

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE 123RD MEETING OF
THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
HELD ON 3RD MARCH 1971.**

UGC

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 123RD MEETING OF THE
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION HELD ON
3RD MARCH 1971.

The following were present:

Professor D.S. Kothari	..	Chairman
Shri G.K. Chandiramanl	..	Member
Smt. Indumati Chimanlal	..	Member
Dr. A.S. Adke	..	Member
Dr. S. Dhawan	..	Member
Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar	..	Member
Professor A.B.Lal	..	Member
Professor Tapas Majumdar	..	Member
Shri R.K. Chhabra	..	Secretary

SECRETARIAT

Dr. D. Shankar Narayan	..	Joint Secretary
Dr. R.C. Gupta	..	Joint Secretary
Dr. J.N. Kaul	..	Development Officer
Dr. S.K. Dasgupta	..	Development Officer
Shri S. Viswanath	..	Development Officer
Dr. G.S. Mansukhani	..	Development Officer
Shri P.G.N. Nampoothri	..	Finance Officer

Apology for absence was received from Shri P. Govindan Nair.

Item No.1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 3rd February 1971.

The minutes of the 122nd meeting of the Commission held on 3rd February, 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 taken on items listed in Appendix I.*

(b) This was noted.

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 3rd February 1971.

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting held on 3rd February 1971 (Appendix II).*

Item No.4: To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the UGC during 1970-71 (upto 31st January 1971).

This was noted.

Item No.5: To receive a note on cases of students unrest for the quarter July - September 1970.

This was noted. In this connection, the Commission desired that the question of organising some case-studies on problems of "student unrest" may be explored in consultation with the UGC Student Affairs Committee.

Item No.6: To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed to make the selection of the National Lecturers for the year 1971.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the implementation of the scheme of National Lecturers and the list of Lecturers for 1971 (Appendix III). The Commission noted that the number of Lecturers for the current year would be limited to 30 as in the previous year.

Item No.7: To consider the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee on Colleges:

(i) regarding an exchange programme for teachers and students between selected institutions;

(ii) for raising the Fourth Plan financial ceiling for the Commission's assistance to Colleges.

(i) The Commission agreed in principle with the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Colleges, regarding an exchange programme for teachers and students between selected institutions and desired that the relevant details may be further examined and put up at a later meeting.

(ii) The Commission was of the view that the existing Fourth Plan ceiling for assistance to Colleges may continue as at present.

Item No.8: To consider the Report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to consider facilities required for teaching staff in colleges to enable them to improve their professional competence.

The Commission accepted in principle the recommendations of the Committee, and desired that a specific programme for implementation in the next two years may be worked out by a Committee and placed before the Commission.

Item No.9: To consider the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission made at its 40th session held at Madras in February 1970 regarding preservation of records and the recommendations of the UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors in this regard.

It was agreed that the note may be circulated to the universities and information obtained from the universities regarding "archival material available with them and the present arrangements for preservation of such material. Proposals for assistance in this regard may be considered on merits.

Item No.10: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the proposal of A.N.D. Mahapalika Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur for financial assistance towards the development of Postgraduate Studies in Bumanities and Social Sciences.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee for the development of Postgraduate Studies in Psychology at A.N.D. Mahapalika Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur and agreed to provide the following grants during the IV Plan period:-

Item	Estimated cost Rs.	UGC share Rs.
(i) Building (one laboratory, two class rooms, one room for departmental library and one room for Head of the Deptt./Store - an area of 3650 sq.ft.)	74,000	37,000
(ii) Furniture for library, laboratory and class room.	15,000	7,500
(iii) Equipment	30,000	22,500
	<u>1,19,000</u>	<u>67,000</u>

Item No.11: To consider the report of the AICTE Expert Committee on financial assistance to the School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee University.

It was agreed that this may be discussed further with the representatives of the Ministry of Education, U.P. Government and the Roorkee University.

Item No.12: To consider the recommendations of the AICTE on development proposals for Postgraduate Courses in Engineering and Technology at the Jodhpur University.

It was agreed that this may be brought up at a later meeting of the Commission along with the recommendations made by the Visiting Committee.

Item No.13: To consider the proposal of Andhra University for starting part-time degree courses in Engineering for Diploma Holders.

The Commission desired that the views of the State Government may be invited on the proposal of the Andhra University for starting part-time degree courses in engineering for diploma holders and also whether the State Government would take over the commitment as regards recurring expenditure after the Commission's assistance ceases at the end of the five-year period.

Item No.14: To consider the report of the Expert Committee appointed to examine the proposals of Khallikaote College, Berhampur (Berhampur University) for the development of its postgraduate departments of Chemistry and Mathematics during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

The Commission accepted the report of the Committee appointed

to examine the development of the postgraduate departments of Chemistry and Mathematics of Khallikaote College, Berhampur and agreed to provide the following grants during the Fourth Plan period:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Estimated expenditure</u>	<u>UGC share</u>
Chemistry	Equipment	80,000	60,000
	Books & Journals	32,000	24,000
		<u>1,12,000</u>	<u>84,000</u>
Mathematics	Books & Journals	40,000	30,000
	Equipment	6,000	4,500
		<u>46,000</u>	<u>34,500</u>
	Total:	1,58,000	1,18,500

Item No.15: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Allahabad University for development of its department of teacher education.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of the Allahabad University for development of its department of teacher education and agreed to provide assistance for the following during the Fourth Plan period:

Recurring

Readers	..	3	
Lecturers	..	2	
Coordinator	..	1	(in the Lecturer's scale)

Non-recurring

	Rs.
Library books and journals	50,000
Psychological laboratory	50,000
Seminars, publications, extension work.	22,500

It was noted that the assistance will be on 100 percent basis on the usual conditions, outside the Fourth Plan allocation, upto the end of 1973-74.

Item No.16: To consider the recommendations of the Indo-FRG Committee set up in pursuance of article 11 of the Indo-FRG Cultural Agreement (March 1969).

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Indo-FRG Committee regarding the Cultural Exchange Programme between India and the Federal Republic of Germany and desired that action may be taken for their implementation.

Item No.17: To consider a report on the affiliated colleges of the Meerut University.

The Commission desired that the report may be discussed with the University.

Item No.18: To consider the comments of the Ministry of External Affairs on the study "North Eastern Frontier of India with China" by Dr. P.L. Mehra, Reader in History, Panjab University.

This was noted. The Commission desired that the "project" may now be treated as closed.

Item No.19: To consider a reference received from the Ministry of Education & Youth Services, Government of India, regarding the proposal of the Annamalai University for financial assistance from the Ford Foundation for research projects in the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics.

The Commission felt that a substantial part of the project could possibly be carried out within the existing resources, and desired that the Annamalai University be requested to revise the proposal indicating specifically such items of the project for which foreign assistance was considered essential (in the light of the general guidelines relating to foreign assistance).

Item No.20: To consider a reference received from the Ministry of Education & Youth Services for setting up of a chair for Greek Studies in an Indian University under Indo-Greek Cultural Exchange Programme.

The Commission welcomed the proposal and desired that it may be brought to the notice of the Universities likely to be interested in Greek Studies.

Item No.21: To consider a proposal received from the Delhi University for grant-in-aid for continuation and development of ionosphere research in the Department of Physics and Astrophysics.

The Commission desired that the proposal may be referred to a committee for evaluation in the first instance.

Item No.22: To consider a proposal from the University of Roorkee for the appointment of two Readers and one Lecturer in Geophysics in the Department of Geology and Geophysics on contract basis upto 1973-74.

The Commission desired that the reply of the State Government to the communication addressed by the Commission may be awaited. It was noted that the Commission was generally not in favour of appointments made on a contract basis against "permanent posts" agreed to by the Commission, as a part of the development programme.

Item No.23: To consider the following proposals of the Saugar University:

(1) Setting up of a Language Laboratory in the English Department;

(1) Establishment of Sir Gaur Institute of Law Studies.

(1) The Commission desired that the proposal of Saugar University for setting up of a Language Laboratory in the English Department be referred to for expert advice.

(1) The Commission considered the proposal of the Saugar University, and desired that the University may be advised to take it up with the UGC at the time of the formulation of the development plan for the Fifth Plan period.

Item No.24: To consider the proposal of the Poona University for additional grant for purchase of books and journals for Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

The Commission agreed that a grant of Rs.15,000 be paid to the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics for library books.

Item No.25: To consider the proposal of the Universities of Mysore, Madras and Calcutta for extension of period of the project "Topographical List of Inscriptions".

The Commission agreed that assistance towards the completion of the project "Topographical List of Inscriptions" may be extended by one year for Madras University and by two years for Mysore University on condition that the scheme would be completed within the extended period.

Item No.26: To consider the proposal of the Magadh University for the establishment of an International Centre for the teaching of Comparative Religion.

This was withdrawn as information requested for from Magadh University had not been received.

Item No.27: To consider the proposal of the Rabindra-Bharati University for the creation of five posts of Readers within the over-all Fourth Plan allocation.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Rabindra-Bharati for the creation of five posts of Readers (one each in Bengali, English, Sanskrit, Philosophy and History). It was noted that the university would provide funds for this within the overall Fourth Plan allocation and continue the posts after the Commission's assistance ceases at the end of 1973-74.

Item No.28: To consider the proposal of the Sri Venkateswara University for starting certificate courses in French, German and Russian languages.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Sri Venkateswara University for creation of three posts of Lecturers in French, German and Russian languages for starting certificate courses in French, German and Russian languages on the understanding that the expenditure will be provided within the Fourth Plan allocation and that the posts would be continued after the Commission's assistance ceases at the end of 1973-74.

Item No.29: To consider the request of Bankim Sardar College, Tangrakhali (Calcutta University) for an additional grant to complete the Men's hostel being constructed within the Commission's assistance.

The Commission agreed to raise the grant for the construction of men's hostel in Bankim Sardar College, Tangrakhali (Calcutta University) from Rs.95,000/- to Rs.1,02,000 on the usual sharing basis.

Item No.30: To consider a proposal of the Kamta Prasad Guru Bhasha-Bharati, Jabalpur (Jabalpur University) for the purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture and books.

The Commission could not accept at this stage the proposal of the Kamta Prasad Guru Bhasha-Bharati, Jabalpur for grant for the purchase of equipment, furniture and books.

Item No.31: To consider a proposal of the Maharishi Dayanand College Sriganganagar (Rajasthan University) for assistance for the purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture and library books.

The Commission could not accept at this stage the proposal of the Maharishi Dayanand College, Sriganganagar for grant for the purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture and books.

Item No.32: To consider further the proposal of the Gujarat Vidyapith for setting up a Peace Research Institute.

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

Item No.33: To consider further the question of introduction of Health Insurance Scheme in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The Commission reiterated its earlier recommendation for providing medical facilities at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and desired that this may be further discussed with the Ministry of Education & Youth Services.

Item No.34: To consider further proposals received from the University Departments and selected Colleges invited to participate in the College Science Improvement Programme.

The Commission accepted the proposals received from the Department of Mathematics, University of Bangalore and the four colleges listed below for participation in the College Science Improvement Programme, and agreed to provide assistance indicated against each, spread over a period of three years.

A. University Leadership Project University of Bangalore - Mathematics. Rs.3.36

B. Selected Colleges Project

<u>Name of the College</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Amount Approved.</u>
1. Jawahar Bharati, Kavali (Nellore Dist.)	Sri Venkateswara	Rs. 3,00,000
2. Chaudhari Mahadeo Prasad Degree College, Allahabad.	Allahabad	Rs. 3,00,000
3. B.P. Baria Science Instt. Navasari.	South Gujarat	Rs. 3,00,000
4. Raja Lakhamagouda Science Institute, Belgaum.	Karnatak	Rs. 3,00,000 Rs.12,00,000

Item No.35: To consider the procedure to be followed for publication of the lectures delivered under the National Lectures Programme during 1970.

The Commission was of the view that the publication of lectures delivered under the National Lectures Programme should be encouraged. The authors may negotiate with publication agencies (such as the National Book Trust) and (private) publishers to arrange for the publication of their lectures. An acknowledgement should be made to the UGC. The Commission should advise regarding the general format and other related matters. It was noted that no financial assistance would be available from the Commission for publication of the lectures.

Item No.36: To consider a note regarding the present state of development of Management Studies in Universities.

This had been withdrawn.

Item No.37: To consider further the question of migration of students and recognition of degrees by the universities.

This was noted. It was agreed that this may be referred to the Inter-University Board and also brought to the notice of the universities. (Please see also Item No.58).

Item No.38: To consider further the question of provision of additional funds over and above the Fourth Plan allocation to the universities for meeting the requirements on the import of equipment under the Dollar Loan Scheme.

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

Item No.39: To consider the provision for teacher education and adult education in the allocation of the UGC for the 4th Plan period

The Commission recognised the importance of development of teacher education, and desired that a note on the progress so far made and development programmes to be undertaken in the fourth plan period may be placed before the Commission.

Item No.40: To note the date and place of the next meeting of the University Grants Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held in New Delhi on 7th April 1971.

Item No.41: To receive a note on the report of the Committee appointed by the Chancellor, U.P. Universities to consider measures for strengthening research and postgraduate teaching in interest of improvement of standards in U.P.

This was noted. It was suggested that the question of development of postgraduate facilities at the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities may be further discussed with the State Government in the light of the recommendations made by the "Sri Ranjan Committee".

Item No.42: To consider the recommendations of the AICTE regarding provision of amenities for students of Pharmacy Department, Nagpur University.

The Commission accepted the following recommendations of the AICTE for the provision of amenities for students of the Pharmacy Department:

I. Students amenities	Estimated cost (Rs.)	UGC share at 50 percent (Rs.)
Canteen and Tuckshop	12,096/-	6,048/-
Utensil & Furniture	2,500/-	1,250/-
Cycle Shed	1,400/-	700/-
Dispensary	14,784/-	7,392/-
Water Cooler	4,000/-	2,000/-
Cooperative stores,	11,820/-	5,910/-
Bank & Recreation Room.		

II. Store and Drugshed etc.

Store house, glass house, Mali's hut and Drug Shed.	33,600/-	16,800/-
--	----------	----------

III. Construction of Hostel

for 60 students.	3,51,660/-	1,75,830/-
------------------	------------	------------

In this connection, the Commission desired that the Nagpur University be informed that the proposed facilities such as canteen etc. should be shared to the extent possible with other departments of the university. Also it would be desirable not to have a separate block for residence of pharmacy students but the proposed addition should be pooled with the hostel accommodation for students of other course/faculties so as to encourage mixing together of students of different faculties.

Item No.43: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education & Youth Services regarding the recommendations of the panel of social sciences on scientific collaboration between India and USSR.

It was agreed that the views of the Universities concerned may be invited in the first instance, and the matter placed before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item No.44: To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for waiving the restriction of 70 per cent allocation for the development of its Faculty of Engineering and Technology during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The Commission agreed that the Banaras Hindu University may undertake programmes for development of the Faculties of Engineering and Technology within an overall ceiling of Rs.228.81 lakhs for the period ending 1973-74. It was noted that this would also cover the schemes for development of the postgraduate courses as recommended by the AICTE and accepted by the Commission.

Item No.45: To consider the proposal of the Department of Chinese Studies of the University of Delhi for the creation of two additional posts of lecturers.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Department of Chinese Studies of the University of Delhi for the creation of two additional posts of lecturers during the current Plan period outside the IVth Plan allocation (under the programme of Area Studies).

Item No.46: To consider a proposal from the Calcutta University for assistance to the Life Science Centre.

This was withdrawn.

Item No.47: To consider the proposal of the University of Bombay for assistance towards the setting up of a Research Unit in Economics of Education in the University Department of Economics.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the University of Bombay for assistance towards the setting up of a Research Unit in Economics of Education and agreed to provide the following grant upto 1973-74 outside the Fourth Plan:

Recurring:

Reader	- 1
Research Associates (Lecturer's grade)	- 2
Junior Research Fellows (Rs.300/- p.m. fixed)	2
Contingent grant (To provide for Investigators/Statistical Assistants, Clerical assistance, stationery, postage, field work, library and computation etc.)	- Rs.20,000 per annum

Non-Recurring:

Furniture - Rs. 5,000

Item No.48: To consider the proposal of the M.S. University of Baroda for further assistance towards the publication of critical edition to Valmiki Ramayana upto 1974-75.

The Commission desired that the proposal be referred to an expert committee for evaluation of the progress so far made and in the light of that to examine the need for further assistance by the State Government/UGC.

Item No.49:To consider the proposal of the Mysore University for providing assistance towards the Third Plan salary revision of teachers of its two constituent Colleges(Maharaja's College and Yuvaraja's College) for a full period of five years from the date of implementation.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Mysore University to provide assistance for the revision of Third Plan scales of pay beyond 31st March 1969.

Item No.50:To consider the question of laying down guidelines for assistance from foreign foundations/organisations to Universities and colleges in India.

The Commission generally agreed with the following guidelines for processing proposals for cases of assistance by foreign foundations/ Agencies to universities and colleges in India:

Foreign Foundation or Agencies which wish to give financial assistance to universities/colleges, may indicate their areas of interest, the amount of assistance and the period for which it would be available, and other relevant information. They may indicate their preference as regards institutions to which assistance is to be given by them. The UGC would prepare an overall plan for utilisation of the proposed assistance in consultation with representatives of the Foundation offering assistance. The plan would be submitted to the Government of India for clearance. Foreign assistance to institutions should be for specified purpose and period. The selection of institutions to be assisted would be made by the Commission keeping in view the preferences, if any, indicated by the Foundation/Agency.

- (a) The foreign assistance to University/colleges would ordinarily be used for books and journals, and for equipment not available indigenously.
- (b) Foreign assistance should ordinarily not be used for appointment of staff, award of scholarships; and for construction of buildings.
- (c) Proposals for visits abroad or inviting persons from abroad, as also the need for such visits, should be clearly indicated in the proposed plan for assistance.

Item No.51:To consider the question of providing assistance to Universities for the construction of hostels for Postgraduate students outside the Fourth Plan allocation.

The Commission agreed to provide assistance to the Universities for the construction of hostels for Postgraduate students outside the Fourth Plan allocation, and desired that such cases may be brought before the Commission.

It was felt that basic amenities generally provided in hostels needed improvement, and a beginning may be made with the hostels for postgraduate and research students. The Commission desired that the advice of the UGC Committee on Students Affairs may be obtained in this matter.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Andhra University for construction of a hostel for research students, on the usual sharing basis, outside the Fourth Plan allocation; The hostel would provide accommodation for a hundred students.

Item No.52: To consider the question of raising the value of UGC Scholarships for postgraduate studies.

The Commission agreed that the value of the (i) National Scholarship, (ii) Scholarship in Arabic & Persian, and (iii) Scholarship for students belonging to the hill areas of North-Eastern Region of India, be raised from Rs.120/- p.m. to Rs.150/- p.m. with effect from 1st April 1971. The contingencies and other grants attached to these scholarships would remain as at present.

The Commission desired that the question of continuation of Scholarships in Applied Geology may be referred to the Standing Committee on Scholarships and Fellowships.

Item No.53: To consider further the revised financial terms and facilities prescribed for foreign visitors coming to India under Cultural Exchange Programme.

The Commission desired that this may be further discussed with the Ministry of Education & Youth Services.

Item No.54: To consider a letter from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research regarding collaboration and interlinking of Universities R & D laboratories and industry.

The Commission attached great importance to collaboration between the universities, the R&D laboratories and the industry. The Commission desired that a note suggesting specific steps to be taken in this direction may be placed before the Commission at the May 1971 meeting.

It was also suggested that the note received from COST regarding role of universities in the implementation of science and effective interlinking with industry and research institutions may be circulated to the universities for information.

Item No.55: To consider the recommendations of the Selection Committee for appointment to the post of Secretary, U.G.C.

The Commission received the report of the Selection Committee for appointment of Secretary to the U.G.C. The Commission agreed to appoint, as recommended by the Selection Committee, Shri R.K. Chhabra to the post of the Secretary to the UGC.

Item No.56: To receive a note regarding the problems of Calcutta University and its proposal for future development.

This was noted.

Item No.57: To receive a statement indicating rules for award of National fellowships.

The Commission accepted the scheme for National Fellowships (1971) as at appendix IV. The Commission noted that Professor K.N. Raj had accepted the Fellowship for a period of two years.

Item No.58: To consider a reference from the Pondicherry Administration with regard to the automatic recognition of the Degrees by the Universities.

The Commission desired that this may be discussed at a meeting of the Commission with the Standing Committee of the Inter University Board also.

Item No.59: To consider a proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for sanction of an ad-hoc grant of Rupees ten lakhs as an advance repayable by 1986 to enable it to wipe off its deficits for the period 1947-48 to 1950-51.

It was agreed that this may be discussed at the meeting of the representatives of the Ministry of Education & Youth Services, University Grants Commission and the Aligarh Muslim University.

Item No.60: To consider a proposal received from Visva-Bharati for the creation of 8 additional posts of lecturers for the Science departments.

It was agreed that this may be further discussed with the university.

Item No.61: To consider a reference from the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, for assistance towards the travel expenses of Indian Scientists/Engineers working abroad for appointment to teaching posts in the Institute.

The Commission agreed to provide assistance on the usual sharing basis provided the proposed appointments at the Institute were covered by the scheme at present in force for travel assistance to Indian scientists/engineers working abroad.

Item No.62: To consider draft reply to para 5 of the Audit Report of the University Grants Commission for 1968-69 regarding "Excessive Hostel Accommodation" in the erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir University.

The Commission agreed that the reply to the audit para be given in the light of the note placed before the Commission.

Item No.63: To consider the allocation for UGC Unit under unassigned grant, 1971-72.

It was agreed that the assistance to the Universities/Institutions for UGC Unit with effect from 1971-72 be provided under unassigned grant as given in Appendix V.

Item No.64: To consider a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for construction of a boundary wall to enclose its perimeter.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for construction of a boundary wall at an estimated cost of Rs.7.40 lakhs subject to the availability of funds.

R.K. Chhabra
Secretary

D.S. Kothari
Chairman

APPENDIX III to UGC
Minutes dated 3rd March
1971 (Item No.6).

