has approached the Commission for assistance towards the creation of a professorship outside the fourth plan allocation of the University. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Commission has agreed to an additional staff consisting of one Reader and two Lecturers for the Philosophy Department of the Calcutta University during the Fourth Plan. The University has already filled up the posts of a Reader and a Lecturer. Assistance of the Commission towards fourth plan development posts is available for the period ending 1973-74 on condition that the posts are maintained thereafter by the University/ State Government from its own resources.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(H-I)/J.S.(H)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

MEETING:

Dated: 6th October, 1971.

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Item No.71: To consider the recommendation of the Committee appointed to review the staff strength (other than teachers) of the Colleges affiliated to Delhi University.

The existing staff strength of the non-academic staff of the Colleges affiliated to the Delhi University which receive maintenance grants from the University Grants Commission is based on the general norms as given in Annexure I. These guidelines did not provide for the fixation of staff strength for the laboratories attached to the Departments of Geography, Psychology and Statistics. The Commission has also been receiving proposals for the creation of additional staff on an ad-hoc basis from time to time from the various colleges. A suggestion was also made that in order to enable the colleges to have greater flexibility in their working the fixation of strength of non-academic staff may be done on the basis of certain financial ceiling fixed as a ratio of either the total expenditure of the college or the total enrolment of the institution. It was also suggested that during the peak period of work in the colleges like examination time, admission time etc. the students themselves may be actively associated with the routine items of office work on payment of a suitable honorarium.

2. The Commission had already appointed a Committee to consider the procedural irregularities pointed out by the A.G.C.R. in their various inspection reports on the accounts of the colleges. The questions related to the matters indicated in para 1 above were also referred to this Committee. The Committee in its turn appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the basic guidelines to be prescribed for fixing the non-academic staff strength of the colleges and the report of the Sub-Committee is placed as Annexure II. After considering the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, the Committee have made the following recommendations regarding the strength of non-academic staff in the colleges affiliated to the Delhi University:

(i) Office staff:

Non-extended Colleges

Head Clerk	-	1
Accountant	-	1
Stenographer	-	1 (Rs.210-425)
Sr.Assistant	-	1 (Rs.210-425)
Assistants including Caretaker	-	6 (3 in the scale of Rs.130-280; 3 in the scale of Rs.110-180)
Gestetner Operator	-	1 (Rs.110-3-131)

With the above staff, no separate N.C.C.Clerk is to be provided for. A person appointed Cashier would be paid the usual allowance.

p.t.o.

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Extended Colleges

Following additional staff may be provided:

Sr. Assistant - 1
Assistants - 2 (1 - Rs.130-280)
(1 - Rs.110-180)

(ii) Laboratory staff:

The Committee suggested the following staff for the laboratories attached to the Departments of Geography, Psychology and Statistics:

(i) Department of Geography

- (a) Laboratory for Geography as an elective subject for B.A.(Pass) - one Attendant
- (b) Laboratory for Geography as an Honours subject or combined laboratory for Honours and B.A.(Pass)

One attendant and one Cartographic Assistant in the grade approved by the University who should also attend to survey and store keeping.

(ii) Department of Psychology

- (a) Laboratory for Psychology as an elective subject for B.A.(Pass) - one Attendant
- (b) Laboratory for Psychology as an Honours subject or combined laboratory for Honours and B.A.(Pass)

One Attendant and one Laboratory Assistant(Sr.)-cum-Storekeeper.

(iii) Department of Statistics

Laboratory for Statistics as an elective or Honours subject - one Attendant.

The Committee has not recommended any increase in staff over the existing norms in respect of laboratory staff for B.Sc.Groups('A' and 'B') in the colleges.

(iii) Library & Class IV staff:

The Committee was of the view that no addition beyond the existing norms was necessary to the Class IV and the Library staff strength.

(iv) Regarding the recommendation of the Sub-Committee in respect of associating students in various items of office work of the colleges, the Committee agreed in principle to the recommendation and suggested that the views of the Committee of Principals may be invited in the first instance as to the quantum of assistance that may be required for this purpose.

(v) While the Committee was not in favour of increasing the staff strength of the Class IV employees, the Committee has recommended that in order to provide some promotional prospects for the peons in the colleges each college may be allowed to have upto two posts of Daftries in the scale of Rs.75-95 within overall approved strength,

The recommendations of the Committee are placed before the Commission for consideration.

Annexure I to item No. 71

DELHI UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENT COLLEGES - UPPER LIMIT OF THE
NON-TEACHING STAFF (DAY CLASSES)

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Category of Post	Sanctioned strength	Scale of pay prescribed	Remarks
<u>OFFICE STAFF:</u>			
Head Clerk	1	Rs.350-25-500-30-650 and EB-15-425	One of them is to be in higher grade.
Accountant	1	Rs.325-15-475-20-575	
Assistant	1	Rs.210-10-290-15-320- EB-15-425	If this post is held by P.A., no extra special pay is admissible.
Assistants (Not more than half should be in higher grade)	4 or 5	Rs.130-5-160-8-200- EB-8-256-EB-8-280 /and Rs.110-3-131-4- 155-EB-4-175-5-180	This includes Cashier and P.A., each of which gets a minimum special pay of Rs.25/p.m. The strength includes provision for "Leave Reserve"
Caretaker	1	Rs.110-3-131-4-155- EB-4-175-5-180	
Gestetner Operator	1	Rs.110-3-131	
<u>CLASS IV STAFF</u>			
Peons (including cycle peons)	7	Rs.70-1-80-EB-1-85	While the broad categories of the Class IV staff has been indicated it will be left to the Colleges to adjust the staff in different categories provided the total staff does not exceed the prescribed limit. (This includes provision for "Leave Reserve"). One of the Peons will be a Bank Peon who would get Rs.5/-p.m.
Waterman	1	-do-	
Sweepers	4	-do-	
Chowkidars (including Gateman)	4	-do-	
Malis, Sport Attendants including casual labour	(See under remarks)	-do-	The expenditure on salary of Malis, sport Attendants including casual labour shall not exceed the expenditure that would be incurred on the basis of one Mali for 2-acres of land of the Campus of the College.
Head-Mali (To be appointed within the approved limit only, if a College has atleast 5 Malis)	1	Rs.110-155	

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LIBRARY STAFF

Librarian	1	Rs.400-40-800-50-950
Professional Assistant	1	Rs.250-15-400
Library Assistant	1	Rs.130-5-160-8-200- EB-8-256-EB-8-280
Library Assistant	1	Rs.110-3-131-4-155- EB-4-175-5-180
Typist	1	-do-

Library Attendants -
(a) Library working for
normal colleges hours
with books:-

i) upto 15,000	2	|
ii) More than 15,000 but less than 30,000	3	
iii) 30,000 and above	4	

Rs.95-3-128-EB-3-131-
4-155(selection grade)
and
Rs.80-1-85-2-95-EB-3-110

50% of the posts are
to be in the select
grade. Qualification
for the post of
Library attendant as
prescribed by the
University of Delhi

(b) For library working
12 hours a day with
books:

i) upto 15,000	4	|
ii) More than 15,000 but less than 30,000	6	
iii) 30,000 and above	6	

p.t.o.

LABORATORY STAFF

(For Labs. providing facilities for 40 students at a time working for 7 hours)

Lab. Assistant (Sr.)-cum-Storekeeper	1	Rs.130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256-EB-8-280	
Junior Lab. Assistants	3	Rs.110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180	
Lab. Attendants	3	Rs.95-3-128-EB-3-131-4-155 (selection grade) and Rs.80-1-85-2-95-EB-3-110	50% of the posts are to be in the selection grade. Qualification for the post of Lab. Attd. are as prescribed by the Delhi University.
Mechanic (Physics Department)	1	Rs.130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256-EB-8-280	
Gas Mechanic (For Gas House of Chemistry Department)	1	-do-	
Museum Curator	1	Rs.210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425	For B.Sc.(general) group 'B' only to look after both Botany and Zoology Departments.

Extended Colleges:

Assistant	1	Rs.210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425	
Assistant	1	Rs.130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256-EB-8-280	
Assistant	1	Rs.110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180	
Class IV	2	Rs.70-1-80-EB-1-85	
Library Attendants for library working for 12 hours a day with books:-			
i) upto 15,000	1	Rs.95-3-128-EB-3-131-4-155 and Rs.80-1-85-2-95-EB-3-110	50% of the posts are to be in selection grade.
ii) between 15,000 and 30,000	2	-do-	Qualification as prescribed by the Delhi University.
iii) 30,000 and above	2	-do-	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE UPPER LIMIT OF THE STAFF FIXED FOR
THE CONSTITUENT COLLEGES (EVENING CLASSES) OF THE DELHI
UNIVERSITY.

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Category of staff	Sanctioned strength	Scale of pay prescribed	Remarks
Head Clerk	1	Rs.350-25-500-30-650 and	One of them is to be in the higher grade.
Accountant	1	Rs.325-15-475-20-575	
Assistant	1	Rs.210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425	If this post is held by P.A. no extra special pay is admissible.
Assistants (Not more than half should be in higher grade)	4/5	Rs.130-5-160-8-200-8-EB-8-256-EB-8-280 and Rs.110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180	This includes Cashier and P.A. each of which gets a minimum special pay of Rs.25/-p.m. The strength includes provision for 'Leave Reserve'.