Names accepted for National Lectures
Programme for 1971.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Name</u>
A. <u>Science Subjects</u>	
1. Physics	
	1. Prof. P.C. Auluck Delhi University.
	2. Prof. A.R. Verma, H.P.L., New Delhi.
	3. Prof.S. Chandrasekhar, University of Mysore.
2. Chemistry	
	4. Prof. T.R. Govindachari, CIIBA, Bombay.
	5. Prof. R.C. Mehrotra, Rajasthan University.
	6. Prof. M. Santappa, Madras University.
3. Biochemistry	
	7. Prof. B.K. Bachawat, C.M.C., Vellore.
4. Botany	
	8. Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, IARI, Delhi.
	9. Prof. B.G.L. Swami, Presidency College, Madras.
5. Zoology	
	10. Prof.S. Krishnaswami, Madurai University.
	11. Prof. K.K. Nayar, Kerala University.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Name</u>
6. Mathematics	12. Prof. P.L. Bhatnagar, Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University.
	13. Prof. K.G. Ramanathan, T.I.F.R., Bombay.
	14. Prof. C.R. Rao, I.S.I., Delhi.
7. Geology & Geophysics	15. Prof. D. Lal, T.I.F.R., Bombay.
	16. Prof. M.N. Viswanathiah Mysore University.
8. Geography	17. Prof. Inayat Ahmed, Ranchi University.
<u>B. Humanities & Social Sciences</u>	
1. English	18. Prof. S. Kumar, Osmania University.
2. Economics	19. Prof. K.N. Raj, Delhi University.
	20. Prof. V.M. Dandekar, Poona University.
3. History	21. Prof. S. Gopal, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.
	22. Prof. Irfan Habib, Aligarh Muslim University.
	23. Prof. D.C. Sarkar, Calcutta University.
4. Political Science	24. Prof. A.B. Lal, Allahabad University.
	25. Prof. Iqbal Narain, Rajasthan University.
5. Sociology	26. Prof. G.S. Ghurye, Bombay University
6. Philosophy	27. Prof. Kalidas Bhattacharya, Visva-Bharati.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Name</u>
7. Psychology	28. Prof. S.K. Mitra, Calcutta University.
8. Law	29. Prof. P.K. Tripathi, Delhi University.
	30. Prof. A.T. Markose, Kerala University.

SCHEME OF NATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS (1971)

The purpose of the scheme is to enable teachers of outstanding eminence to take a year or two off from normal duties to engage in research and to writing of their results of research/study.

The emoluments payable to a teacher selected for the Fellowship will be his salary and other allowances he had been receiving in his post before accepting the Fellowship. A grant of Rs. 3,000/- a year would be provided for secretarial assistance, travel, and other contingent expenditure. The Commission may provide an additional contingent grant upto Rs. 2,000/- per annum where considered essential.

Ordinarily, the National Fellowships will be offered to persons below the age of 55 years.

The selection of National Fellows will be made by the University Grants Commission on the recommendation of a Standing Committee constituted for the purpose. A person selected for a National Fellowship will, either before selection or at the time of the offer, send to the UGC the plan of work he proposes to carry during the period of the Fellowship. Every year a progress report will be sent to the Commission.

A National Fellow may work at the institution where he was working before the award, or at any other university or institution with the concurrence of the Commission. It may not be necessary for the Fellow to work at a particular place for the total duration of the Fellowship.

A National Fellowship will be for a period of not less than one year. The maximum period will not exceed three years.

The UGC may provide, where necessary, special assistance for publication of the work done for a Fellowship during the period of Fellowship.

The total number of Fellowships at any time will be limited to 20.

Allocations accepted for UGC Unit - 1971-72 -
unassigned grant.

S.No.	University	Amount	S.No.	University	Amount
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
		Rs.			Rs.
11.	Agra	12,000/-	51.	Sardar Patel	6,000/-
22.	Allahabad	6,000/-	52.	Saugar	9,000/-
33.	Andhra	12,000/-	53.	Saurashtra	9,000/-
44.	Annamalai	6,000/-	54.	Shivaji	12,000/-
55.	Bangalore	9,000/-	55.	SNDT Women's	6,000/-
66.	Berhampur	6,000/-	56.	South Gujarat	6,000/-
77.	Bhagalpur	9,000/-	57.	Srivenkateswara	9,000/-
88.	Bihar	9,000/-	58.	Udaipur	6,000/-
99.	Bombay	12,000/-	59.	Utkal	9,000/-
100.	Burwan	9,000/-	60.	Varanaseya Sanskrit	6,000/-
111.	Calcutta	12,000/-	61.	Vikram	6,000/-
122.	Calicut	9,000/-	62.	Himachal Pradesh	6,000/-
133.	Dibrugarh	9,000/-			
144.	Gauhati	12,000/-			
155.	Gorakhpur	12,000/-			
166.	Gujarat	12,000/-			
177.	Guru Nanak	6,000/-			
188.	Indore	6,000/-			
199.	Jabalpur	6,000/-			
200.	Jadavpur	6,000/-			
211.	Jammu	6,000/-			
222.	Miawji	9,000/-			
233.	Jodhpur	6,000/-			
244.	Kalyani	6,000/-			
255.	Kanpur	9,000/-			
266.	Karnatak	12,000/-			
277.	Kashmir	6,000/-			
288.	Kerala	12,000/-			
299.	Kurukshetra	6,000/-			
310.	Lucknow	6,000/-			
311.	Madras	12,000/-			
322.	Madurai	12,000/-			
333.	Magadh	9,000/-			
344.	M.S. University of Baroda	6,000/-			
355.	Marathwada	9,000/-			
366.	Meerut	12,000/-			
377.	Mysore	12,000/-			
388.	Nagpur	12,000/-			
399.	North Bengal	6,000/-			
400.	Osmania	12,000/-			
411.	Panjab	12,000/-			
422.	Patna	6,000/-			
433.	Poona	12,000/-			
444.	Punjabi	6,000/-			
455.	Rabindra Bharati	6,000/-			
466.	Rajasthan	12,000/-			
477.	Ranchi	9,000/-			
488.	Ravi Shankar	9,000/-			
499.	Roorkee	6,000/-			
500.	Sambalpur	6,000/-			

Institutions deemed to be Universities

1.	B.I.T.S. Pilani	6,000/-
2.	Gujarat Vidyapith	6,000/-
3.	I.I.Sc., Bangalore	6,000/-
4.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	6,000/-
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.	6,000/-
6.	Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi-2.	6,000/-
7.	Tata Instt. of Social Sciences, Bombay	6,000/-

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Date : Meeting
Time : 3rd March 1971.
Place : 10 A.M.
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 3rd February 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 3rd February 1971.
- Item No. 4+ : To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1970-71 (upto 31st January 1971).
- Item No. 5 : To receive a note on cases of students unrest for the quarter July - September 1970. P. 1-24.
- Item No. 6 : To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed to make the selection of the National Lecturers for the year 1971. P. 25-31.
- Item No. 7 : To consider the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee on colleges: P. 32.
(i) regarding an exchange programme for teachers and students between selected institutions; P. 33-37.
(ii) for raising the Fourth Plan financial ceiling for the Commission's assistance to colleges. P. 38-45.
- Item No. 8 : To consider the Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider facilities required for teaching staff in colleges to enable them to improve their professional competence. P. 46-52.
- Item No. 9 : To consider the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission made at its 40th Session held at Madras in February 1970 regarding preservation of records and the recommendations of the UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors in this regard. P. 53-57.
- Item No.10 : To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the proposal of A.N.D. Mahapalika Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur for financial assistance towards the development of Postgraduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences. P. 58-62.

p.t.o.

(2)

- Item No. 11 : To consider the report of the AICTE Expert Committee on financial assistance to the School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee University. P. 63-74.
- Item No. 12 : To consider the recommendations of the AICTE on development proposals for Postgraduate Courses in Engineering and Technology at the Jodhpur University. P. 75.
- Item No. 13 : To consider the recommendations of the AICTE for the introduction of part-time degree courses in Engineering at the Andhra University. P. 76-79.
- Item No. 14 : To consider the report of the Expert Committee appointed to examine the proposals of Khallikhote College, Berhampur (Berhampur University) for the development of its postgraduate departments of Chemistry and Mathematics during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. P. 80-89.
- Item No. 15 : To consider the report of the committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Allahabad University for development of its department of teacher education. P. 90-104.
- Item No. 16 : To consider the recommendations of the Indo-FRG Committee set up in pursuance of article 11 of the Indo-FRG Cultural Agreement (March 1969). P. 105-106.
- Item No. 17 : To consider a report on the affiliated colleges of the Meerut University. P. 107-108.
- Item No. 18 : To consider the comments of the Ministry of External Affairs on the study "North Eastern Frontier of India with China" by Dr. P.L. Mehra, Reader in History, Panjab University. P. 109-111.
- Item No. 19 : To consider a reference received from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India, regarding the proposal of the Annamalai University for financial assistance from the Ford Foundation for research projects in the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics. P. 112-122.
- Item No. 20 : To consider a reference received from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for setting up of a chair for Greek Studies in an Indian University under Indo-Greek Cultural Exchange Programme. P. 123.
- Item No. 21 : To consider a proposal received from the Delhi University for grant-in-aid for continuation and development of Ionosphere research in the department of Physics and Astrophysics. P. 124.
- Item No. 22 : To consider a proposal from the University of Roorkee for the appointment of two Readers and one Lecturer in Geophysics in the Department of Geology and Geophysics on contract basis upto 1973-74. P. 125-126.

(3)

- Item No. 23 : To consider the following proposals of the Saugar University:- P. 127.
- (i) Setting up of a Language Laboratory in the English Department; P. 128-129.
- (ii) Establishment of Sir Gaur Institute of Law studies. P. 130-132.
- Item No. 24 : To consider the proposal of the Poona University for additional grant for purchase of books and journals for Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. P. 133-134.
- Item No. 25 : To consider the proposals of the Universities of Mysore, Madras and Calcutta for extension of period of the project "Topographical List of Inscriptions." P. 135-138.
- Item No. 26 : To consider the proposal of the Magadh University for the establishment of an International Centre for the teaching of Comparative Religion. (Withdrawn)
- Item No. 27 : To consider the proposal of the Rabindra Bharati University for the creation of five posts of Readers within the over-all Fourth Plan allocation. P. 139.
- Item No. 28 : To consider the proposal of the Sri Venkateswara University for starting certificate courses in French, German and Russian Languages. P. 140.
- Item No. 29 : To consider the request of Bankim Sardar College, Tangrakhali (Calcutta University) for an additional grant to complete the Men's Hostel being constructed with the Commission's assistance. P. 141.
- Item No. 30 : To consider a proposal of the Kamta Prasad Guru Bhasha Bharati, Jabalpur (Jabalpur University) for the purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture and book P. 142.
- Item No. 31 : To consider a proposal of the Maharishi Dayanand College, Sriganganagar (Rajasthan University) for assistance for the purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture and library books. P. 143.
- Item No. 32 : To consider further the proposal of the Gujarat Vidyapeeth for setting up a Peace Research Institute. P. 144-154.
- Item No. 33 : To consider further the question of introduction of Health Insurance Scheme in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. P. 155-163.
- Item No. 34 : To consider further proposal received from Selected Colleges invited to participate in the College Science Improvement Programme. P. 164-167.

(4)

- Item No. 35 : To consider the procedure to be followed for publication of the lectures delivered under the National Lectures Programme during 1970. P. 163.
- Item No. 36 : To consider a note regarding the present state of development of Management Studies in Universities.
(Withdrawn).
- Item No. 37 : To consider further the question of migration of students and recognition of degrees by the Universities.³
P. 169-175.
- Item No. 38 : To consider further the question of provision of additional funds over and above the Fourth Plan allocation to the universities for meeting the requirements on the import of equipment under the Dollar Loan Scheme. P. 176-178.
- Item No. 39 : To consider the provision for teacher education and adult education in the allocation of the UGC for the Fourth Plan period. P. 179-181.
- Item No. 40 : To note the date and place of the next meeting of the University Grants Commission.

Any other item.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Date : Meeting
Time : 3rd March 1971
Place : 10 A.M.
UGC Office, New Delhi.

A G E N D A (Contd.)

- Item No. 41 : To receive a note on the report of the Committee appointed by the Chancellor U.P. Universities to consider measures for strengthening research and postgraduate teaching in the interest of improvement of standards in U.P. P. 182-212.
- Item No. 42 : To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding provision of amenities for students of Pharmacy Department, Nagpur University. P. 213.
- Item No. 43 : To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding recommendations of the Panel of Social Sciences on scientific collaboration between India and U.S.S.R. P. 214-219.
- Item No. 44 : To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for waiving the restriction of 70% allocation for the development of its Faculty of Engineering and Technology during the Fourth Five Year Plan. P. 220-223.
- Item No. 45 : To consider the proposal by the Department of Chinese Studies of the University of Delhi for the creation of two additional posts of lecturers. P. 224.
- Item No. 46 : To consider a proposal from the Calcutta University for assistance to the Life Science Centre. P. 225-226.
- Item No. 47 : To consider the proposal of the University of Bombay for assistance towards the setting up of a research unit in Economics of Education in the University Department of Economics. P. 227-239.
- Item No. 48 : To consider the proposal of the M.S. University of Baroda for further assistance towards the publication of critical edition to Valmiki Ramayana. P. 240-246.
- Item No. 49 : To consider the proposal of the Mysore University for providing assistance towards the Third Plan salary revision of teachers of its two Constituent Colleges (Maharaja's College and Yuvaraja's College) for a full period of five years from the date of implementation. P. 247-248.
- Item No. 50 : To consider the question of laying down guidelines for assistance from foreign foundations/organisations to Universities and Colleges in India. P. 249-250.
- Item No. 51 : To consider the question of providing assistance to Universities for the construction of hostels for postgraduate students outside the Fourth Plan allocation. P. 251.

p.t.o.

(2)

- Item No. 52 : To consider the question of raising the value of the UGC scholarships for postgraduate studies. P. 252-253.
- Item No. 53 : To consider further the revised financial terms and facilities prescribed for foreign visitors coming to India under Cultural Exchange Programme. P. 254-256.
- Item No. 54 : To consider a letter from the C.S.I.R. regarding collaboration and interlinking of Universities, R & D Laboratories and Industry.
- Item No. 55 : To consider certain establishment matters regarding the staff of the UGC.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Date : Meeting
Time : 3rd March 1971
Place : 10 A.M.
UGC Office, New Delhi.

A G E N D A (Contd.)

- Item No. 56 : To receive a note regarding the problems of Calcutta University and its proposal for future development. P. 273.
- Item No. 57 : To receive a statement indicating rules for award of National Fellowships. P. 274-276.
- Item No. 58 : To consider a reference from Pondicherry Administration with regard to the automatic recognition of degrees by the Universities. P. 277-279.
- Item No. 59 : To consider a proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for sanction of an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 10 lakhs as an advance repayable by 1986 to enable it to wipe off its deficits for the period 1947-48 to 1950-51. P. 280-285.
- Item No. 60 : To consider a proposal received from Visva-Bharati for the creation of 8 additional posts of lecturers for the science departments. P. 286-289.
- Item No. 61 : To consider a reference from the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, for assistance towards the travel expenses of Indian Scientists/Engineers working abroad for appointment in the Institute. P. 290-295.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Date : Meeting
Time : 3rd March 1971
Place : 10 A.M.
UGC Office, New Delhi.

A G E N D A (Contd.)

- Item No. 62 : To consider draft reply to para 5 of the Audit report of the UGC for 1968-69 regarding "Excessive Hostel Accommodation" in the erstwhile J & K University. P. 296-298.
- Item No. 63 : To consider the allocation for UGC Unit under unassigned grant; 1971-72. P. 299-300.
- Item No. 64 : To consider a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for construction of a Boundary Wall to enclose its perimeter. P. 301-303.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 122ND MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY
GRANTS COMMISSION HELD ON 3RD FEBRUARY 1971.

The following were present :-

Professor D.S.Kothari	..	Chairman
Smt. Indumati Chimanlal	..	Member
Dr. A.S. Adke	..	"
Dr. S. Dhawan	..	"
Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar	..	"
Professor A.B. Lal	..	"
Shri R.K. Chhabra	..	Secretary (Offg)

SECRETARIAT

Dr. D. Shankar Narayan	Joint Secretary
Dr. R.C. Gupta	"
Dr. J.N. Kaul	Development Officer
Dr. S.K. Dasgupta	"
Shri S. Vishwanath	"
Dr. G.S. Me nsukhani	"
Shri P.G.N. Nampoo hri	Finance Officer

Apology for absence was received from Shri P. Govindan Nair,

Professor Tapas Majumdar and Shri G .K. Chandiramani.

Item No. 1 To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 2nd December 1970.

The minutes of the 121st meeting of the Commission held on 2nd December 1970, 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 taken on items listed in Appendix I.*

(b) This was noted.

Item No. 3 : To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 2nd December 1970.

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting held on 2nd December 1970. Appendix II*

Item No. 4 : To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the UGC during 1970-71 (upto 31st December 1970)

This was noted.

p. t. o.

* Not enclosed.

Item No.5 : To receive the minutes of the joint meeting of the UGC and the Standing Committee of the I U B held on 6th October 1970.

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations made at the meeting of the UGC with the Standing Committee of the Inter-university Board of India & Ceylon.

Item No.6 : To receive a report on the study of problems affecting students and university education conducted by the University of Kerala.

This was noted. It was also agreed that this may be placed before the UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors.

Item No.7 : To receive a note from the Ministry of Education & Youth Services on the feasibility of an International University.

The Commission noted the views already communicated to the Ministry of Education & Youth Services in this regard.

Item No.8 : To report progress regarding implementation of the scheme of Fellowships for undertaking writing of books at university level.

The Commission noted the progress made so far in the implementation of the scheme of fellowships for writing of books at university level and accepted the recommendations made by the committee. In this connection, the Commission also accepted the suggestion that inservice teachers selected to participate in the programme may receive the salary and allowances they would normally draw from the parent institution (subject to a minimum of Rs.500/- i.e. the value of the fellowship). The Commission also accepted the guidelines prepared for the scheme of award of fellowships as in Appendix III.

Item No.9 : To report the progress relating to the implementation of National Lectures Programme during the year 1970.

The Commission noted the progress of implementation of National Lectures Programme during the year 1970. As regards publication of lectures delivered under the programme, it was desired that a note may be placed before the Commission at the next meeting.

Item No. 10 : To consider the recommendation of the Standing Committee for scholarships and fellowships about revising the procedure for implementation of the research scholarships scheme.

The Commission agreed that the value of existing postgraduate research scholarships be raised from Rs.250/- to Rs.300/- p.m. with a contingent grant of Rs.1,000/- per annum w.e.f. 1.4.1971. It was noted that the revised value would also be applicable to the research scholarships awarded under the scheme of centres of advanced study.

The Commission also accepted the following recommendations of the Standing Committee on Scholarships & Fellowships :

(a) The Junior Research Fellowships will be awarded for doctoral work and will be normally given to first-class Master's degree holders: the tenure of fellowships will be ordinarily three years.

(b) An yearly grant determined on the basis of the number of junior fellowships assigned to a university be paid to the university, and if there be any savings in a particular year, the university may utilise that in the subsequent year (by increasing the number of awards, if so desired) with the approval of the Commission.

(c) The Registrar of the university will send to the Commission a certificate to the effect that the grant was utilised by the university in accordance with the rules laid down for the award of fellowships.

The Commission desired that stipends to students for courses leading to the first degree and the Master's degree may be designated as Scholarships and those leading to a Research degree or for post-doctoral work as Junior Research Fellowships and Senior Research Fellowships respectively.

Item No. 11 : To consider the recommendation of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors 1969 for the preparation of panels of names for confidential use of universities in appointing experts on selection committees.

This was noted. It was agreed that the UGC may prepare (with the advice of the expert panels) a list of "experts" in various subjects/specialities. These lists (to be revised from time to time and brought up-to-date) will be available to the universities for information and such use as the universities consider appropriate.

Item No. 12 : To consider the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Museums made at its last meeting held on 1.11.1968 and to receive the comments of the universities on the implementation of the recommendations.

The Commission desired that this may be brought up after replies from the Patna and Osmania Universities have been received. In the meanwhile the employment potential of students offering courses in Art History may be ascertained.

Item No. 13 : To consider the report of the conference of Principals of colleges in the North Eastern Hill Region of India.

The Commission desired that the recommendations may be pursued further in consultation/cooperation with the university and the authorities concerned.

Item No. 14 : To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University regarding introduction of Hindi as an alternative medium of education.

The Commission desired that a note regarding availability of requisite books, and other relevant material, may be obtained from the Central Universities, and also the State Universities in U.P. As the appointment of additional staff (proposed by the Banaras Hindu University) would need a substantial increase in the block grant to the Central Universities, the matter may also be discussed with the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

Item No.15 : To consider the report of the committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of Sree Kerala Verma College, Trichur for assistance towards the construction of Humanities Block in the light of the comments received from the Calicut University and the College.

The Commission could not accept the proposal of the Sree Kerala Verma College (Calicut University) for assistance towards the construction of the Humanities Block. It was suggested that the other proposals of the college for assistance may be considered in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Commission.

Item No.16 : To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of the Punjab University for the introduction of Correspondence Courses at PUC, BA, MA and M.Ed. levels.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee for the introduction of Correspondence Courses at the pre-university and B.A. levels in the Panjab University and agreed to provide a grant not exceeding Rs. five lakhs for a period of four years on the usual sharing basis. The Commission desired that the other recommendations of the committee may be brought to the notice of the university.

Item No.17 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to assess the requirements of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack for development of postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the committee appointed to examine the requirements of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack for the development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences and agreed to provide grants as given below :

Department	Library books expenditure Rs.	UGC share Rs.	Equipment expenditure Rs.	UGC share Rs.
English	64,000	48,000	6,000	4,500
Oriya	48,000	36,000	6,000	4,500
Economics	64,000	48,000	12,000	9,000
Total:	1,76,000	1,32,000	24,000	18,000

The Commission desired that the attention of the State Government may be invited to the recommendations of the committee, especially as regards procedure for selection of college teachers. The Committee has also considered the possibility of the Ravenshaw College developing into an "autonomous College". This would need discussion with the university/State Government.

Item No.18: To consider the recommendations of the panels on Humanities and Social Science subjects.

The Commission noted the recommendations of the Panels on Humanities and Social Sciences and desired that these may be processed and a note on the action taken may be placed before the Commission.

The Commission also desired that a note on the working of the various subject Panels in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences may be placed before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item No.19 : To consider the report of the committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposals of the Government College, Guna for development of postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the committee appointed to examine the proposals of the Government College, Guna (Jiwaji University) and agreed to provide the following grants for the postgraduate departments of Economics, Political Science, Hindi and History :

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>UGC's Share</u>
1. Library building	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000
2. Books and Journals	" 64,000	" 48,000
Total:-	<u>Rs. 2,64,000</u>	<u>Rs. 1,48,000</u>

Item No. 20 : To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the requirements of Degree College, Ambah (MP) for the development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed to examine the requirements of Degree College, Ambah (Jiwaji University) and agreed to provide the following grants for the development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences :

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Estimated cost.</u> Rs.	<u>UGC Share</u> Rs.
i) Staff - 2 Lecturers in the scale of Rs.360-700 one each in Hindi & Geography and one Cartographer (Rs.275-575) from 1971-72 to 1973-74.	42,000	21,000
ii) Books for Hindi and Geography Department and maps.	30,000	22,500
iii) Equipment for Geography Department	29,000	15,000
iv) Geography Department Laboratory building.	10,000	5,000
Total	<u>1,02,000</u>	<u>63,500</u>

Item No. 21 : To consider a reference from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, C.D. and Cooperation regarding nomination of a representative of the UGC on its committee to review matters relating to the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay.

The Commission desired that Professor B.R.Seshachar, Professor of Zoology, Delhi University and President, Indian National Science Academy, be requested to be the representative of the UGC on the committee to review matters relating to the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay.

Item No.22: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services for the amendment of the Rabindra Bharati Act, 1961.

It was agreed that in view of the special circumstances of the case there would be no objection to the proposed amendment of the Act of the Rabindra Bharati University so as to provide for affiliation of colleges specialising in Music, Drama, Dance and Fine Arts and which are located outside the present jurisdiction of the university.

Item No.23 : To consider a proposal from the Government of Tamil Nadu for the establishment of a Technological University.

The Commission shared the concern of the State Government as regards reform and development of technological education , and desired that the matter be discussed with the State Government.

The Commission considered the present proposal. It did not support the concept of an "affiliating technological university". It was felt that the setting up of such an affiliating university would have an adverse effect on the quality and future development of higher education in technology and its interaction with science and industry.

Item No.24 : To consider a proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for conversion of scholarships into junior research fellowships and provision of contingent grant to scholars sponsored by the State Government.

In the light of the decision taken under Item No.10, the Commission accepted the proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University to the conversion of "scholarships" into "junior fellowships", and agreed to raise the value of scholarships from Rs.250/- to Rs.300/- w.e.f. 1.4.1971. It was further desired that the State Governments which have instituted junior fellowships. at the School of International Studies, be requested to also provide for the contingent grant of Rs.1,000/- per annum as in the case of corresponding fellowships instituted by the University.

Item No. 25 : To consider a proposal of the University of Delhi for upgrading of lectureships in Italian and Spanish to that of Readerships.

The Commission desired that the question of strengthening of teaching facilities in Italian and Spanish may be discussed with the University and the matter brought up again at a later meeting.

Item No. 26 : To consider the following proposals of the Banaras Hindu University:-

- (i) For financial assistance for the construction of staff quarters for teaching and non-teaching staff of the university.
- (ii) For payment of honorarium to members of staff in connection with the preparation of Historical Grammar of Hindi language and literature.

• • • • • (i) The Commission agreed in principle to provide funds for the construction of staff quarters for the Banaras Hindu University and desired that the matter be further discussed as regards phasing of the programme, taking into account the availability of funds, and brought up again before the Commission at a later meeting.

(ii) The Commission after considering the relevant aspects of the case regretted it could not accept the proposal as regards supervision allowance (letter No. ACU X (ii)25(A)F.(pt.III)/5014 dated 2nd January 1971). The Commission felt that the scheme should be implemented as agreed to earlier by the university.

Item No. 27 : To consider the following proposals of the Madurai University:-

- (i) For opening a Department of Sociology with special emphasis on Gandhian Studies
- (ii) For undertaking research projects on (a) the dialect survey in the regions of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, where the Kudux dialect is spoken, (b) compilation of an up-to-date dictionary for the Kudux Language (c) study the influence of the Kudux language on Hindi, Oriya and the Munda dialects
- (iii) Receive students from the State University of Arts and Science, Unesco, New York from September to December 1971.

(i) The Commission accepted the recommendations of the committee appointed by the UGC for the proposed Department of Sociology with emphasis on Gandhian Studies, and agreed to provide for 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.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Estimated cost</u> Rs.	<u>UGC's share</u> Rs.	<u>Sharing basis</u>
(1) Staff (1971-72 to 1973-74)			
Professor - one	46,800	46,800	100%
Reader -one	32,400	32,400	100%
Lecturer-two	43,200	43,200	100%
(2) Books and Journals	25,000	25,000	100%
Total :-	1,47,400	1,47,400	

(ii) The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Madurai University for undertaking the proposed research projects at this stage.

(iii) The Commission desired that the views of the Tamil Nadu Government be invited in the first instance on the proposal of the Madurai University and that these together with other relevant information from the university may be discussed with the Ministry of Education & Youth Services.

Item No.28 : To consider the following proposals of the Meerut University:

(i) To release non-recurring grants to Meerut College, Meerut and DAV College, Dehra Dun.

(ii) For the construction of an animal house at an estimated cost of Rs.50,000 out of the savings due to non-filling up of approved posts in the Division of Behavioural Sciences

(1) The Commission desired that this may be discussed with the Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University and brought up again before the Commission.

(ii) The Commission accepted in principle the proposal of the Meerut University for the construction of an "animal house" at an estimated cost of Rs.50,000 to be met out of the IV Plan allocation subject to the university agreeing to maintain the facility from its own resources.

Item No.29 : To consider the proposal of the Jadavpur University for financial assistance for the construction of a building for museum outside the plan allocation.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Jadavpur University for the construction of a building for museum provided that this could be accommodated within the overall Fourth Plan allocation. It was noted that the Commission's grant for the purpose would be Rs.35,000 on 50:50 basis.

Item No.30 : To consider the proposal for the establishment of a Para-Psychological Institute at Allahabad University, Allahabad.

This was withdrawn (Reference Item No.81).

Item No.31 : To consider requests from the Burdwan and the Banaras Hindu Universities for additional grant towards the establishment of Printing Press.

The Commission noted that the Burdwan University has agreed to provide for the increased share towards the purchase of machinery from within the overall Fourth Plan allocation. The Commission accordingly accepted the proposal of the Burdwan University to treat the expenditure of Rs.2,57,433/- incurred by it as approved expenditure for purpose of grant.

As regards purchase of machinery for the press of the Banaras Hindu University, the Commission desired that it may be ascertained if the university press was running at profit, and if the expenditure on the proposed machinery to be installed in the press could be met from within the 4th plan allocation.

Item No.32: To consider the proposal of the Osmania University for extension of the Commission's assistance towards the institution of Tagore Chair.

The Commission agreed that assistance to the Gauhati, Osmania and Vikram Universities for the Tagore Chair be provided upto the period ending 1973-74.

Item No.33 : To consider a proposal received from the Andhra University for providing facilities for postgraduate studies in some selected subjects in the colleges.

The Commission noted that it had already agreed to the setting up of postgraduate centres in Andhra Pradesh and that one of the Centres had been set up at Guntur (Andhra University). The Commission could not accept the proposal of the Andhra University for starting postgraduate courses in science subjects in the affiliated colleges. The Commission agreed that the question of strengthening facilities for postgraduate science courses at the university campus, as also organisation of post-graduate teaching at the Guntur Centre in cooperation of the colleges may be discussed with the university and brought up again. As regards postgraduate courses in humanities and social sciences, the matter may be further examined in consultation with the university.

Item No.34 : To consider a proposal of the Calcutta University for a special grant outside the Fourth Plan allocation, for the import and installation of Siemens Electron Microscope for the Department of Pure Physics.

The Commission regretted that it would not be possible to provide a grant for the import of an Electron Microscope outside the Plan allocation to the university.

Item No.35 : To consider the proposal of the Kerala University for assistance towards the project of Malayalam Lexicon for a further period of five years upto 1975-76.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Kerala University for assistance towards the project of Malayalam

Lexicon beyond 1970-71, and desired that the university be requested to take up the matter with the State Government to provide for the continuation of the scheme when the UGC assistance ceases.

Item No.36 : To consider a request from VSM College of Science, Bharwari (Kanpur University) for the purchase of library books and journals.

This was withdrawn.(It was noted that the grant was not permissible)

Item No.37 : To consider a proposal received from Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar (Poona University) for the development of postgraduate department of physics during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar(Poona University) for the development of its postgraduate department of physics and agreed to provide the following grants for the Fourth Plan period :

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Total expenditure</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>	<u>College share</u>
Building	1,00,000	50,000	50,000
Equipment	75,000	56,250	18,750
Books	25,000	18,750	6,250
Staff	35,000	17,500	17,500
	<u>2,35,000</u>	<u>1,42,500</u>	<u>92,500</u>

Item No.38 : To consider the proposal of MES College of Arts and Science, Poona, for a special grant of Rs.1.5 lakhs for the construction of a library-cum-tutorial building on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the MES College of Arts and Science (Poona University) for the construction of library-cum-tutorial building and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.1,27,600/- (estimated cost Rs.1,91,400/-) for the purpose. It was noted that the assistance of the Commission would exceed the ceiling of Rs.three lakhs available to the college for the fourth plan by Rs.52,492/-

Item No.39 : To consider the following proposals of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore :

- i) For introducing a scheme enabling academic staff in moving from one university/institution to another to carry with them their service benefits.
- ii) Regarding collaborative project on "The Phosphazenes A group of Phosphorus-nitrogen Compounds" to be taken by the Department of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, IIS, Bangalore and the Birkbeck College, London.

i) The Commission supported the proposal of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore regarding mobility of teachers. The Commission noted the recommendation of the Committee of

Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities and the amendments proposed in the Central Universities Retirement Benefit Rules (1967) to encourage mobility of teachers not only between the Central Universities but also to include other universities. In this connection the Commission desired that it may take up with the State Governments the question of introducing in State Universities retirement benefit schemes similar to those proposed for the Central Universities.

(ii) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Department of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for collaboration with the Birkbeck College, London, and agreed to provide a sum of Rs. three lakhs (over a period of five years) outside the Fourth Plan allocation. The Commission noted the importance and value of such collaborative research projects and agreed that where justified on the merits of the proposal assistance may be provided outside the Fourth Plan allocations.

Item No. 40 : To consider a proposal received from the National Council for Science Education for allocation of some fellowships for school and undergraduate college teachers for improving their educational qualifications.

The Commission noted that fellowships for college teachers were available at some of the Centres of Advanced Study and also under the College Science Improvement Programme. This may be brought to the notice of the Directors of the Summer Institutes. The question of expansion of these facilities for college teachers may be considered by the Committee for Centres of Advanced Study and the COSIP Committee.

Item No. 41 : To consider the details of the scheme for award of scholarships for postgraduate studies in Sanskrit and allied subjects.

The Commission suggested that, to begin with, 20 scholarships of the value of Rs. 150/-p.m. may be instituted for postgraduate studies in Sanskrit/Pali/Prakrit. The Commission also approved the rules for the award of these scholarships as given in Appendix IV. In this connection, the Commission desired that the question of raising the value of UGC Scholarships for postgraduate studies may be examined and the matter placed before the Commission.

Item No. 42 : To consider the nomination of a representative of the UGC on the General Council and Executive Board of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

The Commission agreed that Professor S.S. Saluja Head of the Department of Mining, Banaras Hindu University, may be the representative of the UGC on the General Council and Executive Board of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

Item No.43: To consider the question of providing UGC assistance to Rural Institutes after their affiliation to Universities.

The Commission agreed that development grants to Rural Institutes on their affiliation to universities would be paid (after examination of their needs/proposals) on the same basis as to affiliated colleges. It was noted that the Rural Institutes could not be included in the category of Institutions (e.g. Central Universities) to which maintenance grants were paid by the Commission out of non-plan funds placed at the disposal of the Commission by the Government

Item No.44: To consider the proposal received from the Chief Minister, Pondicherry for starting a Centre for French at Pondicherry.

The Commission supported the development of French at Pondicherry, and desired that a beginning may be made, in consultation with the Madras University, and taking into account the availability of resources and funds.

Item No.45: To consider the audit objection in respect of grants paid to Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya regarding construction of Arts Block.

The Commission accorded ex-post-facto approval to the payment of grant to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya towards the construction of Arts Block on 75:25 sharing basis.

Item No.46: To consider the outstanding Audit Objection concerning the payments made to the Poona University for holding a Summer Institute of Linguistics.

The Commission desired that steps may be taken by the Poona University to recover the over-payments made in connection with the Summer Institute under reference.

Item No.47: To consider the payment of out-of-pocket allowance and transport charges to foreign visitors under Cultural Exchange Programme on the date of their departure to their respective countries.

The Commission desired that the practice adopted by the Government of India and the CSIR in respect of foreign visitors under the Cultural Exchange Programmes may be ascertained and the matter placed before the Commission.

Item No.48: To consider the question of raising the ceiling of unassigned grant to universities for establishment of UGC Unit.

The Commission agreed that the limit of its contribution to the universities for the setting up of UGC Unit may range from Rs.6,000/- to Rs.12,000/- per annum w.e.f 1971-72. It was also agreed that the list indicating the allocations to be made to different universities in this respect may be placed before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item No.49: To consider the question of increasing the ceiling of assistance being provided to the Teacher Training Colleges during the Fourth Plan period.

The Commission agreed that the ceiling of total of UGC grants to a Teacher Training College may be raised to Rs.two lakhs for a B.Ed.College and Rs.three lakhs for a College with both B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses. The Commission may, in exceptional cases, provide an additional grant upto Rs.one lakh - each case to be placed before the Commission. The Commission also agreed that the limit of assistance in respect of building projects for Teacher Training Colleges may be raised to Rs.one lakh.

Item No.50: To consider the proposal received from the National Council of Educational Research and Training for starting Correspondence Courses by University Departments of Education in order to meet the backlog of untrained teachers.

This was noted. The Commission accepted the recommendations of the UGC Teacher Education Committee that it would not be advisable at this stage to further expand the scheme of correspondence courses in teacher education.

Item No.51: To consider further the proposals received from the University Departments and selected colleges invited to participate in the College Science Improvement Programme.

The Commission considered the proposals received from the Department of Physics, Rajasthan University, and the eight colleges listed below for participation in the College Science Improvement Programme, and agreed to provide assistance indicated against each, spread over a period of three years.

A. University Leadership Project in Physics
Rajasthan University, Jaipur.

A ceiling grant of Rs.10 lakhs, spread over three years may be given, and the University be requested to send revised proposals within this amount. An amount not exceeding 1/3 of the grant may be paid in the first year of implementation of the programme.

B. Selected Colleges Project

<u>Name of the College</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Amount recommended</u> Rs.
1.Wilson College,Bombay.	Bombay	3,00,000
2.Holkar Science College, Indore.	Indore	3,00,000
3.Government Science College, Gwalior.	Jiwaji	3,00,000
4.Government College,Ajmer.	Rajasthan	3,00,000
5.Madhav Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Ujjain.	Vikram	3,00,000
6.Government College,Bangalore.	Bangalore	3,00,000
7.Maharaja's College,Ernakulam.	Kerala	3,00,000
8.R.B.S. College,Agra.	Agra	3,00,000
		<u>Rs.24,00,000</u>

p.t.o.

The Commission desired that a note may be placed before the Commission at a later meeting about arrangements for evaluation of the progress regarding implementation of the programme by universities/colleges.

Item No.52: To note the date and place of the next meeting of the University Grants Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held on 3rd March 1971 at New Delhi.

Item No.53: To consider certain establishment matters.

The Commission noted that the extraordinary leave of 191 days sanctioned to Dr. P.J. Philip (on his accepting appointment as Director, Instt. for Religion & Social Change, Honolulu) will end on February 12, 1971. The Commission desired that appointment of Secretary be made in accordance with the usual procedure. The post need not be advertised.

Item No.54: To consider certain matters regarding the scheme of utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers.

Please see item No.79.

Item No.55: To receive the recommendations of the Seminar on the Open University held on December 16-18, 1970 at New Delhi

This was noted.

Item No.56: To receive a note on the regularisation of the grants paid by the UGC to the universities for becoming members of the India International Centre.

This was noted.

Item No.57: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education & Youth Services regarding setting up of a special institute or a separate university for foreign students.

The Commission was of the view that setting up of a separate special institution/university for foreign students was not desirable both academically and culturally. The Commission desired that the question of improving facilities for foreign students may be discussed with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in the first instance.

Item No.58: To consider a reference from the Government of Gujarat for assistance to Sheth B.J. Institute of Learning and Research, Ahmedabad for preparing a critical edition of Shrimad Bhagwat.

It was desired that the proposal of the Sheth B.J. Institute of Learning and Research, Ahmedabad, be referred to the Sanskrit Commission, Government of India.

Item No.59: To consider a reference from the Government of Gujarat for reservation of seats at the postgraduate departments in the universities for students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

The Commission recognised the need and importance of encouraging postgraduate studies/research for students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes. Some effective action was required. "Reservation of seats" may not be the answer. The Commission desired that the entire question be examined in all its aspects by a committee, and the matter brought up again at the May 1971 meeting of the Commission.

Item No.60: To consider the report of the committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of Hindu College, Sonapat (Panjab University) for financial assistance towards the development of postgraduate studies in the humanities and social sciences.

The Commission generally accepted the report of the committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Hindu College, Sonapat, for financial assistance towards the development of postgraduate studies in humanities and social sciences and agreed to provide the following assistance to the college during the Fourth Plan Period:

<u>Items</u>	<u>Estimated cost Rs.</u>	<u>UGC share Rs.</u>	<u>Sharing basis</u>
1. Building	1,20,000	60,000	50:50
2. Furniture for library and lecture theatres.	30,000	15,000	50:50
3. Books & Journals at the rate of Rs.20,000 for each department.	40,000	30,000	75:25
4. Teaching staff: one Lecturer for each department in the scale of Rs.400-800 for the period from January 1971 to March 1974.	45,000	23,000	50:50
	<u>2,36,000</u>	<u>1,28,000</u>	

Item No.61: To consider the report of the committee appointed by the Commission to review the working of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

The Commission desired that the views of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay on the report of the Review Committee may be examined in consultation with the members of the Review Committee and the matter brought up again.

Item No.62: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to assess the requirements of the Department of Geophysics at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

The Commission accepted the report of the committee appointed to assess the requirements of the Department of Geophysics at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. It was agreed that grants in accordance with the recommendations of the committee may be provided to the Indian School of Mines, subject to the School agreeing to implement the recommendations of the Committee.

Item No.63: To consider the recommendations of the AICTE on development proposals of the following universities for postgraduate courses in engineering and technology:

- i) Aligarh Muslim University
- ii) Banaras Hindu University

The Commission agreed to assist the Aligarh Muslim and Banaras Hindu Universities for development of postgraduate courses in engineering and technology during the Fourth Plan. It was felt that the determination of grants to be provided would need further examination, and it was agreed that this be looked into by Dr. S. Dhawan and Dr. A.S. Adke.

Item No.64: To consider the proceedings of the 5th meeting of the Advisory Committee on Social Work Education and Training.

This was noted.

Item No.65: To consider the following proposals of the Delhi University::

i) Establishment of Health Centres in South Delhi for the non-campus colleges.

ii) Creation of the post of a Dean of Colleges.

i) It was agreed that the proposal may be referred to the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities.

ii) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for the creation of post of a Dean of Colleges. It was noted that the emoluments of the post will be the same as for the Pro Vice-Chancellor.

Item No.66: To consider further the request of Bombay University for financial assistance to establish bilateral contact between the Universities of Bombay and Alexandria(UAR) under Indo-UAR Cultural Exchange Programme.

The Commission noted that the Bombay University was not in a position to implement the scheme.

Item No.67: To consider the schemes of the Roorkee University under 30 per cent allocation of the Fourth Five Year Plan for technical education.

It was agreed that Prof. S. Dhawan and Dr. A.S.Adke may be requested to look into the proposal.

Item No.68: To consider a proposal of Gochar Agriculture Degree College, Rampur Manhyaran (Meerut University) for assistance for the construction of a teachers' hostel.

It was agreed that the views of the ICAR may be obtained in the first instance.

Item No.69: To consider draft reply to para 4 of the Audit Report of the UGC for the year 1968-69 regarding grants paid to the Allahabad University for the construction of the library building.

It was agreed that the reply to para 4 of the Audit Report of the UGC for the year 1968-69 may be given on the lines of the note placed before the Commission.

Item No.70: To consider the matter regarding probation period for persons to be appointed as Professors, Readers and Lecturers in universities/institutions.

It was agreed that this may be referred to the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges.

Item No.71: To consider the question of extending the period for the utilisation of the non-recurring grants available to the Colleges of the Bihar University under the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme.

The Commission agreed to extend the period of utilisation for the non-recurring grants under the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme upto 31st December 1967 by the colleges concerned. It was further agreed that a grant of Rs.1,04,810/- may be provided to these colleges under the scheme on the usual sharing basis against the expenditure already incurred upto that date.

Item No.72: To receive a note on the suggestion received from the Association of University Teachers, Tamil Nadu for setting up a Branch Office of the UGC at Madras.

The Commission accepted the recommendation of the UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors. (The Committee did not support the suggestion for UGC Branch Offices).

Item No.73: To receive a note on the legal position regarding protection of rights of teachers of affiliated colleges.

This was noted.

Item No.74: To receive the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the needs of the Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi with regard to student amenities.

The Commission agreed that a grant not exceeding Rs. five lakhs may be made available to the Kashi Vidyapith under the student amenities programme for the schemes recommended by the committee. The Vidyapith may determine the priorities within the ceiling.

Item No.75: To consider the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on English Language Teaching Summer Institutes and Follow-up Programmes at their sixth and seventh meetings held on October 9, 1970 and November 29, 1970.

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on English Language Teaching Summer Institutes. The Commission felt that (in view of the Summer Institutes Programme and follow-up meetings) it may not be necessary to organise a conference of University Heads of Departments of English at this stage.

The Commission further desired that the general question of universities' contributing towards expenditure on summer institutes (in English and other subjects) may be examined separately.

Item No.76: To consider the recommendations of the Standing Committee for scholarships and fellowships about increasing the value of UGC Research Scholarships and Fellowships.

Please see item No.10.

Item No.77: To consider a proposal referred to by the Ministry of Education & Youth Services for earmarking a few fellowships for Urdu scholars for writing original books in Urdu.

The Commission felt that it would not be desirable to institute fellowships, as proposed, for Urdu separately. Urdu is included in the general scheme for preparation of books to meet the needs of higher education.

Item No.78: To consider the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee of the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes regarding reserving a suitable number of scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Commission accepted the following recommendation of the UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors:

"The Committee agreed that all encouragement may be given for the education of students belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Committee was of the view that while the UGC should continue the present policy in regard to the UGC Fellowships, the Government of India may be requested to provide special scholarships for research students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, as is done for undergraduate and postgraduate studies".

(See also minutes under item 59.)

Item No.79: To consider the recommendation of the Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors about increasing the number of awards under the "retired teachers" scheme.

The Commission agreed to increase the number of awards from 200 to 300 under the scheme of the utilisation of services of outstanding retired teachers and to extend somewhat the scope of the scheme so as to include outstanding teachers if their contribution to teaching, including writing of books, as distinct from research, would be of exceptional value. It was agreed that selection of participants may be made as at present.

In this connection, the Commission further agreed as follows:

1. Under any of the UGC sponsored schemes, the total emoluments (including any honorarium) paid to a teacher (or any other person) after retirement shall not exceed those provided under the scheme of utilisation of the services of "retired teachers".

2. In the case of the National Fellowships Scheme instituted by the Commission (vide Resolution No.19 dt.5.8.70.) the total emoluments will not exceed that payable to a professor in the senior scale. In addition, he may be provided a lump-sum grant for secretarial work, travel and other contingent expenditure.

3. Ordinarily, the National fellowships will be offered to persons below the age of 55 years. The National fellowships will be tenable for a period of three years in the first instance and may be extended by a maximum period of two years. A National Fellow on attaining the age of retirement in his substantive post will cease to be a National Fellow and he may, if he is selected, join the scheme of "retired teachers".