CLASS IV STAFF

Peons (including cycle peons)	6	Rs.70-1-80-EB-85	This includes provision for 'Leave Reserve'.
Waterman	1	-do-	
Sweeper	1	-do-	
Chowkidar	1	-do-	
Electrician	1	Rs.85-2-95-3-110-EB-3-128	

Note: A person entrusted with the cyclostyling work is entitled to an allowance @ Rs.15/-p.m.

LIBRARY STAFF

Librarian	1	Rs.400-40-800-50-950
Library Assistant	1	Rs.130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256-EB-8-280
Typist	1	Rs.110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180

Library attendants

i) Upto 15,000 books	2	Rs.95-3-128-EB-3-131-4-155	50% of the posts are to be in the selection grade. Qualification for the post of Library Attendant are as prescribed by the University of Delhi.
ii) More than 15,000 but less than 30,000 books.	3	and Rs.80-1-85-2-95-EB-3-110	
iii) 30,000 Books and above	4		

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Report of the Sub-Committee

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A meeting of the Sub-Committee to review the strength of non-teaching establishment in Delhi University for - (i) newly created Departments of Geography, Psychology and Statistics; (ii) Library; and (iii) Office staff, was held on Tuesday, December 22 1970 at 4 p.m.

Members present:

1. Principal R.N. Chopra
2. Principal M.P. Thakore
3. Principal P.D. Gupta

After going through the papers made available by the office of the UGC and considering in detail the requirements in respect of the above mentioned matters, the Committee decided to recommend as under:

(1) Department of Geography

- (a) Laboratory for Geography as an elective subject for B.A.(Pass) - One Attendant.
- (b) Laboratory for Geography as an Honours subject or combined lab. for Honours and B.A.(Pass).

One Cartographic Assistant in the grade of Rs.210-425.

One Survey Assistant-cum-Storekeeper in the grade of Rs.130-280.

(2) Department of Psychology

- (a) Laboratory for Psychology as an elective subject for B.A.(Pass) - One Attendant
- (b) Laboratory for Psychology as an Honours subject or combined laboratory for Honours and B.A.(Pass).

One Laboratory Assistant in the grade of Rs.130-280.

(3) Department of Statistics

Laboratory for Statistics as an elective or Honours subject - One Attendant.

(4) Library (for non-extended colleges)

For library working for normal college hours with books:

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- (a) upto 15000 - 3 attendants instead of 2
- (b) above 15000 - 4 attendants instead of 3

For Library working 12 hours a day with books:

- (a) upto 15000 - 6 attendants instead of 4
- (b) above 15000 - 8 attendants instead of 6

(5) Office staff (for non-extended colleges):

For a college with student enrolment upto 1000:

- Head Clerk - 1
- Accountant - 1
- Steno-cum-PA - 1 (in the grade of Rs.210-425)
- Assistant - 1 (in the grade of Rs.210-425)
- Assistant(including (3 in LDC and 3 in UDC
Caretakers) - 6 scale)

For every additional 250 students, one additional Assistant in L.D.C. or U.D.C. scale provided the number of Assistants in the UGC scale does not exceed half the total number of such Assistants in both the scales.

The Committee also considered the question of associating poor and deserving students in some of the routine items of work in the official library and laboratories and decided to recommend that students be associated with such work and for this purpose a sum of Rs.2,000 be sanctioned in the case of a college with a student enrolment of 1000 or less and an additional sum of Rs.500 for each slab of 250 students or a fraction thereof in excess of 1000.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

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Meeting :

Dated : 6th Oct., 1971.

Item No. 72 : To consider a proposal from St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry (Kerala University) for the development of postgraduate studies in science subjects.

In November, 1965, the Kerala University forwarded a proposal from the St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry, for financial assistance towards the construction of a postgraduate block for the postgraduate departments of Physics, Chemistry and Botany. During the Third Five Year Plan the following assistance was provided for this college for the development of the postgraduate studies in the departments of Physics and Botany and Humanities and Social sciences :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Grant approved</u>	<u>UGC's Share</u>
		Rs.	Rs.
i)	Physics	1,12,500/-	75,000/-
ii)	Botany	75,000/-	50,000/-
iii)	Humanities & Social Sciences	30,000/-	19,000/-

Out of these the college utilised Rs.40,500/- for providing additional space for the postgraduate department for Zoology (out of the grants approved for the postgraduate department of Physics) and Rs.10,580/- were utilised for the construction of a 'Green House' for the postgraduate department of Botany. A copy of the letter from the college explaining the whole position is enclosed as Annexure I.