Item No.80: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Defence regarding the recognition of certain Defence Training Establishment by Jawaharlal Nehru University.

It was agreed that this may be brought up again before the Commission.

Item No.81: To consider a letter from the Ministry of Education & Youth Services regarding the establishment of a Para-Psychological Institute at Allahabad.

The Commission could not recommend the proposal for setting up of a Para-Psychological Institute at Allahabad.

Item No.82: To consider a letter received from the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, regarding Ford Foundation Assistance to the University of Bombay and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay for setting up Centres of Population/Family Studies.

The Commission supported the setting up of Centres of Population/Family Studies, as proposed, at the Bombay University and

the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. The Commission agreed that UGC assistance for the purpose would be outside the Fourth Plan allocations. As regards the pattern and quantum of Ford Foundation assistance, the matter may be discussed with the Ministry of Education and brought up again before the Commission.

Item No. 83 : To consider a proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for additional funds for creation of Ancillary Staff on excursion of students, Junior Fellowships/Scholarships and Poultry Unit for development of Agricultural Studies at its College of Agriculture during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The Commission desired that the expert views of the ICAR may be obtained regarding the development of the agricultural faculty as proposed by the Banaras Hindu University.

Item No. 84 : To consider the following proposals from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore:-

(i) Establishment of a Centre for Advanced Theoretical Studies.

(ii) For setting up a Unit in Biophysics in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(i) The Commission accepted, in principle, the proposal of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for setting up of a Centre for advanced Theoretical Studies and desired that the Institute be requested to prepare a 'project report' giving relevant details/estimates for consideration of the Commission. It was noted that assistance for the project would be outside the Fourth Plan allocation.

(ii) The Commission desired that the requirements for the Unit in Biophysics may be discussed further with the I.I.S. Bangalore taking into account facilities available in the Centre of Advanced Study in Biochemistry and the Fourth Plan allocations of the Institute.

Item No. 85 : To consider the proposal of the M.S. University of Baroda for financial assistance for the construction of a non-vegetarian mess for the engineering students of the university.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the M.S. University of Baroda for the construction of a mess building, as proposed, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,27,600/-: the Commission's assistance would be on 50:50 basis of approved cost.

Item No. 86 : To consider the suggestion made by the Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University regarding construction of hostels for Men and Women in educational centres.

This was noted. The Commission agreed that there was an urgent need for hostels, and desired that in view of limited resources priority be given to hostels for postgraduate students. The Commission desired that a note be placed at the next meeting. The possibility of providing assistance outside the Fourth Plan allocation/ceiling may be looked into.

Item No.87: To consider further the question whether the grants already sanctioned to the UGC on the basis of the Visiting Committee's recommendations for development of teacher education programmes for the period ending 1973-74 should be paid out of the grant provided for teacher education in Fourth Plan allocation of the UGC.

The Commission agreed that in view of the circumstances of the case grants for teacher education to universities be made outside the usual plan allocations. This would also apply to grants made already in the Fourth Plan period.

Item No.88: To consider the suggestion of promoting collaboration between industry and universities and organisations of industry (including management) oriented courses.

The Commission agreed that this may be referred to a committee.

Item No.89: To consider the question of giving grants to universities under the Student Welfare Programme.

The Commission agreed that ordinarily a grant of Rs.15,000/- may be given to a university for student welfare programmes. The question of additional grants for the purpose may be considered in the light of the progress made with regard to utilisation of this grant and availability of funds.

Item No.90: To consider further proposal from the Aligarh Muslim University for additional grant for the maintenance of IBM 1130 Computer.

The Commission considered the proposal from the Aligarh Muslim University for grant for maintenance of the IBM 1130 Computer and desired that this may be examined by an expert committee.

In this connection, the Commission desired that a full statement of the needs of the Central Universities arising out of the procurement of equipments under the "US dollar loan" may be placed before the Commission.

Item No.91: To consider the following proposals received from the Visva-Bharati:

i) To raise the status of the post of Principal, Patha-Bhavana to that of a Professor.

ii) To sanction an ad-hoc grant of Rs.1,50,000 for making certain security arrangements in the campus.

i) The Commission could not accept the proposal of the Visva-Bharati that the scale of the post of Principal, Patha-Bhavana may be the same as that of a Professor.

It was agreed that the scales of pay of teachers in the Schools attached to the Central Universities may be the same as those prescribed for the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for its teachers from time to time.

(ii) The Commission considered the proposal of Visva-Bharati. It was noted that a proposal for security arrangements envisaging an expenditure of about Rs. five lakhs a year has been received from the Banaras Hindu University. In view of the importance and implications of the proposals, and as these involve a sizeable expenditure (capital and recurring), the Commission decided that the subject be discussed with the Government of India (Ministry of Education).

Item No.92: To consider the proposal of the Meerut University for assistance for construction of a Women's hostel.

It was desired that this may be further discussed with the Vice-Chancellor and the matter brought up before the Commission.

Item No.93: To consider further the report of the committee appointed to determine the financial implications of the proposal of the Delhi University for the transfer of teaching of B.Sc.(Hons.) in physics and chemistry to the colleges.

The Commission accepted the recommendations made regarding the financial implications for the transfer of teaching of B.Sc.(Hons.) in Physics and Chemistry to the colleges of Delhi University and desired that the university be requested not to extend the scheme to any more colleges during the Fourth Plan period. It was noted that the assistance to the colleges for the transfer of honours courses will be on the same basis as adopted at the time of transfer of B.Sc. classes to the colleges. The Commission desired that the university may be requested to prepare an outline plan for development of science education in the Delhi University in the Fifth Five-Year-Plan.

Item No.94: To consider a proposal from Andhra University for a special grant of Rs. 32.50 lakhs to recoup the loss caused by the cyclone in November 1969.

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations of the committee which examined the proposals of Andhra University consequent upon damage to its property. The Commission agreed to assist the university for construction of a hostel for 200 students; provided the State Government agree to provide 1/3 of the total approved cost & its matching share. The Commission's assistance would be outside the IV Plan allocation. The Commission desired that the Commission's assistance to meet such unforeseen situations as in the present case be on a matching basis of UGC 2/3 : University 1/3.

It was noted that the proposal of construction of a hostel for research students may be considered under the scheme for assistance for postgraduate students hostels. This will be brought up before the Commission at its next meeting.

Item No. 95 : To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding the establishment of an Institute of Islamic Studies at the Jamia Millia Islamia.

The Commission was not in favour of setting up of a non-teaching institution as proposed by the Jamia Millia. The Commission desired that the proposal may be further discussed with the Ministry of Education and Youth Services and the Jamia Millia.

Item No. 96 : To consider a reference from the ~~Ministry of Education and Youth Services~~ regarding the proposal of the Ford Foundation for payment of a grant of \$1,68,900/- to the M.S. University of Baroda and the University of Michigan, USA for support of a cooperative experimental project in population education.

The Commission desired that fuller information may be obtained from the Baroda University regarding the proposed project, and the matter discussed with the Ministry of Education.

Item No. 97 : To consider the suggestion received from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding the programme of NSO in the universities and colleges.

The Commission agreed that the suggestions received from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding the programme of National Sports Organisation may be communicated to the universities.

Item No. 98 : To consider the recommendations of the Informal Consultative Committee on National Sports Organisation of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations of the Informal Consultative Committee on the National Sports Organisation of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, and agreed as under:-

(1) The proposals for the provision of gymnasia may be restricted to activities relating to gymnasia as such, excluding indoor stadia for games like badminton, volley ball, basket ball etc. as recommended by the Informal Consultative Committee.

(2) Assistance may also be given to the universities and colleges for the development of their play fields and purchase of accessories for sports and games, and expenditure for this purpose met to the extent of 75 per cent of Rs. 15,000/- for a university and of Rs. 10,000/- for a college.

(3) The question of assisting universities and colleges for the provision of swimming pools, as recommended by the Informal Consultative Committee, may be further examined.

(4) The suggestion regarding the training of teachers for the cadre of national referees may be discussed with the National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

Item No. 99 : To consider a proposal from the Jawaharlal Nehru University for the creation of additional teaching posts.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for the creation of the following additional teaching

posts during the Fourth Plan period :

Discipline	Professorships/ Senior Fellow- ships.	Readerships/ Associate Professor- ships/ Fellowships	Lecturerships/ Asstt. Professor- ships/Associate Fellowships.
1. School of Social Sciences.	6	24	21
2. School of Foreign Languages.	2	3	9
3. School of Inter- national Studies.	-	1	2
4. School of Creative Arts.	2	2	1
	<u>10</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>33</u>

R.K. Chhabra
Secretary.

D.S. Kothari
Chairman.

Scheme of fellowships to assist writing of books in science, humanities, social sciences, technology and other subjects, for undergraduate and postgraduate studies.

The aim of the scheme sponsored by the UGC in consultation with the Ministry of Education and Youth Services is to promote writing of quality books at university level by Indian authors. The assistance provided under the scheme (which in some ways is complementary to the several schemes supported by the Central and State Governments) is in the form of fellowship awards. The selected fellows will work with an outstanding teacher who has accepted a "book-writing project" under the scheme. The teacher will be responsible for guidance and supervision of the work of the fellow attached to him.

The universities/colleges are requested to recommend names of outstanding teachers for participation in this important scheme. A teacher, if he so wishes, may also send a request directly to the UGC. . . . All such recommendations/requests for participation in the scheme will provide relevant details of the book-writing project which the teacher wishes to undertake, the duration of the project, and what assistance (if any) the teacher would need for the project, apart from fellow(s) to work on the project. No honorarium to the teacher is permissible under the scheme, but the teacher and the fellow(s) would be entitled to royalty (in accordance with usual practice) on the publications under the scheme. The names received from the universities/colleges, as also individual requests, will be considered by a committee constituted by the UGC to process the scheme. Teachers will be invited to participate in the scheme on the basis of recommendations of the committee.

1. The value of the fellowship is Rs.500/- per month, and it will be tenable for a period of three years in the first instance. There will be a contingent grant of Rs.2,000/- per year. The rules for the use of the contingent grant are given in the Annexure. The Commission may provide an additional contingent grant upto Rs.1,000/- per annum where considered essential.
2. Fellowships will be awarded to persons of outstanding merit who will agree to work under the scheme for the duration of the award or up to the time of completion of the "project", whichever is earlier.
3. The selection of the fellow will be made by the teacher under whom he will work. The selection will be on a competitive basis in consultation with the university authorities to ensure that outstanding students, preferably with a doctorate degree, are selected for participation in this programme. The supervisor, (that is, the teacher to whom the fellow is attached) if he desires, may select the fellow through advertisement and meet the expenditure for this out of the contingent grant approved for the project. Fellowship may be awarded to an inservice teacher working in a college/university, and in such a case the fellow will be paid an amount equal to the salary and allowances which he would have drawn in his post in the parent institution subject to a minimum of Rs.500/- per month. The university/college where he is working will have to agree to protect his seniority, increments, etc. for the period the teacher is working on the project.

4. To keep in contact with teaching it is expected that the fellow will be given teaching work not exceeding about three periods a week.

5. The fellow if he so desires could use for his doctoral thesis the material collected under this scheme. It may be possible in some cases to extend the fellowship to enable the fellow to complete his work for the doctorate degree.

6. An editorial committee consisting of three persons would be constituted for each title of the book under preparation. The teacher participating in the scheme may suggest names of experts, say five, whom he would like to be on the committee. The committee would be appointed by the Commission. The supervisor should send a report every six months indicating the progress of the work to the editorial committee and the UGC.

7. The publication of books under the scheme may be assisted by the Ministry of Education and in special cases a "subsidy" may be provided for the purpose. If the university or the supervisor would like to make their own arrangements for publication, this would be possible with the approval of the Commission.

For participants to be selected for 1971-72 the universities/
colleges will be requested to send their recommendations before April 30, 1970.

Annexure to Appendix III

Rules for utilisation of contingent grants
admissible for purposes of undertaking writing
of books at university level.

1. A contingent grant of Rs.2,000/- per annum would be available to the teacher-supervisor for use of the fellow and the teacher-supervisor for books, journals, photostat copies, microfilms, secretarial assistance, preparation of charts etc; and other contingent expenditure, and travel in connection with the project.

The Commission may provide an additional contingent grant upto Rs. 1,000/- per annum where considered essential.

2. The contingent grant is not intended for meeting expenditure on items normally provided by the University/College, and payment of examination or other fees.

3. For expenditure out of the contingent grant, a certificate to . . . the effect that the expenditure incurred was for the approved project will be necessary, and will be sent by the teacher-supervisor through the university/college authorities.

4. The travelling and daily allowance for field work/travel outside the place of his work, undertaken by a fellow/teacher-supervisor in connection with the approved project will be admissible according to the relevant university/college rules..

5. The contingent grant for the first year will be released to the institution on receipt of the joining report of the fellow with statement of qualifications etc. The contingent grant, for the subsequent years will be released on receipt through the university/college, of the account of expenditure incurred, duly certified by the supervisor.

6. The amount left unspent at the end of each year will be adjusted against the contingent grant payable for the subsequent year. Similarly, the amount left unspent out of the contingent grant on the date of expiry of the project will be refundable to the Commission.

RULES FOR AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR POSTGRADUATE
STUDIES IN SANSKRIT/PALI/PRAKRIT

The University Grants Commission has instituted 20 scholarships to be awarded each year commencing the academic year 1971-72, to outstanding students pursuing postgraduate studies in Sanskrit/Pali/Prakrit in universities/colleges.

1. Eligibility :

Candidates with a Bachelor's degree in the first or second division (or equivalent degree such as Shastri etc.) and who have obtained more than 60 per cent marks in Sanskrit/Pali/Prakrit are eligible to apply for the scholarships.

2. Value and Duration:

The value of the scholarship is Rs.150/- per month. The Scholarship will be tenable for the duration of the course subject to a maximum of two years.

Conditions of Award:

(a) The selected scholar shall pursue postgraduate studies in Sanskrit/Pali/Prakrit at a university or college which has a recognised standing for advanced study and research in that subject. Advice and assistance of the University Grants Commission will be available in this connection.

(b) The scholar shall not accept or hold any appointment paid or otherwise and shall not draw any stipend or scholarship from any other source during the tenure of the award.

(c) The scholar shall send to the Commission through the Head of the University Department/College half-yearly reports about progress in his/her studies.

(d) If it should appear at any time to the Commission that the progress or conduct of the scholar has not been satisfactory, his/her scholarship may be suspended or withdrawn.

(e) The scholar shall furnish brief details of the post he/she may take up after completion of his/her postgraduate studies under the award.

4. Selection :

Selection for the award of scholarship will be made by the UGC on the recommendation of a selection committee constituted for this purpose. The decision of the Commission in each case shall be final.

5. Payment:

The amount of the scholarship will be paid every month to the scholar by the University/College where he is studying. The Institution concerned will draw the amount from the UGC. (The Commission will make an advance payment to the Institution, if desired.)

6. Application for the Award:

Application in the prescribed form duly completed by the candidates alongwith the relevant enclosures should reach the Secretary, University Grants Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1 by the second Monday in June. The awards will ordinarily be notified by the second Monday in July each year.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

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

- (1) Utkal University - additional grant for purchase of Library books and back volumes of journals for the department of Physics.

The Commission at its meeting held on the 3rd December 1969 (Item 38) considered a proposal from the Utkal University for a special grant outside the fourth plan allocation for purchase of back volumes of journals for the department of Physics and desired that it may be considered when funds were available for assistance beyond allocations already made to the University.

The University again approached to say that it had already placed the orders and in fact books/back issues of journals worth about Rs. one lakh had already arrived, the Commission may give a special grant of Rs. 1,30,000/- for the purpose. Keeping in view the fact that the Physics Department of Utkal University was established in 1967 only and the requirement of back issues of journals was of importance, a special grant of Rs. 50,000/- has been approved to help the Department meet its requirements of an urgent nature.

- (2) Kurukshetra University - Gift of Cyclotron by the Rochester University, U.S.A. - grants towards crating, packing and freight transportation etc.

The Commission at its meeting held on 6th October, 1965 (Item No.26) welcomed the proposal of the Kurukshetra University to acquire the Cyclotron as a gift from the Rochester University, U.S.A. and agreed to pay the non-recurring and recurring grants for its installation and maintenance.

The Kurukshetra University incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2,35,493.85 on the passage etc. of two persons from India to U.S.A. and back and freight, packing etc. of the Cyclotron Machine as detailed below:-

1. Removing Cyclotron Machine from the University of Rochester, crating etc. hauled at New York port.	Rs. 1,24,907.50
2. Insurance Charges	Rs. 8,762.03
3. Steamer freight	Rs. 51,625.23
4. Forwarding and clearing charges	Rs. 5,843.66
5. Railway freight/Railway demurrage warfage and transportation charges	Rs. 14,078.71
6. Other incidental expenses	Rs. 5,488.35
7. T.A. to two persons deputed to take the delivery of the Cyclotron Machine from the U.S.A. (Limited to actual expenditure)	Rs. 24,788.37

Rs. 2,35,493.85

The Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Haryana, Chandigarh while auditing the accounts of the Kurukshetra University objected to the expenditure on the following items:-

1. \$ 14.39 as laundry charges for clothes besides actual expenditure on room rent, restaurant charges, lunch, dinner etc. claimed in lieu of daily allowance.
2. Rs. 5,122.77 as warfage paid at Bombay dock and Rs. 1,762.50 as demurrage charges paid to railways.
3. Rs. 225/- and Rs. 400/- spent at Bombay as cost of Wooden planks and packing charges for Cyclotron Machine. The planks etc. were not received by the University and the amount were later written off by the University.

Since the expenditure on the above items was stated to be unavoidable and was regularised by the Karya Simiti (Executive Council) of the University, the total expenditure of Rs. 2,35,494 was admitted for the purposes of grant, and the balance grant payable, was released to the Kurukshetra University.

(3) Government College, Shahdol, (A.P. Singh University, Rewa) Development of Postgraduate studies in Science subjects during the Fourth Plan period.

A.P. Singh University, Rewa, forwarded and recommended a proposal from the Government College, Shahdol, for the development of its postgraduate department of Botany during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The proposal was examined and a grant of Rs. 24,000/- as University Grants Commission's share as detailed below has been approved to be paid to the College during the 4th Plan period:

Department	Purpose	Total expenditure approved	UGC share	College share
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Botany	Equipment	26,000/-	19,500/-	6,500/-
	Books	6,000/-	4,500/-	1,500/-
	Total Rs.	<u>32,000/-</u>	<u>24,000/-</u>	<u>8,000/-</u>

(4) Vivekananda College, Madras (Madras University) - Development of postgraduate studies in Science subjects during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

The Madras University forwarded and recommended a proposal from the Vivekananda College, Madras, for the development of its postgraduate department of Mathematics during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The proposal was examined and a grant of Rs. 24,000/- as University

Grants Commission's share as detailed below, has been approved to be paid to the College during 4th Plan period.

Department	Purpose	Total expenditure approved	UGC Share	College Share
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mathematics	Equipment	12,000/-	9,000/-	3,000/-
	Books & Journals	20,000/-	15,000/-	5,000/-
	Total:	<u>32,000/-</u>	<u>24,000/-</u>	<u>8,000/-</u>

(5) Annamalai University: Approval of expenditure on Field Training in Geology.

The Commission has agreed to provide grants to the universities for meeting expenditure on Field Training Work in Geology on 50:50 sharing basis for the duration of the Fourth Five Year Plan period, subject to the condition that the Commission's share for the purpose will be limited to Rs.3,000/- per annum. According to the terms and conditions of the grant, the expenditure on Field Training should include railway fare, transport charges of tents, camp furniture, rock specimens and wages of the staff engaged during the camp.

Besides the above items, the Annamalai University during 1967-69 also incurred an expenditure of Rs.826/- on the following items, which was later objected to by the Auditors of the University:-

1. Expenditure on lodging	Rs. 797/-
2. Railway reservation charges	Rs. 29/-
	<u>Rs. 826/-</u>

On a request from the University that the students who participated in the field trips had already completed their course of study and left the University and there was no possibility to recover the inadmissible expenditure, the expenditure of Rs.826/- (UGC share Rs.413/-) has been treated as approved expenditure.

(6) Centre of Advanced Study in Ancient Indian History and Culture, University of Calcutta - Extension of tenure of Junior Research Fellowship awarded to Shri Bijay Pratap Mishra beyond three-year period.

The three-year tenure of Junior Research Fellowship held by Shri Bijay Pratap Mishra in the Centre of Advanced Study in Ancient History and Culture, University of Calcutta, was to expire on 26th March, 1971.

On the recommendations of the Head of the Centre, the tenure of Junior Research Fellowship of Shri Mishra has been extended for a period of six months with effect from 27th March, 1971 as a special case, in order to enable him to complete his work.

-
- (7) Centre of Advanced Study in Radiophysics and Electronics, University of Calcutta - Extension of tenure of Senior Research Fellowship held by Shri Rabindra Nath Mitra beyond three-year period.

The three-year tenure of Senior Research Fellowship held by Shri Rabindra Nath Mitra in the Centre of Advanced Study in Radiophysics and Electronics, University of Calcutta, expired on 3rd January, 1971.

On the recommendations of the Head of the Centre, the tenure of fellowship held by Shri R.N. Mitra has been extended beyond the three-year period as a special case, for a further period of six months with effect from 4th January, 1971, in order to enable him to continue the research work already undertaken by him.

-
- (8) Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, Visva-Bharati - Proposal for payment of D.A. to staff on deputation to U.K. under British Assistance Programme.

The Vice-Chancellor, Visva-Bharati, proposed that the staff members of the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy visiting U.K. under the British Assistance Programme may be given salary with other allowances and that it should not be regulated in accordance with the decision arrived at the meeting of the Committee of the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities, according to which Dearness allowance is not admissible to the staff on study leave. Since the staff members going to U.K. under the British Assistance Programme are deputed, it has been agreed that the persons deputed for training abroad may be paid D.A. on the same basis as per Government of India orders on the subject.

-
- (9) Financial assistance to University/College teachers by the Kothari Scientific and Research Institute, Calcutta.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd December, 1970 had accepted the recommendations of the Committee regarding utilisation of assistance for support of research available from the Kothari Scientific and Research Institute, Calcutta. The Institute had agreed to provide Rs.50,000/- for the current financial year.

The Commission has recommended the following proposals to the Institute for providing assistance for meeting travel expenses

for going abroad:

S.No.	Name of the University/ College	Name of the teacher/ designation	Amount recommended	Purpose
1.	Allahabad	Shri Sampat Singh Reader in Business Administration Allahabad University.	Rs.8952/-	Programme of individual studies in Business Administration at Harvard University (U.S.A.)
2.	Meerut	Dr. V. Singh Deptt. of Botany Meerut College, Meerut.	Rs.4355/-	Visiting Scientist to Mc-Gill University, Montreal, Montreal (Canada).
3.	Dibrugarh	Dr.K.M. Khanna Deptt.of Physics Dibrugarh University .	Rs.6000/-	For attending a Course at International Centre for theoretical Physics, Trieste (Italy).