The postgraduate courses in Physics and Botany had been introduced from 1961-62 and in Chemistry from 1964-65 only and since the schemes already approved for the development of postgraduate studies during the IIIrd Plan period had yet to be completed, it was suggested to the College to approach the Commission again during the Fourth Plan period.

St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry, has now sent plans and estimates for the construction of buildings for the postgraduate departments of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology and Malayalam.

Assistance provided to the College during the Fourth Plan and the balance to which the college is eligible is as follows :-

p.t.o.

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S. Department No.	Ceiling of assistance laid down during the Fourth Plan	Assistance already approved/paid	Balance to which the College is still eligible
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Physics	1,50,000	5,000	1,45,000
2. Chemistry	1,50,000	52,500	97,500
3. Mathematics	75,000	7,500	67,500
4. Botany	1,00,000	20,000	80,000
5. Zoology	1,00,000	52,500	97,500
			Total: 4,87,500
6. Malayalam	50,000	--	
	Or Rs. 1,50,000 per College for all subjects in Humanities and Social Sciences.		1,29,834
		Grand Total Rs.	<u>6,17,334</u>

Against the total amount of Rs.4,87,500/- to which the College is eligible under the scheme of development of postgraduate studies in science subjects, the College has sent plans and estimates to the extent of Rs.8,01,076.62 duly certified by the State P.W.D. The College has already constructed the postgraduate Block at this cost and has sought assistance from the Commission for the purpose. A copy of the letter received from the College is enclosed as Annexure II.

According to the normal practice, assistance is provided to the affiliated colleges under the scheme of development of postgraduate studies in science subjects towards the construction of laboratories etc., on 50:50 sharing basis but the construction work is to be undertaken after the scheme is approved and the plans and estimates have been accepted by the Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

E.O.(Sc.I)/D.O.(S)

Annexure I to item No.1

Copy of the letter No.37/Phys/67 dated 7th April, 1967 received from the Principal, St. Berchmans' College, Changanacherry-1. Addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.1.

Subject:- Development of Post-graduate studies in Basic Sciences during 3rd Plan period -

Reference: Your letter No.F.26-28/62(S.II) dated 9.3.1967.

The Old Science Block of the college has a plinth area of about 56,000 sq.ft. in two floors. This area was apportioned and used by the Science Departments as follows:-

Physics -	11676 sq.ft.(including Verandah)
Chemistry -	15,552 "
Botany -	11,264 "
Zoology -	10,016 "
Mathematics	0
Gen.Library	0 7,492 "
Stair case etc.	0
Total:-	<u>56,000</u> sq.ft.

Additional floor area required for the Post-graduate department of Physics had either to be provided by extending the block or by shifting one of the existing departments. Additional construction to the block was out of the question since (1) there was no convenient ground touching the block suitable for extending the building. (2) it would have disfigured the whole block. As the Post-graduate laboratories for P.G. Physics were well established in the ground floor of the block, the only possible method of expansion was by shifting the Zoology department which was closest to the Physics section. Hence the required floor area was provided to the Zoology Department by constructing the second floor of a new building (later called the Biology Block) under construction. The under-graduate section of the Zoology department in its new location has a plinth area of 11470 sq.ft. as against the 10,016 sq.ft. it had previously. The plinth area of 10,016 sq.ft. taken from the Zoology Department in the old science Block is wholly given over to the Physics Department. Of this the area of 3304 sq.ft. alone is used for providing additional accommodation for Post-graduate Physics section. (The rest of the space is used for the expansion of the under-graduate sections in Physics).

In view of the fact that additional Plinth area of 3304 sq.ft. was provided to the Post-graduate Physics section and that an equivalent area (3045 sq.ft.) was constructed and given over to the Zoology Department (which was shifted from its former location only for giving space to the Department of Physics contiguous with its existing laboratories) I am requesting you to consider the corresponding expenditure incurred as the expenditure for the Development of Post-graduate Physics section and approve my claims in this regard.

Annexure II to item No. 72.