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

S.No.	Name of the University	Name of the Teacher with designation	Amount sanctioned	Conference
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Calcutta	Dr. K.S. Bose Prof.of Surgery Medical College Calcutta.	50% of travel expenses.	Symposium organised by International Committee on Prosthetics and Orthotics International Society for Rehabilitation of disabled in Copenhagen.
2.	Rajasthan	Dr. M.S.Ghemawal Lecturer in Botany Govt.College,Kota.	-do-	7th International Congress of Plant Protection in Paris.
3.	Indore	Dr. G.C.Kasliwal Principal, Govt. Arts and Commerce College, Indore.	-do-	Annual American Studies Seminar in Manila (Phillipines).
4.	Indore	Dr.R.S.Shrivastava Lecturer in Physics Holkar Science College, Indore.	-do-	2nd International Conference on the Strength of Metals and Alloys in Asilomar, California.

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4	5
5. Delhi	Shri V. Gautam Lecturer, St. Stephen College, Delhi.		50% of travel expenses.	28th International Congress of Orientalists in Canberra (Australia).
6. Kanpur	Dr. A.B. Gupta Head of the Deptt. of Botany, Christ-Church College, Kanpur.		-do-	9th Conference of Limno- logical Society at Zvikovske Podharadi (Czechoslovakia)
7. Bombay	Smt. U.M. Deshmukh Lecturer, Khalsa College, Bombay.		-do-	28th International Congress of Orientalists in Canberra (Australia).
8. Rajasthan	Dr. G.C. Sharma Professor, Deptt. of Surgery, S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.		-do-	23rd Annual Congress of the International Academy of Proctology in Mexico City.

(11) Revised procedure for release of 'on account'
maintenance grants to Delhi Colleges w.e.f. 1970-71.

In accordance with the present basis, payment of 'on account'
maintenance grant to the Colleges affiliated to Delhi University the
following procedure is adopted:-

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| (a) 1st instalment
in April each year. | Equal to 40%
of the last
year's actual. | -- |
| (b) 2nd instalment
in September
each year. | Equal to 30%
of the last year's
actual. | -- |
| (c) 3rd instalment
in January each year. | Equal to 30%
of the last
year's actual. | On the condition
that the following
information has been
received from the
Colleges. |
| | (i) | Advance copy of
audited accounts
of last year. |
| | (ii) | Budget Estimates
of the next year. |

Any further grant is released provided the college sends
a proposal along with actual/anticipated income and expenditure statement
for a particular year.

It has been observed that in view of the increase in the
p.t.o.

expenditure due to increments and appointment of additional staff consequent upon the increase in the enrolment and introduction of new courses, the colleges experience considerable difficulty for want of funds, if the grant is released to them on the above basis. It has accordingly been decided that maintenance grants to these colleges w.e.f. 1970-71 may be released on the following basis:-

(a) 40% of the anticipated grant worked out on the basis of the budget estimates of the colleges for the same year may be released (to be released in April) provided that the audited accounts for the last but one year, complete in all respects, are received through the Delhi University. In case of the colleges which have obtained loan from the Government of India, 1st instalment will be released if in addition a certificate to the effect that loan instalments due to be paid in the preceding year have been paid.

(b) 2nd instalment may be released on the basis of 30% of the anticipated grant worked out on the basis of the budget estimates of the colleges (to be released in September).

(c) The third and final instalment of the grant to be released in December/January may be determined after calculating the anticipated deficit of the college after taking into account the revised estimates and the grants already paid. The third instalment of the grant would be released provided the advance copy of the audited accounts of the previous year has been received.

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

Maintenance Grant to Delhi Colleges is paid on 95% basis to meet the deficit (i.e. approved expenditure minus approved income). In the case of University maintained colleges & 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 1967-68 have been examined and grants finalized as below:-

1. Ram Lal Anand College 1967-68	Rs.1,47,042/-
2. Delhi College(Evening)1967-68	Rs.2,38,741/-

(13) Payment of grants to Universities for holding of Seminars/Conferences in respect of National Integration Samities.

The following grants have been sanctioned to Agra, Calcutta and Madurai universities for holding Seminars/Conferences on National Integration:-

S.No.	Name of the University	Grant sanctioned	Purpose
1.	Agra	Rs.4000/-	Holding a Seminar on National Integration of Students, Teachers and representatives of the Managing Committees of 30 Postgraduate Colleges of the Agra University.
2.	Calcutta	Rs.10000/-	Holding of an All India University National Integration Samitee Conference.
3.	Madurai	Rs.10000/-	Holding an All India University Teachers, Students National Integration Seminar and Conference.

(14) Research Participation Programme for college teachers and postgraduate students 1971-72.

The Commission initiated in 1968-69 the programme of research participation for meritorious teachers from affiliated colleges and postgraduate students in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. The main objective of the programme is to provide opportunities for meritorious teachers working in the affiliated colleges as well as postgraduate students in the basic sciences so that they could work under eminent scientists in the science departments of universities and postgraduate colleges during summer vacation and other holidays depending upon the convenience of the guide and the participants.

The implementation of the programme during 1968-69 and 1969-70 is shown below:

Subject	Number of participants					
	1968-69			1969-70		
	College Teachers	Postgraduate Students	Total	College Teachers	Postgraduate students	Total
Biology	31	37	68	9	9	18
Physics	3	11	14	8	2	10
Chemistry	28	30	58	20	4	24
Mathematics	12	8	20	7	-	7
Total:	74	86	160	44	15	59

While inviting proposals under the scheme for winter 1970 and summer 1971, the directors of the summer science institutes held in 1969 and 1970 were informed on May 16, 1970 that the project is to be carried out on a full-time basis during vacations for about 12 weeks with a total of about 500 working hours. The Commission will provide financial assistance not exceeding Rs.1,500/- per participant for a 12-week programme. The directors were also requested to send cases of one or two postgraduate students of outstanding merit in basic science. The last date of receipt of proposals in the University Grants Commission was suggested as 1st July, 1970. By October, 1970 only 27 proposals were received. In view of the inadequate response the directors were requested again to forward the proposals by December 30, 1970. By January 10, 1971, 94 proposals were received, of these 68 pertain to teachers and 26 pertain to postgraduate students. The proposals were placed before the national advisory panels of the National Council for Science Education which met on January 11 and 12, 1971. On the basis of the recommendations of the National Council for Science Education 80 proposals - 57 from teachers and 23 from postgraduate students - have been accepted for research work during summer 1971 as summarised below discipline-wise:

	<u>Teacher participants</u>	<u>Postgraduate students</u>	<u>Total</u>
Chemistry	14	7	21
Physics	17	7	24
Mathematics	9	2	11
Biology	17	7	24
Total:	<u>57</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>80</u>

Detailed information regarding the selected proposals is given in Annexure.

-
- (15) Summer Institutes in Science and Mathematics for postgraduate students to be held during summer 1971.

The University Grants Commission appointed in 1968 a committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Dhawan to consider the scheme of visiting studentships. The committee inter-alia recommended that the summer institutes programme could be widened to include postgraduate students in specialised fields. This was accepted by the Commission at their meeting held on October 3, 1968 (Item 8). The University Grants Commission organised three summer science institutes for talented postgraduate students during 1969. During summer 1970, two institutes - one in Biology and the other in Physics - were organised by the Universities of Marathwada and Madras respectively.

The national advisory panels of the National Council for Science Education, which met on January 11-12, 1971 have recommended

the organisation of the following four summer institutes for talented postgraduate students during summer 1971:

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Name of the University</u>
Chemistry	Rajasthan University or Andhra University
Zoology	Banaras Hindu University or University of Delhi
Botany	Osmania University
Mathematics	Punjab University or B.E.T.S., Pilani or Bombay University

It has been agreed that the institutes may be held at Andhra, Banaras Hindu, Osmania and B.I.T.S., Pilani.

The expenditure to be incurred on the organisation of the above four institutes during summer 1971 is likely to be of the order of Rs.1 lakh.

(16) Summer Science Institutes - 1971 for College and School Teachers.

On the recommendations of the Advisory Panels of the National Council for Science Education the Commission is organising 131 institutes, 61 for College teachers and 70 for School teachers during 1971.

The subjectwise break-up of the institutes is given below:-

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>For College Teachers</u>	<u>For School Teachers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Biology	16	11	27
Chemistry	15	16	31
Mathematics	15	28	43
Physics	15	15	30
Total:	<u>61</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>131</u>

The location of the institutes is given in Annexures I & II
p.t.o.

In addition, the organisation of a summer course on radar principle at the Institute of Armament Technology, Poona during summer 1971, has been agreed to. The necessary financial support to College teachers for their participation in this course will be extended by the Commission.

The organisation of a Summer Institute in Physics for School Teachers at Udaipur University during summer 1971 has also been agreed to.

In collaboration with British Council in India, the Commission is also organising four summer institutes for school teachers as under:-

1. Biology Regional College of Education, Mysore.
2. Chemistry Poona University, Poona.
3. Physics Mayo College, Ajmer.
4. Mathematics Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar.

The Commission at their meeting held on December 2, 1970 decided that the National Council for Science Education may be requested to explore the possibility of organising the summer institutes for school teachers for 1971 onwards on behalf of the N.C.E.R.T. (Item No.50). The matter was discussed with Prof. S.V.C. Aiyar, Director, N.C.E.R.T., who informed that the Executive Committee of the NCERT which met on December 9, 1970 decided that the UGC be requested to organise these institutes for 1971 also and that it might not be possible for them to pay the money to N.C.S.E. Accordingly, it has been decided that summer science institutes for school teachers for 1971 may be organised by the U.G.C. in cooperation with the N.C.S.E. The expenditure on these institutes will however be met by the N.C.E.R.T.

-
- (17) Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities -
Smt. Sadhana Handa - Extension of tenure beyond
three years.

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

On the recommendations of the Supervisor and the University, the tenure of Smt. Sadhana Handa who has been working as a Junior Research Fellow in History since 7.12.1967 at the Jammu University, has been extended beyond three years by six months with effect from 7.12.1970. to enable her to complete her research work.

-
- (18) Utilisation of services of retired teachers -
Shri R. Soundarajan and Dr. V.W.Karambelkar.

The U.G.C. Committee for retired teachers at its meeting on 6th August 1970 recommended that awards may be made to Shri R.

Sundarajan, Professor, Agriculture College and Research Institute, Coimbatore and Dr. V.W. Karambelkar, Principal, Raja Ram College, Kolhapur if the institutions where they propose to work agree to provide necessary facilities to them for their teaching and research work. As this condition has been fulfilled, awards have been made during 1970-71 to Shri R. Sundarajan and Dr. V.W. Karambelkar for working at Agriculture College and Research Institute, Coimbatore and Nagpur University respectively under the scheme of "Retired teachers".

(19) Research scholarships in Humanities including Social Sciences and Sciences - Extension of tenure beyond three years.

Under rules, the University Grants Commission Research Scholarships of the value of Rs.250/- per month are tenable for a period of three years.

On the recommendations of the supervisor and the University concerned, the tenure of five scholars has been extended beyond three years to enable them to complete their work for the doctorate degree as per details given below:

S.No.	Name, subject and centre of work.	Date of joining	Period for which extension has been granted with dates		
			Period	From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Smt. Amini Cheriyan Botany, Kerala University.	15.11.67	6 months	15.11.70	to 14.5.71
2.	Sh.B.P P.Sha, History, Karnatak University	27.10.67	6 months	27.10.70	to 26.4.71.
3.	Km.B.S. Godse, Sanskrit, Nagpur University.	18.12.67	6 months	18.12.70	to 17.6.71.
4.	Sh.N.P. Chaudhri, Geology, Nagpur University	12.2.68	6 months	12.2.71	to 11.8.71.
5.	Km. Mira Madan, Botany, Panjab University.	7.9.67	6 months	7.9.70	to 6.3.71.

(20) Research Scholarships in Science - Selection of
Shri S.P. Khullar by the Panjab University.

Under rules, the University Grants Commission research scholarships of the value of Rs.250/- per month are tenable for a period of three years.

Shri S.P. Khullar was selected by the Ministry of Education, Government of India for award of a research training scholarship of the value of Rs.250/- per month during 1965-66. He worked in the Department of Botany, Panjab University from 2.3.1965 to 1.8.1968. This scheme was later transferred for implementation to the University Grants Commission and was merged with the UGC scheme of research scholarships. As Shri Khullar could not complete his work, he applied for award of a UGC research scholarship to the Panjab University in 1968-69 and the university selected him for an award against the scholarships allocated to the university for that year. Shri Khullar commenced his work under the UGC research scholarship on 2.9.1968. The proposal of the Panjab University for award of a research scholarship to Shri Khullar for another term of three years with effect from 2.9.1966 has been accepted as a special case.

(21) Student-aid-fund - Grants to Universities.

It was earlier decided that the Commission's grant to a University for the student-aid-fund for a particular year would be equal to the amount collected by the University for the fund upto 31st March of the preceding year, subject to the prescribed ceiling of Rs.15,000/-. Requests have been received from some universities that the Commission's grant under the scheme during the current year should be determined on the basis of the collections made during the year. In view of this, it has been agreed to determine the Commission's grant for the student-aid-fund in a university on the basis of collections made by the university in that particular year subject to the ceiling mentioned above. In cases where information about the collections made is not available from the university, the grant would be determined on the basis of the collections made in the previous year.

(22) Grants to colleges - Science equipment.

The UGC Advisory Committee on Colleges at its meeting held on 28th September 1970 recommended that a basic grant for science equipment, on a cent per cent basis, may be provided to each college conducting science courses. The UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors at its meeting held on 3rd December, 1970 agreed with and supported this recommendation.

In view of the rising enrolments for science courses in the colleges, and the pressing need for strengthening laboratory facilities, it has been decided to provide a non-recurring grant for science apparatus/instruments, on a cent per cent basis, to all colleges conducting B.Sc. and M.Sc. courses which are on the list under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, as indicated below:-

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (i) A college conducting B.Sc. Course
in Physical <u>or</u> Biological Sciences. | Rs. 15,000 |
| (ii) A college conducting B.Sc. course
in Physical <u>and</u> Biological Sciences. | Rs. 20,000 |
| (iii) A college providing M.Sc. courses: | |
| (a) Physics .. | Rs. 15,000 |
| (b) Chemistry .. | Rs. 15,000 |
| (c) Botany .. | Rs. 10,000 |
| (d) Zoology .. | Rs. 10,000 |
| (e) Biochemistry .. | Rs. 10,000 |
| (f) Geology .. | Rs. 10,000 |
| (g) Home Science .. | Rs. 10,000 |
| (iv) Colleges conducting B.Sc. as well as M.Sc.
courses will be eligible for the admissible grants
for each of the courses. | |

The total grant admissible for B.Sc. and/or M.Sc. courses has been placed at the disposal of the Colleges concerned with a request that this may be utilised by July, 1971.

-
- (23) C.P. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur - Construction of a Non-Resident Student Centre.

In view of the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, Jabalpur University, the proposal of the C.P. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur (which has a student enrolment of 149 as against the minimum enrolment of 400 normally required under the rules) for the construction of a Non Resident Student Centre has been accepted. The Commission's contribution for the project would be limited to Rs.35,000/- against an estimated cost of Rs.42,623/-.

-
- (24) Government Girls Degree College, Morar - Assistance for the construction of a Non-resident Student Centre.

In view of the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, Jiwaji University, the proposal of the Government Girls Degree College, Morar, which has a student enrollment of 208 (as against the minimum enrolment of 400 normally required under the rules) for the construction of Non-Resident Student Centre has been accepted. The Commission's contribution for the project would be limited to Rs.35,000/- against an estimated cost of Rs.50,000/-.

(25) Grants paid to S.B.R. College, Bilaspur -
Settlement of accounts.

The Commission at its meeting held on 4th March, 1970 (Item No.19) decided that a legal notice be served on the management of S.B.R. College, Bilaspur, making a formal demand for the refund of grants which had not been accounted for by the College. The Ministry of Law was consulted regarding this, and it was suggested by the Ministry that before action is taken the position of the assets of the college may be ascertained. No information about the assets of the college could be made available by the Ravi Shanker University or the Registrar of Societies, Madhya Pradesh. An officer of the Commission (Dr. T.N. Hajela) has visited the college and obtained some information about these assets from the teachers and the Principal, though official records were not available. The District Government Pleader at Bilaspur, who was consulted, is of the view that it would be necessary to determine precisely the amount which has not been accounted for before issuing a legal notice and filing a civil suit. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has recently appointed an administrator-cum-principal for the college, who has given a written assurance that the required documents and audited statement of accounts in respect of the Commission's grants would be sent to the Commission shortly. In view of this assurance, and the fact that the management of the college has been taken over by Government of Madhya Pradesh, it has been agreed for the present to defer the issue of a legal notice to, and the institution of civil proceedings against the S.B.R. College, Bilaspur.

(26) Financial assistance was sanctioned to the colleges listed below for their development projects subject to the normal rules and within the approved financial ceiling of Rs.3 lakhs per college.

S.No.	Name of the College	Purpose of the	Approved cost	UGC share
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sheth N.K. Mehta Trust Maharshi Dayanand Science College, Porbandar (Saurashtra Univ.)	Construction of library building and purchase of books and furniture	1,02,870/-	69,413/-
2.	Vithalbhai Patel Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar (Sardar Patel University)	Construction of Tube-Well and over head tank.	58,921	29,460/-
3.	Raja Vasireddi Venkatadri Nayudu College, Anaravati (Andhra University).	1. Construction of Men's Hostel for 76 students. 2. Construction of cycle shed.	3,60,000 6,700	1,62,954/- 3,350/-
4.	D.R. Goenka Govt. Arts & Science College, Tadepalligudem (A.P.) (Andhra University).	Purchase of Science equipment and Laboratory furniture.	1,30,500	96,875/-

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Vijaygarh Jyotish Roy College, Calcutta-32.	Non-Resident Students Centre	38,978/-	35,000/--
6.	S.S.& N. College, Narasaraopet (Andhra University).	Replacement of Gas Holder.	10,000/-	7,500/--
7.	Sir Theagaraya College, Madras(Madras University)	Expansion of Laboratory facilities.	4,37,500/-	3,00,000/--
8.	Loyola College, Madras (Madras University).	Construction of Non Resident Students Centre.	1,03,420/-	35,000/--
9.	Churachandpur College, Churachandpur, Manipur Assam(Gauhati University)	Construction of Men's Hostel (100 students)	6,43,466/-	3,00,000/--
10.	Kandi Raj College, Kandi, Murshidabad(Calcutta Univ.)	Purchase of Laboratory equipment & furniture.	34,886/-	24,625/--
11.	Maharaja Shri Mahendrasinhji Science College, Morvi Saurashtra University.	Construction of Warden's Quarters.	26,000/-	13,000/--
12.	Millind College of Arts, Aurangabad(Marathwada Univ.)	Construction of Psychology and Geography Laboratories.	1,37,130/-	91,420/--
13.	V.V. Vanniaperumal College for Women, Virudhunagar.	Women's Hostel (for 48 students).	2,13,200/-	1,35,963/--
14.	Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Arts College, Coimbatore.	Purchase of Laboratory equipment, Laboratory furniture & library books.	2,79,000/-	2,08,416/-
15.	Smt. S.M. Panchal Science College, Talod(Gujarat Univ)	Construction of Library Building.	1,31,068	87,378/-
16.	R.S. Bidkar Arts & Commerce College, Hinganghat (Nagpur University)	Construction of Principal's Bungalow and Staff Quarters.	1,68,019	84,000/-
17.	B.M. College of Commerce, Poona (Poona Univ.)	Construction of Library Building.	2,52,423/-	1,68,282/-

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Sholapur College, Sholapur (Shivaji University).	Construction of Women's Hostel (158 students)	4,48,683/-	2,55,000/-
19.	Smt. N.C. Gandhi Mahila College, Bhavnagar (S.N.D.T. Women's Univ.)	Construction of Seven Class-rooms and two lecture theatres and purchase of class room furni- ture.	3,53,549/-	2,35,698/-
20.	Shri M.P. Shah Commerce and Law College, Surendra- nagar(Saurashtra Univ.)	Construction of Class rooms and lecture theatres.	1,52,022/-	1,01,348/-
21.	Alphonsa College, Palai (Kerala University).	Purchase of Laboratory equipment & furniture.	76,000/-	56,083/-
22.	Kalpatru College, Tiptur.	Construction of Science Laboratories for Zoology.	2,38,000/-	1,50,000/-
23.	Milagres College, Kallianpur, S.K.	Construction of Library Bldg.	1,70,200/-	1,13,467/-
24.	Durgaji Degree College, Chandesar (Azamgarh) U.P.	Construction of Lecture Theatres.	66,203/-	44,135/-
25.	Purnea College, Purnea(Bihar State)	Construction of Men's Hostel (Ground Floor) for 54 students.	1,81,137/-	90,568/-
26.	Sonepur College, Sonepur Raj (Orissa)	Hostel.	74,800/-	28,918/-
27.	Christ Church College, Kanpur.	Purchase of Science Equipment & Library Books & Journals.	63,490/-	47,617/-
28.	G.C.M.G.R.R. College, Charkhi-Dadri, Haryana.	Construction of accommodation rooms & Lecture Theatres.	2,66,810/-	1,50,000/-

Annexure to Item 2(a)(14).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPOSALS APPROVED BY THE
ADVISORY PANELS ON RESEARCH PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME
FOR COLLEGE TEACHERS/POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS 1971-72.