Copy of the letter No.585/UGC/71 dated 30th August, 1971 received from the Principal, St. Berchmans' College, Changanacherry. Addressed to The Secretary, University Grants Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

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1. In January 1965, St. Berchmans' College, Changanacherry had applied for U.G.C. Grant for the construction of a science building.
2. This application was recommended by the Registrar, University of Kerala in his letter No.P1.C.5-1480/64 dated 19th January 1965 *(Ref. copy enclosed as encl.No.1)
3. In a letter from the Registrar, University of Kerala (Letter No.P1.C.5-1480/64 dated 8th December 1965) we were asked to approach the commission for assistance during 4th Plan period (Ref. letter No.F.26.28/62(S-II) dated 26.11.65 from the Secretary, University Grants Commission to the Registrar, University of Kerala, Trivandrum).
4. As directed in the above letter we are now approaching the Commission for the maximum assistance for this building.
5. In 1964 the University of Kerala had started the two year Pre-Degree Course and there was immediate need for more class rooms. This college being one of the oldest in the State situated in the most educated and populated areas of the state had to cater to the needs of the college-going students for a very long time. The college had to provide extra space immediately. Along with these, the college had to begin Post-graduate courses. The University had also granted permission to start the Special B.Sc. and these were in addition to the General B.Sc.s(re-organised) already existing. We were compelled to start all these-thus having Postgraduate courses, special B.Sc. and General B.Sc. in almost all the Science subjects and the two year Pre-Degree course, almost at the same time. The number of students increased with all these courses and St. Berchmans' thus became among the private colleges of Kerala, one with the largest number of Postgraduate students and one among those with the largest student population.

The only solution was to build a new Science Block and accommodate all the Post-graduate courses-their laboratories, class rooms, staff rooms, seminar rooms, departmental libraries etc. - in this building. We were eligible for U.G.C. grant and therefore we had sent the application recommended by the Registrar, University of Kerala in 1965. But unfortunately because of the circumstances, U.G.C. was not able to sanction grant during the III Plan period and therefore we were asked to approach the U.G.C. during the IV Plan period.

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You are requested therefore to be good enough to sanction the maximum grant for the above said building ; costing us Rs.8,01,076.62.

Confidential

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 6th October 1971.

Item No. 73 : To consider a proposal from the National Book Trust for participation of the UGC in the World Book Fair to be held in New Delhi in January - February 1972.

As a part of the celebration of the International Book Year 1972, as decided by the Unesco, the National Book Trust, India have decided to organise a World Book Fair to be held in New Delhi from January 22 to February 6, 1972. The object of organising the Fair is to foster book-mindedness and encourage the production of low-priced good books. The Trust has been regularly holding National Book Fairs and Regional Book Exhibitions throughout India. It organised the first All India Book Exhibition in New Delhi in 1964 in which 18,000 outstanding books published in all important Indian languages were displayed. It was followed by the National Book Fair held in Bombay in 1966. The National Book Fair has since become an annual feature of the Trust Activities. In the proposed World Book Fair, apart from participation of foreign publishers, outstanding books published in India since January 1970 will be shown together with selected books in other important languages of the World in order to give the visitors a comprehensive view of the contemporary publishing scene in a specially constructed pavilion. It is also proposed to arrange a special display of children's books. During 1972 the Fair it is proposed to celebrate a Book Week from January 22 to 30, ~~throughout~~ the country. An International Seminar on Books for the Millions will also be held in New Delhi during the course of the Fair.

The National Book Trust have suggested that the UGC may set up a Pavilion where the various Universities could be invited to display their publications. The participating universities may send their representatives, along with their books for display in the stall allotted to them and look after their sale as well. It has been stated that bringing all universities under one roof will serve two purposes - it will have a proper impact on the visitors and second, the participating universities will find it economical.

The rates for the open space on which the participants could erect their own pavilions or stalls - book stands and stands in a covered space are as follows:-

p.t.o.

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p.t.o.

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Open spaces

	Rs
Area below 1000 sq.ft. (93 sq.m.)	7/50 sq.ft. (Rs 81/- sq.m.)
Area between 1000 sq.ft. (93 sq.m.) and 2000 sq.ft. (186 sq.m.)	6/-sq.ft. (Rs 65/- sq.m.)
Area above 2000 sq.ft. (186 sq.m.)	5/- sq.ft. (Rs 55/- sq.m.)

Covered Space :

Normal Stand 4'x7'	(1.22m x 2.13 m)	700/-
Large Stand 8'x7'	(2.44m x 2.13 m)	1,400/-
Normal Booth 10'x6'	(3.048m x 1.829m)	2,000/-
Large Booth 20'x6'	(6.096m x 1.829m)	3,600/-
Normal Stall 10'x10'	(3.048m x 3.048m)	3,200/-
Large Stall 20'x10'	(6.096m x 3.048m)	6,000/-

The Govt. of India have also shown a keen desire for the Fair to be a success and have requested the Commission to lend its full cooperation to the NBT in arranging to set up a pavilion for various university publications.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration. Perhaps, a small Committee could be appointed to work out the details of the programme.