A. College Teachers

Name of the University (1)	Project Guide (2)	Name of the participants (3)
<u>BIOLOGY</u>		
Madurai	Dr. George Michael Dr. M. Lakshmanan Dr. J. Jayaraman Dr. V.R. Muthukkaruppan	1) Miss Mary Anselm K. 2) Shri K. Rajkumar 3) Smt. Sarojini Menon 4) Shri R. Kannan
Panjab	Dr. M.L. Sareen Dr. K.K. Tandon Dr. N.K. Gupta Dr. R.C. Satija	5) Shri Ramesh Khullar 6) Shri M.S. Johal 7) Shri Ravinder Pal Singh 8) Mrs. Aruna Handa
Saugar	Dr. R.S. Saini	9) Smt. S. Masih
Saurashtra	Prof. S.C. Pandeya	10) Km. K.L. Vyas 11) Shri Chikani Abdulla Ismail 12) Shri G.N. Gosai
Vikram	Dr. J. Bahadur Dr. H. Swarup Dr. G.N. Johri	13) Shri Iqbal Singh 14) Shri Upkar Narayan Adholia 15) Shri Ram Narain Shrivastava 16) Shri V.R. Joshi 17) Shri Shrikrishna D.Apte.
<u>PHYSICS</u>		
Allahabad	Dr. S.L. Srivastava	18) Shri Gajendra Kumar Johri
Andhra	Prof. B. Rama Chandra Rao	19) Shri D. Victor Raj 20) Shri S. Nagabhushanam 21) Shri T. Rajagopalan 22) Shri B. Konappa 23) Shri C.H. Bhaskara Rao 24) Shri K. Seshadrinathan
Delhi	Prof. M.K. Saha	25) Shri Abheraj Jitabhai Patel
Dibrugarh	Prof. K.M. Khanna	26) Shri Sorokhaibam Chauba Singh 27) Shri Gagan Ch. Baruah 28) Shri Kamaleswar Goswami
Jammu	Dr. R.S. Sirohi	29) Shri Shiv Kumar Sharma
H.B.T.I. Kanpur	Dr. Sumit Chandra Sen	30) Shri Dwarikanath Sitaramlal Srivastava

p.t.o.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Mysore	Prof. S. Chandrashekar	31) Shri A.N. Kalkura
Roorkee	Dr. S.K. Joshi	32) Shri H.N. Pandey 33) Shri Bijoy Kumar 34) Shri S.P. Mohanty
<u>MATHEMATICS</u>		
Gorakhpur	Dr. P.D. Singh	35) Shri Gulab Chand Singh
Punjabi	Dr. O.P. Srivastava Dr. Shanti Saran Dr. R. M. Goel	36) Shri Roshan Lal 37) Shri Vishesh Chandra Gupta 38) Shri Ravinder Krishen Raina
Roorkee	Dr. O.P. Varshney	39) Shri Jagdish Prasad
Saugar	Dr. D.N. Mishra	40) Shri Murlidhar Shukla 41) Shri V.S. Nadkarni
Poona	Prof. V.S. Huzurbazar	42) Mrs. S.M. Joshi 43) Shri S.R. Mehta
<u>CHEMISTRY</u>		
Andhra	Prof. L. Ramachandra Row	44) Shri B. Venkateswarlu
Karnatak	Dr. S.P. Hiremath	45) Shri S.B. Mahajan
Marathwada	Dr. K.A. Thakar Dr. D.D. Khanolkar	46) Shri V.S. Jamode 47) Shri Satyapal Malik
Panjab	Dr. R.C. Paul	48) Shri Paul Varghese 49) Shri R.L. Anand
Patna	Prof. J.N. Chatterjea	50) Shri K. Netrajit Singh 51) Shri Maruvada Durgaprasada Rao
Roorkee	Dr. S.P. Srivastava	52) Shri Jagdish Chandra Sharma
Utkal	Dr. M.K. Rout	53) Shri Prakash Kumar Mahapatra 54) Shri Akhil Krishna Panigrahi 55) Shri Madhusudan Dash
Vikram	Dr. P.V. Khadikar	56) Shri S.K. Gupta 57) Shri M.G. Kanungo
<u>B. Postgraduate Students:</u>		
<u>BIOLOGY</u>		
Agra	Prof. V.P. Jaiswal	1) Shri Hema Chandra Joshi
Mysore	Miss M. Chandani	2) Shri Radhakrishna Rai 3) Shri Kunhircaman

(1)	(2)	(3)
Ranchi	Prof. K.C. Bose	4) Shri Vijoy Pandey 5) Shri Prabhu Nath Pandey
Vikram University	Dr. G.N. Johari Dr. H. Swarup	6) Kumari Jyotsna Kapur 7) Miss Sushma Vasant Bhagwat
<u>PHYSICS</u>		
Udaipur	Dr. R.K. Rai	8) Shri Shyam LalBhatia 9) Shri Basanti Lal Mundra 10) Shri Rajendra Kumar Nahar
	Dr. J. Varma	11) Shri Mahesh Dutt Trivedi 12) Shri Ram Swaroop Somra 13) Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi 14) Miss Renu Bhandari
<u>MATHEMATICS</u>		
Madurai Punjabi	Dr. G. Jeyamma Dr. O.P. Srivastava	15) Shri G. Rajam 16) Shri Ramesh Chand
<u>CHEMISTRY</u>		
Jammu	Prof. A.C. Jain	17) Shri Subash Chandra Gupta 18) Shri Ratan Lal Sharma
Poona	Dr. N.R. Kale Dr. B.A. Kulkarni	19) Miss Shobhna Krishna 20) Shri Gandhi Hareesh J. 21) Shri P.S. Edgonkar
Utkal	Dr. M.K. Rout	22) Shri Sharat Chandra Dash 23) Miss Pravati Mishra.

Annexure I to Item No.2(a)(16)

Summer Science Institutes for College Teachers
accepted on the recommendation of the National
Science Panels of the National Council for Science
Education.

S.No.	Venue & Name of the University	Director name &	Subject	Proposed Dates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

A - BIOLOGY

GENERAL

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|-----------|
| 1. Kashmir University
Srinagar. | Prof.P.Kachroo,Head,
Botany Deptt.,Kashmir
University. | To be designated
as Biology Instt.14 July | 1 June to |
|------------------------------------|--|--|-----------|

(The Director may be asked to send the outline of the
programme based on the needs of the colleges undergraduate
teachers)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---------|------------------------|
| 2. Deptt. of Zoology,
Poona University. | Prof. LeelaMulharkar
Head, Zoology Deptt.
Poona University. | Biology | 20 April
2 June |
| 3. Deptt. of Botany,
Bangalore University
Bangalore. | Prof. M. Nagaraj,
Head, Botany Deptt.
Bangalore Univ. | Biology | 1 May to
10 June |
| 4. Calcutta University
Calcutta. | Prof. P.K. Bose,
Pro Vice-Chancellor
Calcutta University
Calcutta. | Biology | 4 May to
28 June |
| 5. Deptt. of Botany,
Panjab University
Chandigarh. | Prof. P.N. Mehra,
Deptt. of Botany,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh. | Biology | 1 May to
9 June |
| 6. Osmania University
Hyderabad | Prof. M.R. Suxena,
Botany Department,
Osmania University. | Biology | Mid May
end of June |

(for biology teachers of the Osmania University)

SPECIAL SUMMER INSTITUTES (ALL INDIA)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| 7. Sri Venkateswara Univ.
Tirupati | Prof. V.S. Rama Das,
Head,Botany Deptt.Sri
Venkataswara Univ. | Plant
Physiology | 3 May to
5 June |
| 8. Rajasthan University
Jaipur. | Prof. PN Srivastava,
Head,Zoology Deptt.
Rajasthan Univ.
Jaipur. | Radiation
Biology | 15 May to
26 June |

p.t.o.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9.	Elphinstone College, Bombay, Univ. of Bombay	Dr. NB Inamdar, Zoology Deptt. Bombay.	Applied Biology	4 May to 10 June
10.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Prof. HR Cama, Deptt. of Biochemistry, I.I.Sc. Bangalore.	Biochemistry	December 1971
(This course is recommended with a suggestion that funds given to them from the Advanced Centre in Biochemistry may be utilised for this).				
11.	Indian Institute	Prof. M. Sirsi, Micro-Biology and Pharmacology Laboratory, I.I.Sc., Bangalore.	Applied Microbiology	
12.	Osmania University Hyderabad	Prof. OS Reddi, Deptt. of Genetics, Osmania University, Hyderabad.	Genetics	15 May to 30 June
13.	Vikram University Ujjain.	Dr. S. Subha Rao, Deptt. of Geology Vikram University Ujjain.	Geology	1 May to 9 June
14.	Madurai University	Dr. M. Lakshmanan, Deptt. of Biological Sciences, Madurai University.	Microbiology and Molecular Biology	10 May to 12 June
15.	Bangalore University Bangalore.	Dr. C. Naganna, Deptt. of Geology, Central College, Bangalore.	Earth Science	5 May to 10 June
16.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.	Prof. TC Bagchi, Head, Geology and Geophysics Deptt. I.I.T. Kharagpur.	Computer Applications	5 May to 5 June

B- CHEMISTRY

GENERAL INSTITUTES

17.	P.G. Deptt. of Chemistry, Mysore University, Manasagangotri, Mysore.	Prof. H. Sanke Gowda P.G. Deptt. of Chemistry, Mysore Univ.	Chemistry for College teachers	Last week of April to end of May.
18.	Deptt. of Chemistry Univ. School of Sciences, Gujarat Univ. (in cooperation with St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad)	Dr. AM Trivedi, Prof. Chemistry Deptt. Univ. School of Sciences, Gujarat Univ. Ahmedabad.	Undergraduate Chemistry with emphasis on Analytical Chemistry.	5 May to 15 June

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19.	Chemistry Deptt. Gorakhpur Univ. Gorakhpur.	Prof.RP Rastogi, Head, Chemistry Deptt. Gorakhpur Univ.	Advance Chemical Concepts.	15 May to 23 June
20.	Chemistry Deptt. Jammu Univ.Jammu.	Prof. AC Jain,Head Chemistry Deptt. Jammu Univ.,Jammu.	General Principles	15 May to 21 June
21.	Chemistry Deptt. Panjab Univ. Chandigarh.	Prof.BR Puri,Chemistry Deptt. Panjab Univ.	Chemistry	6 weeks
22.	Chemistry Deptt. Patna Univ. Patna.	Dr.SN Das, Chemistry Deptt.,Patna Univ.	Chemistry	20 May to 30 June
23.	Chemistry Deptt. Rajasthan Univ. Jaipur.	Prof.RC Mehrotra Chemistry Deptt. Rajasthan Univ.	Chemistry	Last week of April to first week of June.
24.	Chemistry Deptt. Andhra University Waltair.	Prof. L.Ramachandra Deptt.of Chemistry, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	Chemistry for College teachers	17 May to 19 June
25.	Ravenshaw College Utkal Univ.Cuttack.	Dr.PK Das,Head, Deptt.of Chemistry Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	Chemistry for College teachers	10 May to 19 June
26.	Chemistry Department Marathwada University Aurangabad.	Prof. DD Khanolkar Head,Chemistry Deptt. Marathwada Univ.	Chemistry Organic & Inorganic	1 May to 30 May
27.	Indian Instt.of Science,Bangalore Univ.	Dr.AKN Reddy,Central Instruments Services Laboratory,I.I.Sc., Bangalore.	Electronics for Chemists	
28.	Chemistry Deptt. Madras University, Madras.	Dr. PB Janardhan,Prof. of Analytical and Inorganic Chemistry Madras University, A.C. College Campus, Madras.	Analytical Chemistry.	
29.	Indian Institute of Technology,Powai, Bombay.	Prof. AB Biswas Chemistry Deptt. IIT Bombay.	Physical Chemistry	10 May to 12 June
30.	Chemistry Deptt. Jadavpur Univ. Calcutta-32.	Dr.AK Mazumdar,Head of the Deptt.of Chemistry,Jadavpur University,Calcutta.	Teaching & research on modern analytical Chemistry.	2nd week of May to 4th week of June

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31.	Delhi University Delhi.	Dr.H.C. Gaur, Deptt. of Chemistry, Delhi University.	Thermody- namics & Electroche- mistry of Molton Salts.	Three weeks duration
32.	Ranchi University	<u>C - PHYSICS</u> Dr.M.P. Gupta, Head of the Physics Deptt. Ranchi University	Physics	Mid May tto 3rd week of June
33.	Roorkee University	Prof.S.K.Joshi, Head of the Physics Deptt. Roorkee University.	Elementary group theory Lattice dynamics, Dynamics of Electrons, Magnetic properties of Materials, Super- conductivity and Advanced Quantum Mechanics.	Six weekss
34.	Delhi University	Dr.V.S.Nanda, Reader, Deptt.of Physics & Astro-Physics, Delhi University.	Physics	3 May to 4 June
35.	Panjab University	Prof.H.S. Hans, Head of the Physics Deptt. Panjab University.	Theoretical Physics	26 April. to May
36.	M.B.College, Udaipur	Prof. J. Verma, Head of the Physics Deptt. M.B.College, Udaipur.	Feynman's lectures on Physics.	10 May tto 20 June
37.	The D.S.B.College Nainital	Dr.D.D.Pant, Principal The D.S.B.College (Agra University)	Mechanics & Optics as prescribed in the Agra University Syllabus.	5 May tto 9 June
38.	Banaras Hindu Univ.	Prof.B. Dayal, Head of the Physics Deptt. Banaras Hindu Univ.	Either a special Summer Instt. on Solid State Physics for northern zone or a general college level institute.	15 May tto 24 June
39.	Central College, Bangalore (Bangalore Univ).	Prof.K.N. Kuchela, Head of the Physics Deptt, Central College, Bangalore.	Berkeley Physics Course (Both Lectures and Laboratory).	3 May tto 12 June

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
40. Poona University	Dr. M.R. Bhiday, Head of the Physics Deptt. Poona University	Special summer institute to reorient the college teachers for the teaching of modernized, semester courses started recently in the University of Poona.	1 May to 10 June	
41. Sri Venkateswara University	Prof. J. Bhimasenachar Head of the Physics Department, Sri Venkateswara Univ.	Electronic Instrumenta-	N.I.	
42. M.S. University of Baroda	Dr. M.M. Patel Reader in Physics M.S. Univ. of Baroda.	Physics	1 May to 15 June	
43. Madras University	Prof. R. Srinivasan, Head of the Physics Department, Centre of advanced study in Physics, Madras Univ.	Diffraction Physics	7 June to 26 June	
44. Osmania University	Prof. K.S. Iyengar, Physics Department Osmania University	Modernisation & Orientation of courses and improved methods of teaching Physics.	During May	
45. Nagpur University	Prof. C. Mande, Head of the Physics Deptt. Nagpur University	Harvard Project Physics with special reference to its adaptation in India.	24 May to 19 June	
46. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. (Utkal University)	Dr. K.S.R. Murty, Head of the Physics Deptt. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	Physics with special reference to recent advances of spectroscopy in the different region of electromagnetic spectrum.	15 May to 25 June	
		<u>D - MATHEMATICS</u>		
47. Kerala University, Trivandrum.	Dr. Y. Sitaraman Reader-in-Charge Mathematics Deptt.	General Topology Functional Analysis, Algebraic Geometry, Tensor Analysis and Probability.	6 April to 15 May	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
48.	Meerut University Meerut.	Prof.MK Singhal Institute of Advanced Studies.	Topology and Modern Analysis	10 May to 19 June
49.	Gorakhpur Univ.	Prof.KB Lal,Head of Algebra, the Mathematics Deptt. and Topology	Analysis	20 May to 30 June
50.	Poona University	Prof. VS Huzurbazar Head, Deptt.of Maths and Statistics	Mathematics (Sequential)	3 May to 12 June
51.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharag-	Dr. AK Gayen, Prof. in Mathematics Department	Advanced Mathematics and applications	17 May to 26 June

SPECIAL INSTITUTES (ALL INDIA LEVEL)

52.	Indian Instt.of Technology, Kanpur.	(Under the Director- ship of Prof.R.S.L. Srivastava).	Analysis	
53.	Ramanujan Instt.of Advanced Study in Mathematics (Madras Univ).	Prof.TS Bhanu Murty Ramanujan Instt.of Advanced Study in Mathematics.	Topics in Functional Analysis.	3 May to 13 June
54.	Madurai University Madurai		Recent Advances in K-Theory	
	(Prof. Venkataraman may be invited to organise this summer institute at a suitable place under the auspices of Madurai University and to send a detailed proposal through the Madurai University - duration five weeks).			
55.	Indian Instt.of Technology, Delhi.	Prof.MK Jain, Prof. in Mathematics Department	Numerical Analysis interpolation approxi- mation quadratures Differential equations and computer techniques.	3 May to 12 June
56.	University of Delhi		Sequential Operations Research	
	(Under the Directorship of Prof.SM Sinha. Proposal may be invited from University of Delhi).			
57.	University of Delhi		Abstract Harmonic Analysis	
	(Under the Directorship of Prof.UN Singh. Proposal to be invited).			
58.	Kurukshetra University	Prof.S.D. Chopra Head of the Maths Deptt.	Mechanics of Solids (Mathematics)	3 May to 29 May

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

STATISTICS (ALL INDIA)

59. Lucknow University	Dr. Siva Ram Srivastava Reader, Offg. Professor & Head of the Statistics Department.	Inference & Probability Theory	1 June to 28 June
60. Sri Venkateswara	Dr. MP Sastry Head of the Statistics Department	Statistics	5 weeks (May to June)
61. Andhra University	Prof. TV Avadhani Head of the Department of Statistics	Seminar-Course (Special) in Stochastic Processes and its applications. to (i) Biology and (ii) Population models.	7 June to 27 June

Annexure II to Item No.2(a) (16)

Summer Science Institutes for School Teachers during 1971
accepted on the recommendation of the National Science
Panels of the National Council for Science Education.

S.No. (1)	Venue & Name of the University (2)	Name of the Director & Designation (3)	Proposed Dates (4)
<u>A- BIOLOGY</u>			
1.	G.M.College, Sambalpur Sambalpur University	Prof. G.Misra, Principal G.M.College, Sambalpur	17 May to 26 June
2.	St. Xavier's College, Mapusa, Goa, Bombay Univ.	Dr.Nicolaupereira, Deptt.of Chemistry, St.Xavier's College Mapusa, Goa.	15 April to 15 May
(The Institute shall be designated as General Science Institute for School teachers)			
3.	Panjab University Chandigarh	Prof. GP Sharma, Head of the Deptt.of Zoology, Panjab University, Chandigarh.	1 June to 5 July
4.	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College Udipi. (S.Kanera) (Mysore University).	Prof.MKK Eswaran, Head, Botany Deptt, MGM College, Udipi.	3 May to 13 June
5.	Jamal Mohmd College, Tiruchirapalli, Madras University	Prof.V.Hari Rao, Head, Zoology Deptt., Jamal Mohmd College Tiruchirapalli.	11 May to 20 June
6.	Holkar Science College, Indore University, Indore.	Dr. Ravi Parkash, Principal, Holkar Science College, Indore.	10 May to 20 June
7.	M.E.S. College of Art & Science, Poona Univ.	Dr.DD Wani, Head of the Deptt. of Poona Univ.	26 April to 5 June
8.	Sardar Patel Univ. Vallabh Vidyanagar.	Prof. JJ Shah, Deptt.of Botany Sardar Patel Univ. Vallabh Vidyanagar.	29 April to 7 June
9.	Madras Christian College Tambaram, Madras Univ.	Prof. PJ Sanjeeva, Deptt.of Zoology, Madras Christian Col. Tambaram, Madras.	6 May to 15 June
10.	D.A.V. College, Muzaffar Nagar, Meerut Univ.	Dr.VP Agarwal, Zoology Deptt. DAV College, Muzaffar Nagar.	17 May to 21 June
11.	Regional College of Education, Ajmer	Prof.AN Bose, Head, Deptt. of Science Education, RCE, Ajmer.	1 June to 18 July

(Summer Institute for Teacher educators of
Primary level Science Teachers.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>B- CHEMISTRY</u>			
12.	Khallikote College, Berhampur (Berhampur University)	Prof. PS Krishnamurti, Head of the Chemistry Department	12 May to 20 June
13.	Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati Nagpur Univ.	Prof. NV Karbelkar, Deptt. of Chemistry	5 May to 14 June
14.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras (Madras Univ.)	Prof. SP Shanmuganathan Principal and Head of the Department.	May 3 to 12 June
15.	D.A.V. College, Jullundur Panjab University	Shri BS Bahl, Principal DAW College, Jullundur	1 June to 15 July
16.	V.S.S.D. College, Kanpur (Kanpur University)	Prof. GD Tiwari, Head Chemistry Department	14 May to 24 June
17.	Holkar Science College, Indore (Indore University)	Dr. SS. Jarmalkar, Holkar Science College, Indore.	10 May to 20 June
18.	Cotton College, Gauhati Gauhati University	Dr. PK Talukdar, Chemistry Department, Cotton College Gauhati.	24 May to 3 July
19.	Jodhpur University, Jodhpur	Dr. RN Kapoor, Deptt. of Chemistry, Jodhpur Univ.	1 May to 9 June
20.	Govt. Victoria College Palghat, Kerala Univ.	Prof. Thangamani Amma, Chemistry Deptt. Govt. Victoria College, Palghat.	1 April to 7 May
21.	Andhra University	Prof. MN Sastri, Chemistry Deptt. Andhra University, Waltair.	10 May to 19 June
22.	Rajratan PT Patel Science College (Sardar Patel Univ) Vallabh Vidyanagar.	Prof. SR Dave, Head, Chemistry Deptt., V.P. Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	3 May to 12 June
23.	Regional College of Education Mysore.	Prof. SR Rao, Reader, Deptt. of Chemistry, RCE Mysore	3 May to 12 June
24.	Madura College, Madurai -11. Madurai University	Prof. LR Ganesan, Chemistry Deptt. Madura College Madurai University.	First week of May to first week of June.
25.	St. Andrews College, Gorakhpur, Gorakhpur Univ.	Prof. RD Singh, Chemistry Deptt., St. Andrews College Gorakhpur.	16 May to 30 June
26.	An Institute at Simla for Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, teachers to be organised by Panjab University. Prof. RC Paul will send the detailed proposal.		
27.	An Academic Year In service Institute at Poona University under the Directorship of Prof. VK Phansa lkar, Department of Chemistry, Poona University.		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>C - PHYSICS:</u>				
288.	Union Christian College, Alwaye-2 (University of Kerala)	Prof. TB Thomas, Head of the Physics Deptt.		20 April to 20 May
299.	Punjabi University Patiala	Prof. BS Sood Physics Department		20 May to 25 June
300.	Digambar Jain College Baraut, Meerut (Meerut University)	Dr. RR Mehrotra Principal, Digambar Jain College Baraut, Meerut		22 May to 25 June
311.	The National College Basavangudi, Bangalore-4 (Bangalore University)	Dr. Narasimhaiah Principal and Head of the Physics Department		Last week of April to end of May
322.	St. Joseph's College Tiruchirappalli -2 (Madras University)	Dr. GA Savari Raj Reader in Physics St. Joseph's College Tiruchirappalli-2.		19 April to 29 May
333.	T.N.B. College, Bhagalpur-7 (Bhagalpur University)	Prof. SP Sinha, Principal TNB College, Bhagalpur-7.		Six weeks
344.	Madura College, Madurai-11 (Madurai University)	Prof. PS Vairadachari Principal, Madura College Madurai-11.		Ist week of May to Ist week of June
355.	Madras Christian College Tambaram, Madras-59 (Madras University)	Dr. JC Palathingal, Head of the Physics Department, Madras Christian College, Tambaram, Madras-59.		20 April to 1 June
366.	Rajasthan University	Prof. B. Saraf Physics Department Rajasthan University, Jaipur.		20 May to 19 June
377.	Andhra University Post Graduate Centre, Nallapadu, Guntur-5. (Andhra University)	Prof. PD Premaswarup, Head of the Physics Department Andhra University Post Graduate Centre, Nallapadu, Guntur-5.		26 April to 5 June
388.	Govt. Science College Jhansi Road, Gwalior (Jiwaji University)	Prof. GR Singhal Professor of Physics Govt. Science College, Jhansi Road, Gwalior.		3 May to 11 June
399.	Fergusson College Campus Poona -4. (Poona University)	Prof. DV Badve, Prof. & Head of the Physics Deptt., Fergusson College Campus Poona -4.		25 April to 5 June

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
40.	Sardar Patel University	Prof.AR Patel, Head of the Physics Department Sardar Patel University	1 May to 11 June	
41.	One Summer School for Middle School Teachers to be organized in Delhi under the directorship of Prof. LS Kothari or Dr. VG Bhide.			
*	42.	Regional College of Education Ajmer.	Prof.AN Bose, Head of the Science Department, RCE, Ajmer.	1 June to 18 July

*(S.I. Teacher Educators of Primary Level Science Teachers).

D-MATHEMATICS

43.	DAV College, Kanpur Kanpur University	Prof.SP Nigam, Head of the Mathematics Department	22 May to 30 June
44.	University of Jammu	Prof. MR Puri Department of Mathematics	9 May to 19 June
45.	St. Albert's College, Ernakulam	Prof. Augustin Konnullu Department of Mathematics	2 May to 5 June
46.	Maharaja Campus College Jaipur(Rajasthan Univ).	Prof.MC Gupta Department of Mathematics	16 May to 19 June
47.	Indian Institute of Techno- logy, Bombay.	Prof.RD Bhargava Head of the Mathematics Deptt.	17 May to 20 June
48.	Khallikote College, Berhampur, Berhampur Univ.	Prof.Nand Kishor Head of the Mathematics Deptt.	5 weeks
49.	Seethalakshmi Ramaswamy College, Tiruchirapalli, (Madras University)	Dr. DN Ramabhadran Reader in Mathematics	3 May to 8 June
50.	Shivaji University Kolhapur.	Dr.L. Radhakrishnan Head of the Mathematics Deptt.	5 May to 16 June
51.	DAV College, Amritsar (Panjab University)	Mr.CL Arora, Principal DAV College, Amritsar.	5 May to 16 June
52.	University of Jodhpur	Mr. KN Mehra Reader in Mathematics	1 May to 9 June
53.	The Hindu College, Machilipatnam.	Mr. K. Madhusudna Rao Head of the Mathematics Deptt.	6 May to 9 June
54.	Sri Pushpam College, Pondi, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu).	Prof.V. Krishnamoorthi Head of the Mathematics Deptt.	26 April 29 May

p.t.o.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
555.	Agra College, Agra Agra University	Dr. Harswarup Sharma Head of the Mathematics Deptt.	20 May to 30 June
556.	Osmania University Hyderabad	Dr. Afzal Ahmed Department of Mathematics	3 May to 12 June
557.	Ravishankar University (Govt. College, Jagadapur)	DR CBL Verma, Principal Govt. College, Jagadapur.	8 May to 19 June
558.	RKT College, Ulhasnagar Poona University	Prof. NR Kulkarni, Principal RKT College, Ulhasnagar.	26 April to 5 June
559.	RTP Science College Sardar Patel University	Prof. ND Desai, RP Science College, Principal & Head of the Mathematics Deptt.	3 May to 13 June
660.	Punjabi University Patiala	Dr. Avtar Singh Mathematics Department	15 April to 23 May
661.	Community Science Centre Ahmedabad (CN Vidyalaya Hostel, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad).	Dr. PC Vaidya, Professor of Mathematics, Gujarat University	6 May to 10 June
662.	Saraswati Bhawan Science College, Aurangabad (Marathwada University)	Prof. DV Koranne Head of the Mathematics Deptt.	5 May to 14 June
663.	Banaras Hindu University Varanasi.	Prof. RS Mishra Head of the Mathematics Deptt.	15 June to 27 June
664.	Yuvaraja's College Mysore University	Mr. LN Chakravarthy, Reader & Head of the Maths. Deptt.	4 May to 14 June
665.	DAV College, Dehra Dun (Under the Directorship of Shri K. Sinha).		
666.	Dibrugarh University	The proposal of Dibrugarh University for the conduct of a college level institute in mathematics was considered. The Panel suggested that the University may be requested to conduct a school level institute under the Directorship of Prof. AC Srivastava. In case it is not possible for the Dibrugarh University to organise a school level institute, the Panel recommended that Gauhati University may be requested to hold the school level institute under the directorship of Prof. D. Saika of Arya Vidyapith, Gauhati.	
667.	Nagpur University	Nagpur University may be requested to organise a school level institute at Nagpur under the Directorship of Dr. BS Fadnis.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
68.	National Defence Academy Karukvasla.	Dr. V. Verma, Principal National Defence Academy Karukvasla, Poona	The Panel desired that a special syllabus shouldd be prescribed bby the NDA.
69.	Jadavpur University	Dr. DK Sinha, Deptt. of Mathematics, Jadavpur University	The Paneldecided that the institute may be organiseed jointly by Dr. JN Kapur & Dr. Sinha.
70.	Ramjas College, Delhi University.	Shri PD Gupta, Principal Ramjas College, Delhi	Institute for Development of School Mathemattics. May'71.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated: 3rd March 1971.

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

- (1) Report received from the High Commission of India in U.K., London, on the get-together organised by the High Commission for some of British participants under the Scheme of Exchange of Younger Scientists between India and U.K.

The High Commission of India in London, has forwarded for information of the Commission, certain press reports appreciating the excellent manner in which the scheme for exchange of visits of Younger Scientists between India and U.K. has been implemented for the past six years by the University Grants Commission and the British Council. The Minister for Scientific and Educational Affairs in the High Commission, recently in October 1970 had a luncheon get together with nearly 20 younger scientists who had participated in this programme. The Director General and other officers of British Council in London were also present. The press reports indicate that both the High Commissioner and Sir John Henniker, Director General, British Council expressed great satisfaction with the excellent results this collaboration has achieved. The letter from the Indian High Commission also draws attention to some of the suggestions made by the visiting scientists in the reports submitted by them at the conclusion of their visits.

A copy of the letter received from the High Commission of India is enclosed as Annexure.

-
2. Report made by Dr. P.C. Wraight of Department of Natural Philosophy, University of Aberdeen, U.K. on his visit to India under the Programme of Exchange of Younger Scientists between India and U.K.

Dr. P.C. Wraight of Department of Natural Philosophy, University of Aberdeen, U.K. visited India under the Programme of Exchange of Younger Scientists between India and U.K. During his stay in India from 18th July 1970 to 16th September 1970, he visited (i) Department of Physics, University of Delhi (ii) I.I.T., Kanpur (iii) Panjab University, Chandigarh (iv) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (v) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay etc. A copy of the report submitted by Dr. Wraight on conclusion of his visit to India, which has been received through the British Council, is placed as Annexure for information.

- (3) AIDE MEMOIRE signed by Dr.V. Parail, Director, Division of International Co-operation in Scientific Research, Unesco, Paris, who visited India from 9th January 1971 to 29th January, 1971.
-

Dr. V. Parail, Director, Division of International Co-operation in Scientific Research, Unesco, Paris, visited India from 9th January to 29th January, 1971. During this period, Dr. Parail paid visits to the Centres of Advanced Study in the Universities of Delhi, Osmania, Madras, Bangalore(I.I.Sc.), Bombay and Panjab, which are already included or are proposed to be included in the Unesco Programme of Assistance for Centres of Advanced Study Project. On completion of the visit of Dr. Parail, an AIDE MEMOIRE has been signed, a copy of which is attached as Annexure.

A copy of the AIDE MEMOIRE has been forwarded to the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco, New Delhi.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971

Item No. 2(b) (Contd.):

(4) Selection Committee meetings during 1971-72.

A statement indicating dates of Selection Committee meetings during 1971-72 for award of Scholarships, Fellowships, Research Grants to Teachers and assistance under the Retired Teachers scheme is attached (Annexure) for information of the Commission.

Annexure to Item 2(b)(1)

Copy of letter No. ISIO 19.2.7. Ext. IV dated 4th December 1970 from the Minister (Educational & Scientific Affairs), the High Commission of India, London to the Chairman, University Grants Commission.

The scheme for Exchange of Younger Scientists has now been in operation for nearly six years. It has been working very satisfactorily for which both the U.G.C. and the British Council deserve full credit. Although the individual reports submitted by the visiting British scientists cover all aspects of their visit, I had suggested to the British Council that a get-together of some of the younger scientists who had visited India during the last few years would be useful to consider any suggestions for further streamlining this scheme. The British Council warmly welcomed this suggestion. I, therefore, invited nearly twenty younger scientists along with the Director-General and other officers of the British Council for lunch and discussions at India House on the 19th October 1970. We have already sent a brief report of this meeting to the U.G.C. The High Commissioner was also with us on that occasion and we were fortunate also in the participation of Dr. Atma Ram and Professor Dogra who were visiting London at that time. In this letter I would like to take up the specific suggestions which came out of the meeting.

(a) Dr. Rowlands from the University of Warwick who visited India recently under this scheme had observed in his report that some of the university departments he visited had still the social hierarchies of British Universities twenty or thirty years ago. Professors were patriarchal and there was insufficient social contact between them and junior academic staff. Young British scientists who went out under this scheme met with social barrier to which they were unaccustomed in their own universities where a lecturer was on an easy social relationship with the professor. Dr. Rowlands, supported by some others, therefore suggested that some older British scientists may be sent under this scheme as they would have less of a communication problem in the hierarchy of university departments in India. While appreciating the spirit behind this solution both the British Council and I feel that this scheme should retain its present character of solely for younger scientists. My own private fear in extending it to the upper age limit is that visits to Britain are in such demand that professors would tend to appropriate it to themselves and younger people would not get a chance.

But while maintaining the present character of the Scheme I feel the U.G.C. could do something to tackle this grievance of our British visitors. I think if only in a circular to the Indian universities Dr. Roland's remarks were brought to their attention and it is gently suggested to the University Departments that our younger British visitors irrespective of hierarchal practices prevalent in the department should have freedom of approach to the professors, the situation will correct itself.

(b) It was felt by most of the younger scientists that their visits could have been more useful if they had been able to establish contact with their actual research counter-parts in India. What really happens is that prior to the British scientist's visit, correspondence with him is either with the U.G.C. or with the Head of the Department in

the university to which he is going. The content of this correspondence is mainly of an administrative nature dealing with itineraries, accommodation facilities, etc. What is equally important is that the intending visitor should be able to enter into correspondence with the scientist in the university department with whom he is actually going to work. If correspondence of such a scientific nature takes place the intending visitor from here would have a clearer idea of the facilities available in the laboratory in India for any joint experiment he wishes to undertake. He might, for instance, discover that some small piece of equipment or material is lacking in the Indian laboratory and he might carry it on loan from his own laboratory to India/under this scheme are taking any piece of equipment which is essential for their scientific work in India I would be glad to arrange for customs clearance facilities.

/I have
told the
British
Council
that where
British
Scientists
going to
India

(c) It was felt by most of the British scientists that it would be useful if some affiliated colleges or newer universities were included in their itinerary in India. Such colleges and new universities have not yet been able to build up much research facility and have comparatively fewer contacts with the outside world. I think it is a useful suggestion but this should not be done as a matter of routine. The young British scientists who go from here differ in their characters. Some are entirely intent on their own research pursuit with Indian collaborators of their own calibre, others have a more social and human orientation and enjoy expounding their work to less fortunate and isolated academics in affiliated colleges and young universities. Therefore, all such arrangements should be made by prior correspondence with the visitors concerned.

(d) There was also a suggestion that in some cases repeat visits by scientists who have already visited India may be called for. Both the British Council and I feel that such applications for repeat visits should be considered sympathetically. I would illustrate this by an example. Dr. Wraight of the Department of Natural Philosophy, Aberdeen, visited India last September when he usefully collaborated with Dr. Dhir and his students at the Delhi University in the study of Thermo-Electric effects at Low Temperatures. His own contribution was in the development of a galvanometer amplifier using photosensitive elements and he has been interested in the use of superconducting devices for the measurement of small voltages at liquid helium temperatures. Before he left Delhi both he and Dr. Dhir were able to produce devices which worked, and also to demonstrate the feasibility of the galvanometer detection system.

(e) In Bangalore at the Indian Institute of Science, Dr. Wraight was most interested in the activities and facilities of the Central Instruments and Services Laboratory where he found that the activities of Mr. A. Thomas in the field of instrument design and production tallied closely with the work that is being done at Aberdeen. Now, if a man like Dr. Wraight would like to have a repeat visit some time later to reinforce the collaboration he has started we should be glad to have him. There may be similarly a strong case for repeat visits of Indian scientists who have visited Britain under this scheme.

(f) Other suggestions pertain to difficulties experienced by British scientists in obtaining leave from their universities for going to India under this scheme. These do not concern us but the British Council is taking them up with the U.G.C. and the Vice-Chancellors in this country,

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

Report made by Dr.P.C. Wraight, Department of Natural Philosophy, University of Aberdeen, U.K. on his visit to India from 18th July to 16th September, 1970 under the Programme of Exchange of Younger Scientists between India and U.K.

1. Introduction

I visited India under the Younger Scientists' Exchange Scheme sponsored by the British Council and the Indian University Grants Commission, from July 18th to September 16th, 1970. This is a short account of the laboratories which I visited, the work which was done, and also contains some comments on the research which I was shown.

2. Itinerary

My main attachment was to the Department of Physics at the University of Delhi, from July 18th to August 28th. While I was at Delhi, I was able to visit the National Physical Laboratory three times and also made visits to the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur, the Punjab University at Chandigarh, and the Central Scientific Instruments Laboratory at Chandigarh. After visiting friends, I arrived at the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore on August 31st, where I was particularly connected with the Department of Physics. On September 12th I flew to Bombay, where I was able to visit the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, and also the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Trombay, before leaving for Scotland on September 16th.

3. Department of Physics, University of Delhi

3.1 The Department of Physics at the University of Delhi has been designated a Centre of Advanced Study in Physics. It is particularly noted for its theoretical physics, in fundamental particles, astrophysics, and related fields, and the M.Sc. courses in these subjects have a formidable reputation. During the last few years, experimental research programmes have been built up, and now involve a considerable fraction of the staff of the department. My own association was almost exclusively with the group doing experimental low temperature physics, I was shown round the other experimental groups, but had virtually no contact with the theoretical research.

Work is being done on experimental nuclear physics, mainly a study of nuclear excited states, by coincidence counting techniques of various kinds, in particular the method of perturbed angular correlations. Although some of the sophisticated equipment used in this work has been imported, much of the electronics, including fast timing and coincidence circuits, has been built in Delhi, typically, considerable time and effort has to be invested before any considerable results are reported, this group has now reached the stage of producing results.

A number of experiments using microwaves are in progress. These include a study of conduction processes in semi-conductors at microwave frequencies, notably by using the Faraday effect, that is the rotation of the plane of polarisation in the sample when it is exposed to a magnetic field, they also cover the study of the propagation

and focussing of microwaves, in particular the use of horns with moveable flanges to obtain striking manoeuvrability of the microwave beam. Some of these microwave experiments have used liquid nitrogen, and it is envisaged that liquid helium will also be available, so that this group can extend its studies to lower temperatures.

Work is also proceeding on the analysis of particle tracks in nuclear emulsions, on research into the structure of the ionosphere by radio sounding methods, and on the Mossbauer effect. I spent a little time discussing one of the cryogenic problems of the small Mossbauer effect group.

Experimental research in low temperature physics has become possible at the University of Delhi, since the installation of a liquid nitrogen plant and a liquid helium plant, although a little work was done previous to this by using the facilities available at the National Physical Laboratory. Work has been done by Dr. K.D. Chaudhuri and co-workers, on ultrasonic attenuation in pure and impure single crystals of superconducting tin, anomalies have been discovered, connected both with the impurity content and the effect of mechanical strain on the specimens, and work is still in progress, to elucidate the nature and origin of these anomalies. Dr. V.P. Duggal and Dr. Raj Rrup and their co-workers have studied the electrical properties of the single crystal films which they have been able to grow. In particular they have studied the quantum size effect in bismuth films, and mean free path effects in silver films. At the present time these studies, which have so far been conducted at liquid nitrogen temperatures, are being extended to liquid helium temperatures, and further experiments on single crystal films at liquid helium temperatures were being discussed and planned while I was there.

Dr. Dheer and his students are engaged on a study of thermoelectric effects at low temperatures, his particular interest is in the properties of iron 'whiskers'. For the detection and measurement of the small voltages involved, a galvanometer amplifier using photosensitive elements is being developed. It was mainly in connection with this last experiment, and the need to measure small voltages, that my contribution was made, since I have been interested in the use of superconducting devices for the measurement of small voltages at liquid helium temperatures.

3.2 My main interest is in instrumentation at low temperatures, and in particular in the use of Josephson effect devices popularly called 'slugs', from the appearance of the solder blob on a piece of niobium wire, which forms the active element. The low temperature group at Delhi wanted to try these devices, but lacked both the first-hand experience of how to use them, and also the niobium wire with which to make them. They were therefore pleased to give me assistance in making and testing these devices, as I had brought some niobium wire with me. Some difficulty was experienced in finding sufficiently sensitive electronics for monitoring the devices, but this provided the opportunity for testing a simple monitoring system using a moving coil galvanometer. Before I left Delhi, we were able to produce devices which worked, and also to demonstrate the feasibility of the galvanometer detection system. It was

satisfactory to be able to get so far in the short time available, work is still proceeding on the application of these devices in the experimental programmes in Delhi.

3.3 The lectures and seminars which I gave in Delhi were on Low temperature physics and instrumentation at low temperatures, and, apart from the first seminar on superconducting quantum interference devices, which was attended by a more general audience, were delivered mainly to the staff and research students of the low temperature physics group, together with a number of visitors from the National Physical Laboratory. I gave a general seminar, aimed at those not familiar with super-conductivity, on 'Superconducting Quantum Interference Devices'. I also gave two more technical seminars on the theory, behaviour, and use of 'slugs', solder blob junctions which allow one to measure small voltages or small magnetic fields. I gave a further seminar on 'Flux pinning in Superconductors', the subject of my Ph.D. thesis. Typewritten records of these four seminars were prepared for the use of the department, and for the U.G.C. I also gave a short course of five lectures on low temperature instrumentation, dealing briefly with cryogenic techniques and properties of materials at low temperatures, but concentrating on instruments and devices which employ the unique properties of superconductors. Arising out of these lectures and seminars, I had a number of discussions about possible experiments which the low temperature group might do.

4. The Shorter Visits

4.1. The National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.

I visited the N.P.L. three times, I was shown the work of various departments, and was able to gain some idea of the overall effort and aim of the laboratory. I was particularly interested in the low temperature group, which had the earliest liquid helium facility in India. The work there up to now has been primarily fundamental physical investigations. The emphasis at the N.P.L. is now being directed towards applied research, and this is leading to some uncertainty in the low temperature group, I was involved in discussion on the applications of superconductivity, and the projects in this field which the N.P.L. might pursue. At present they are beginning investigations on 'slugs', though like the University of Delhi, are experiencing difficulty in getting niobium wire. There is also a project to develop superconducting magnets, involving the production of niobium/titanium alloy, drawing the wire, and winding the magnets. This project is at an early stage.

I gave a seminar on the Josephson effect, with particular emphasis on the possibility of the maintenance of the standard volt by means of the A.C. Josephson effect. This was an introductory seminar, attended by a number of groups, many of them not familiar with superconductivity. Dr. D. Shoenberg, who first set up the low temperature group at the N.P.L. (and in whose laboratory in Cambridge I once worked) visited both the University and the N.P.L. while I was in Delhi, and gave lectures on the de Haas - van Alphen effect, which I was able to attend.

4.2 Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.

I spent one day at I.I.T., Kanpur, mainly in order to see the low temperature group there, under Dr. Srinivasan. To some extent

the liquid helium facility there is intended as a service to other groups in the institute. Investigations are in progress or have been completed on liquid helium, on specific heats, and on optical and microwave solid state studies. There seems to be some difficulty in getting students interested in experimental solid state physics; the 'returns', in terms of published papers from theoretical work, seem greater and more certain. I had an interesting morning seeing other of the department's work, including the Van de Graaf generator which is being installed, work on lasers and interesting studies on precipitation hardening in non-metals, but there are many groups working here. I gave a seminar on 'Superconducting Quantum Interference Devices', which was well attended, despite the fact that it was a public holiday.

4.3 Punjab University, Chandigarh

I spent one morning at the Department of Physics, I was shown the research being done (on the installation of a cyclotron and an analysis of nuclear emulsion tracks, for example), but the main interest of this visit was to see something of the working of a smaller university department of physics, and to discuss some of the problems of teaching and research with Professor Hans. One of the subjects discussed, and agreed upon, was the value of instrument design as a subject for physicists, research of this kind not only throws up interesting physics, but produces a person with attitudes and aptitudes of much more interest to industry than a mere 'academic' Ph.D.

4.4 Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh.

My short visit to this laboratory was made even shorter by a change of travelling arrangements caused by a delayed plane. I was able to look at the Medical Electronics and Electrical instruments sections, but not able to study in any detail the optical work. I was impressed particularly with the facilities available here for calibration of instruments, and for environmental testing. I was keen to visit this laboratory, because of my own association with a course on the Principles of Design of Scientific Instruments, and it was stimulating and instructive to learn something from the director, of the aims and history of the laboratory, of the collaboration with industry (and the difficulties originally experienced), and of the present state and problems of the instrument industry in India, particularly the emphasis on making and using Indian components.

4.5 Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

I stayed in Bangalore from August 31st to September 12th and was most closely associated with the Department of Physics, but I also spent some time at the Central Instruments and Services Laboratory.

There are a large number of independent lines of research being pursued in the Physics Department, (I feel that their interests could be narrowed with some advantage). I was shown all the research groups (which, unusually, are almost exclusively experimental). I was particularly interested in the work in nuclear geochronology, using mass spectrometry, and although my previous knowledge of this field was extremely scanty, I found it very interesting. I spent some time discussing the experimental problems involved in the study of critical point phenomena in binary liquid mixtures. A cryostat was being

designed for photo-elastic studies at low temperatures, which involved some unusual problems, which I discussed, I found the study of this design problem interesting, and I believe that I was able to make some contribution to its solution. The group studying lasers and holography were experiencing some difficulty both with mirror mounts, and with vibration problems, which they discussed with me. There has been considerable theoretical work on the phonon spectra of alkali halides, which is closely related to experimental and theoretical work in Aberdeen, and I was able to learn more of what has been done in Bangalore, and to tell them the present situation in Aberdeen. I spent some time discussing with a solid state theoretician who has previously been interested in general relativity, the problem of the interaction of gravitational waves with superconductors, he was able to give me certain theoretical predictions, and I think we both found this discussion very stimulating. Finally, I spent some time discussing the low temperature work in the department. Liquid air is produced regularly, liquid hydrogen has been produced, though at present there are difficulties because of an explosion, the aim is to produce liquid helium, using a Joule-Thomson expansion process.

I gave seven lectures in the Physics Department. These were mainly on principles of instrument design, and included details of the course given at Aberdeen, and the general philosophy behind it, anti-vibration mounts, spring devices, kinematic design, capacitance micrometry, and superconducting devices. I gave one seminar on "Superconducting Quantum Interference Devices". These lectures were attended by a number of engineering students and people from the Central Instruments and Services Laboratory, as well as students and staff from the Physics Department.

I was most interested in the activities and facilities of the Central Instruments and Services Laboratory. To some extent they act as a central facility, for ultra-violet and infra-red spectroscopy, mass spectrometry, glass blowing, vacuum coating, and optical components, an IBM 360 computer is shortly to be installed. They also pursue their own research in some of these fields, I spent some time with Mr. A. Thomas, whose interests in instrument design and production tally closely with some of our work in Aberdeen. We discussed a number of problems, for example, in kinematic design of laser mirror mounts, and I found this contact most stimulating.

My stay in Bangalore was enjoyable, not only because of these discussions, and the pleasant weather, but also because of a number of other interesting contacts. I was able to attend one meeting of Indian Academy of Sciences at the Raman Institute. Also, while I was in Bangalore, Dr. G. Swarup of T.I.F.R. gave a most interesting lecture on the radio-telescope at Ootacamund, and I was able to discuss one of their instrumentation problems with him.

4.6 Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay

I spent one day at T.I.F.R., and apart from getting a general idea of the activities of this very impressive institute, I spent most of my time with those doing low temperature physics. I found the design of an all-glass cryostat for Mössbauer effect studies at liquid helium temperatures very interesting. The glass blowing facilities and expertise at T.I.F.R. are extremely good. I saw the research which has been done on nuclear orientation, using adiabatic demagnetisation to reach low temperatures, and also the studies, now discontinued, of the

flow of superfluid helium films. I was extremely interested in the proposal to develop cryogenic infra-red detectors, and to fly them in balloons, for infra-red astronomy, but it was not possible to discuss this work, as those involved were away.

4.7 Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

At short notice, on my last day in India, a visit to B.A.R.C. was arranged. Apart from the intrinsic interest of seeing the Trombay reactor, and some of the research associated with it (including neutron scattering at cryogenic temperatures) this visit was extremely interesting from the instrument design point of view. I spent some time seeing the work of the technical physics division, of particular interest was the vacuum work, the design of plasma torches, and the production of low temperatures. It has been found possible to bring a powerful electron beam out into the atmosphere, so that electron beam welding or melting can be done without enclosing the object in a vacuum. The general range of vacuum equipment produced by B.A.R.C. is impressive, and the availability of mass-spectrometer helium leak detectors is of particular interest to low temperature physics researchers. The design of plasma torches, and in particular the development of a miniature version to make possible the welding of thin stainless steel sheet, is of great interest. The availability of what is in effect an argon arc welding facility at a fraction of the normal cost, is another factor of considerable importance to the usually impecunious low temperature research groups in universities. A small refrigerator, reaching at present about 100°K, employing the Gifford-MacMahon cycle has been developed. Its primary purpose is to make available a low temperature trap for vacuum systems, when liquid nitrogen is not available, but by producing a cascade system, a nitrogen liquefier, or even a helium liquefier, would be possible. The Gifford-MacMahon principle is not very efficient, but it is simple, and places less stringent machining requirements on the manufacturer.

4.8 Cryogenic Facilities in India

I saw a considerable fraction of the liquid helium plants at present operational in India, one notable exception, mainly because I did not make arrangements early enough, was the liquefier in the Solid State Division of the Defence Sciences Research Laboratory in Delhi. My main criticism is that good equipment is often not backed up by good technical assistance, so that either the equipment is not working satisfactorily because of inadequate maintenance, or else a considerable amount of time has to be spent by scientific research staff in keeping the apparatus running, a job that should be able to be left safely to technical staff. An exception to this rule is afforded by the University of Delhi, where fairly cumbersome and old-fashioned equipment is being operated routinely and generally satisfactorily by trained technicians. The training of technicians and paying them an adequate salary, so that they are not attracted away into industry (another problem facing at least one group) obviously costs money, but if this money is not spent, the original investment is largely wasted. In general, I would suggest that a larger fraction of money needs to be spent on technical assistance and maintenance. I saw more than one example of good equipment which could not be properly used because of a lack of good technical assistance and administration.

One of the difficulties is that all the liquefiers are imported; the most common is the A.D.L. Collins machine. Both replacement parts and maintenance would be easier with an Indian built machine; not to mention the advantage this would be to the foreign exchange situation, especially if cryogenics continues to increase in importance. An attempt to build a liquefier is being made in Bangalore by Prof. E.Raj Gopal; but with inadequate support, both technical and financial. I believe that provision of proper cryogenic facilities at the Institute of Science in Bangalore would be a worthwhile step, in particular in view of the number of departments who would profit from such an installation; and that in addition to this, consideration should be given to the production of an Indian liquefier, both for nitrogen and helium, either at Bangalore, or in collaboration with B.A.R.C

4.9. Teaching and Research

It is generally acknowledged that in a university situation, teaching and research are mutually beneficial. If one is exclusively involved in teaching, one lacks the stimulus of new ideas, and the necessity of being acquainted with current trends. Exclusive occupation with research can lead to an ivory tower mentality, and the need experienced by the teacher, to make difficult ideas intelligible, should be more acutely felt by those publishing research data. In general I sensed three kinds of frustration; though I cannot offer any very concrete solution. Teachers in universities, both in Bangalore and Delhi, seemed to have too much teaching and administration to devote much time to research. Sixteen hours teaching a week was fairly standard, and this seems high. Secondly, in some research institutions there was a certain feeling of isolation; both that their research did not qualify them to do anything else, and that they were not wanted by universities or industry; and also, that if research was not going well, the compensation of doing useful teaching was missing. Thirdly, both universities and industry seem conscious of the lack of co-operation between them. The universities lack the fresh stimulus of industrial problems, and industry feels that university Ph.D. courses are irrelevant to their needs. The situation at Bangalore seemed to be somewhat of an exception to this last situation. An attempt to increase contact between universities, research institutes and industry, might be beneficial to all three.

5. Follow-up.

The following are the main possibilities, consequent to my visit.

5.1 I intend to exchange information, and also to provide niobium wire, for the university of Delhi Physics Department, as we are both engaged on research in slugs.

5.2 It is hoped to maintain contacts between the Instrument Design Group in Aberdeen, and the Central Instruments and Services laboratory at the Indian Institute of Science; in particular we may be able to execute projects of interest to them, as projects in our M.Sc. course; we hope to exchange information on instrument design, and to broaden our experience in such fields as design for tropical condition.

p.t.o.

6. I did not meet anyone who I felt was ideally suitable for recommendation as a visitor to Britain under the Y.S.E.S. scheme. I am sorry that I am not able to give any help on this matter.

7. Administrative Arrangements

In general, and particularly in view of the short notice at which my visit was arranged, both travel and accommodation were quite satisfactory, and both the British Council and the U.G.C. looked after me well. I have some minor criticisms:

1) Accommodation could have been booked further in advance. In Delhi, room for me in the guest house was not booked until I arrived; in Bangalore, for reasons which I do not understand, they could not give me a room in the guest house, although it was not full, and I was accommodated in a student hostel.

2) The University Guest House at Delhi is a little sparse in its accommodation, although just adequate. For most western visitors the food is rather monotonous (and certainly the accommodation compares unfavourably with Bangalore or Chandigarh).

3) The allowance paid me by the U.G.C. was quite adequate. One of the expenses which I did not foresee was travelling into New Delhi; I did this rarely, but someone who wanted to spend most evenings in the city (and there is little to do in the university) would find this expensive.

4) July and August in Delhi were uncomfortable but not intolerable. In general I would advise visitors to avoid these months if possible.

5) Contact with departments should be made as soon as possible; I had very little warning of what lectures I should prepare, and what research I was likely to find.

6) I had two days free at the beginning of my visit, to adjust to India, before I moved to the university and began work. I think this breathing space was valuable, and would encourage other visitors to do the same.

8. Acknowledgements

I am grateful both to the British Council and the University Grants Commission of India, for making this visit possible. In particular I am grateful to Mrs. Maity at the British Council in New Delhi for the arrangements she made, and to Dr. Mehta at the U.G.C. for looking after the academic side. Professor Auluck and Dr. Chaudhuri made me very welcome at the University of Delhi; and similarly I was warmly received by Prof. Krishnan at the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, and looked after by Prof. Raj Gopal. I should like to acknowledge the hospitality and goodwill of these and many other people in India.

AIDE MEMOIRE

Visit of Dr. V. Parail, Director, Division of International Co-operation in Scientific Research, Unesco, Paris - 9th to 29th January 1971.

I. Centres of Advanced Study Project.

1. Dr. V. Parail, Director, Division of International Co-operation in Scientific Research, Unesco, Paris arrived in New Delhi on 9th January 1971. He visited the Centres of Advanced Study in the Universities of Delhi, Assam, Madras, Bangalore (I.I.Sc.), Bombay and Panjab, included/being included in the programme of assistance under the CAS Project.

2. On the basis of the discussion and the report made by the UNESCO Advisory Mission on Science Education which visited India and Moscow in 1962, the programme of assistance to the Centres of Advanced Study Project in Indian Universities under Unesco's technical assistance programme began from the biennium 1963-64 with the inclusion of seven Centres/Departments. From the biennium 1965-66 three more Centres/Departments were brought in for assistance. At present the programme covers seven Centres of Advanced Study and three University Departments (Appendix I). The assistance mainly consists of (i) services of scientists/technicians; (ii) training of Indian teachers (senior and junior level) and (iii) supply of scientific equipment.

3. The Unesco Evaluation Mission and also the reports from the Unesco Co-ordinators from time to time have indicated that the Unesco programme of assistance to the CAS has been effectively utilised. The assistance has played a significant role in the implementation of the UGC's programme of Centres of Advanced Study as an effective and major instrument for the improvement of academic standards in higher scientific education and research.

4. The UGC has recently reviewed the programme of assistance and has desired that the list of Centres to be included under the Unesco Aid programme from the 1971-72 biennium be revised as follows:

<u>University</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Bombay	Chemical Technology
Delhi	Physics
	Chemistry
	Botany
	Zoology
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Biochemistry
Madras	Botany
	Mathematics - Ramanujan Institute of Advanced Study.
Panjab	Geology
	Mathematics.

5. While revising the programme, the UGC has decided that only University Departments recognised as Centres of Advanced Study should be included in the programme of assistance. At present there are 30 Centres

of Advanced Study of which 157 are in science subjects alone. A few more departments are likely to be recognised as Centres of Advanced Study shortly. It is quite possible that in course of time some of the departments now recognised as Centres may be included in the Unesco programme of assistance.

6. In view of the development that has taken place, the programme of Unesco's assistance to the Centres needs to be readjusted with greater emphasis on research in the case of certain Centres of Advanced Study which have become internationally recognised. The different components of the assistance programme will also have to be altered to suit this changed situation. The departments which have been taken out of the programme from the current year may be considered to have the consultant services in future if so desired by the departments depending upon the merits of the case.

7. It would be desirable to take advance action in the preparation of job descriptions, dossiers of fellows and lists of equipment. It was felt that expert component may include (i) 40 per cent of top level experts for 3-4 weeks' visit; (ii) junior level experts for 4-6 months - not more than 40 per cent and (iii) technicians - 20 per cent. It would be useful if the fellows could visit USSR for the second time to undergo further training. Unesco should provide at least 10 per cent of the equipment grant for spare parts. It would be desirable that more funds are made available in convertible currency (of the order of about 25 per cent of the equipment grant) for the purchase of equipment. Provision may also be made for the purchase of books and literature (upto 10 per cent).

8. The budget for the year 1971-72 has yet to be approved by the U.N. authorities. It would be desirable to get the proposals expedited from the Indian Government.

9. Some of the problems encountered in the implementation of the programme relate to the following:

- (a) Delays in the finalisation of the fellowships programme, and placement of the fellows in the institutions in the USSR/other countries.
- (b) Time of arrival of consultants to be adjusted according to the centres' requirements in relation to their teaching and/or research work so that the services of experts could be better utilised.
- (c) Delays in supply of equipment, lack of instruction manuals, services of technicians for installations.

10. It was agreed that in order to simplify the procedure, copies of the job descriptions and of the dossiers of the fellows as well as the lists of equipment be made available to the Director of Field Operations, Unesco office, New Delhi for further action in consultation with the National Commission of the USSR, Moscow, in view of the recent decentralisation of power to the local Unesco office at New Delhi, which,

(3)

it was felt, would facilitate the implementation of the project.

11. The Unesco Evaluation Mission (March 1967) had suggested setting up of liaison groups in the USSR at least in the case of some of the Centres of Advanced Study. These liaison groups consisting of Soviet Professors who have visited the Centres of Advanced Study would be able to look after the interest of the particular centre in India with regard to (a) suggesting names of suitable persons who may visit the Centres as consultants keeping in view the programme of work undertaken at any given time, (b) help in the placement of the Indian fellowships in the institutions in USSR; and (c) advice on the type of equipment to be obtained and ensured that the equipment supplied meets needs of the Centres by way of range, specification etc of the equipment. Suggestions regarding the composition of the liaison groups in respect of certain centres have been communicated (Appendix II) to the Unesco for taking up the matter with the USSR authorities. Some collaboration between Indian (Centres and Institutions/Universities in the USSR already exists to some extent. It was however felt that these links have yet to be formalised.

12. It was stated that the matter has been recently discussed by Dr. Parail with the USSR National Commission for Unesco a few weeks ago and that the Commission was in favour of establishing permanent links between Indian and the Soviet Scientific institutions. It was agreed that the UGC would send to Unesco, concrete suggestions which would include such points as a list of Soviet institutions with which the Indian Centres would like to have links; kinds of collaboration, methods and forms of formulating such links, etc. Unesco would take necessary action to facilitate and to assist the establishment of these links

International/Regional Cooperation of Centres of Advanced Study:

13. It was stated that in order to facilitate an implementation of basic research in developing countries, Unesco intended to strengthen regional cooperation in basic sciences in developing areas using for this purpose existing national research institutions of a region. Unesco was also of the opinion that some national scientific institutions of developing countries which have reached high level of development can have international activities as well. Dr. Parail stated that after visiting a number of Indian scientific centres he came to the conclusion that many of them could be considered as suitable places for the development of regional activities in basic sciences in Asia. Such activities could include organisation of annual, short and long term training courses, exchange of scientific information, fellows, coordination and even establishment of the future joint research programmes. Unesco would be ready to give its support to these activities including some financial assistance. As a matter of fact such programme had been started by the organisation of a regional training course in the chemistry of natural products in the Centre of Advanced Study in Chemistry, University of Delhi in 1970. It was agreed that it would be possible for the UGC to arrange two long term and 2 - 3 short term courses each year in basic sciences in Indian Universities preferably in departments recognised as Centres of Advanced Study. The UGC would be in a position to meet the expenditure in rupees in India. The Unesco assistance would be mainly for the international travel of the fellows and to meet some working expenses in

p.t.o.

(4)

hard currency. It was agreed that concrete proposals would be formulated by the UGC in consultation with the Universities.

Dr. Panail suggested that Unesco would be in a position to assist the Indian authorities to organise a course in computer sciences. It was felt that if possible, the course may be started by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore - may be by the end of this year. It was finally agreed that the possibility of organising such courses would be explored by the UGC. It was felt that the possibility of obtaining assistance from the UNDP for strengthening the computer facilities at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore be explored to help the Institute to function as an active Centre in computer science in Asia.

It was agreed that Dr. Parail would be writing on these lines to the Indian authorities to enable them to submit their proposals.

Appendix I

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
LIST OF THE DEPARTMENTS CENTRES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE FROM
UNESCO

<u>UNIVERSITY</u>	<u>DEPARTMENTS</u>
1. Delhi University	Physics, Chemistry, Botany
2. Osmania University	Chemistry, Geophysics
3. Madras University	Botany, Physics.
4. Bombay University	Chemical Technology
5. Calcutta University	Applied Mathematics
6. Jadavpur University	Mathematics.

Suggestions regarding the Composition of the Liaison Groups:

Osmania University
Geophysics Department;

Links with Moscow Geological Institute
(Prof. Gurvich, Prof. Tarkhov and
Prof. Mironov, Members of the Group)).

Osmania University
Chemistry Department:

Links with the Faculty of Chemistry,,
Moscow State University (Prof.Kost)
Academician Reutov and Prof.Kochetkov,
Members of the Group).

Madras University
Centre of Advanced
Study in Potany

Links with the Institute of Microbiology
of the Academy of Sciences, USSR
(Academician Krasilnikov to be the
head of the Liaison Group).

University of Delhi
Centre of Advanced
Study in Physics

Group from amongst the scientists of the
Institute for Physical Problems of the
Academy of Sciences, USSR, with
Academician P.Kapitza as leader of the
Liaison Group.

University of Delhi
Centre of Advanced
Study in Chemistry

Liaison Group with Academician G.A.
Reutov Prof. V.I. Goldanskli and
Academician Kochetkov and Collaboration
with:-

1. Institute of Natural Compounds
2. Institute of Organic Chemistry
3. Moscow State University.

University of Bombay
Centre of Advanced
Study in Applied
Chemistry:

Links with Kirov Institute for Textile
and Light Industry, Leningrad with
Prof. V.F. Androsov as leader and
Prof. A.I. Meos, Prof. N.F. Orlov and
Prof. L.W. Smirnov and Members of the
Group.

DATES OF SELECTION COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR AWARD OF
SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS DURING 1971-72.

Scheme	Day and date of the meeting	Time
2.	3.	4.
Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in humanities including social sciences (first award)	Thursday 18th March 1971.	10.30 A.M.
Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in sciences (first award)	Thursday 25th March 1971	10.30 A.M.
Senior and Junior research fellowships in humanities including social sciences. (first award).	Thursday 24th June 1971	10.30 A.M.
Senior and Junior research fellowships in science subjects (first award)	Thursday 1st July 1971	10.30 A.M.
Scholarships for honours and postgraduate studies in Arabic/Persian.	Thursday 8th July 1971	10.00 A.M.
Scholarships for postgraduate studies in Sanskrit/Pali/Prakrit	Thursday 8th July 1971	12.00 Noon.
Scholarships for students of hill areas of North-East India for postgraduate studies and research in sciences and humanities including social sciences	Thursday 8th July 1971	3.00 P.M.
Utilization of services of retired teachers (first award)	Thursday 5th August 1971	10.30 A.M.
Research fellowships in Engineering & Technology	Thursday 19th August 1971	10.30 A.M.
Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in humanities including social sciences (second award)	Thursday 16th September 1971	10.30 A.M.
Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in sciences (second award)	Thursday 23rd September 1971	10.30 A.M.
Senior and Junior research fellowships in humanities including social sciences (second award)	Thursday 18th November 1971	10.30 A.M.
Senior and Junior research fellowships in science subjects (Second award)	Thursday 25th November 1971	10.30 A.M.
Utilization of services of retired teachers (second award).	Thursday 3rd February 1972	10.30 A.M.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated. 3rd March 1971.

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 3rd February 1971.

S.No.	Name of the University	Purpose	P L A N	
				Grant released
1	2	3		4

1. Agra

Grant for holding a Seminar on National Integration. 4,000

Purchase of library books and journals for Science Departments. 35,000

Affiliated Colleges

D.S.B. Government College, Nainital. Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences 500

S.R.K. Degree College Firozabad. Grant to students' Aid Fund 1,750

K.N.Govt. College, Gyanpur (Varanasi) Basic grant for purchase of library books - Balance 500

Birla Govt. Degree College, Srinagar (Garhwal) -do- 500

D.S.M. Degree College Kanh (Moradabad) -do- 500

Gokul Das Hindu Girls' College, Moradabad. Construction of laboratory building and purchase of science equipment. 15,000

N.M.S.N. Dass College, Budaun. Construction of Non-Resident Students' Centre 8,000

Agra College, Agra. Construction of Women's Hostel 1,900

-do- Purchase of Science equipment 3,100

Sri Chitra Gupta Degree College, Mainpuri. Construction of library building, purchase of library furniture and books. 10,000

p.t.o.

Agra Contd.

-2-

Ganjdundwara College Ganjdundwara.	Expansion of science education.	3,000
S.M. College, Chandausi.	Construction of library building and purchase of science equipment and furniture.	15,000
C.L. Jain College, Firozabad.	Construction of Chemistry laboratory.	2,000
Agra College, Agra.	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,250
X.R. Girls' College Mathura.	-do-	750
N.M.S.N. Das College, Budaun.	-do-	750
Narain College, Shikohabad.	-do-	1,250
Ganjdundwara College, Ganjdindwara.	-do-	1,000
Tika Ram Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Aligarh.	-do-	1,000
P.C.Bagla Degree College, Hathras.	-do-	1,000
National Degree College, Bhagaon.	-do-	750
J.S. Hindu College, Amroha.	-do-	750
Narain College, Shikohabad.	-do- for 1970-71	4,875
K.N. Govt. College, Gyanpur.	-do-	4,875
K.R. College, Mathura.	-do-	4,875
S.R.K. College, Firozabad.	-do-	4,125
Bareilly College, Bareilly.	-do-	4,875
St. John's College, Agra.	-do-	4,875
S.M. College, Chandausi.	-do-	4,125
Kanya Mahavidyalaya Degree College, Bareilly.	-do-	3,375
K.R. Girls' College, Mathura.	-do-	3,375
National Degree College, Bhagaon.	-do-	3,375
Rajendra Prasad Degree College, Mirganj.	-do-	3,375
Tika Ram Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Aligarh.	-do-	4,125
N.M.S.N. Das College, Budaun.	-do-	3,375
Radhay Hari Degree College, Kashipur(Nainital).	-do-	3,375
K.R. Girls' College, Mathura.	Grant for programmes of student welfare, 1970-71.	2,500
Gulab Singh Hindu College, Chandpur Sian.	-do-	2,500
D.A.K. Degree College, Moradabad.	Expansion of Science education.	20,000
G.S.M. Degree College, Chandpur Sian.	Establishment of Text Book library	500
K.N.Govt.College, Gyanpur.	-do-	1,000
J.S. Hindu College, Amroha.	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities & Social Sciences.	3,000
Smt. B.D. Jain Girls'Degree Agra.	Book grant for 1969-70.	750
I.V.R.I. Izatnagar.	Award of junior research fellowships in Science.	1,909.68
Hindu College, Moradabad	Grant towards implementation of the selected colleges project under the College Science Improvement Programme.	80,000

Total: 2,78,409.68

Aligarh Muslim University

Purchase of books and journals for Science Departments.	25,000
Furnishing the common room of composite hostel for 260 women students.	3,000
Award of scholarships for Honours Studies in Arabic.	1,100
Award of research scholarships in science.	733.87
Grant-in-aid towards salary of Library Asstts.	8,000
Grant-in-aid for the purchase of books and journals for development of Engineering education and research.	60,000
Purchase of furniture for the provosts offices for women hostels and boy's hostels.	3,000
Construction of extension to the building for Edn. Department.	10,000
Contingency grant for junior research fellowships in Humanities & Social Sciences.	1,000
-do-	1,000
Grant for holding a Seminar on "Analytical Philosophy".	1,600
Grant for meeting the expenditure towards first phase of the sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.	95,000
Construction of boundary wall-cum-bund for Medical College Campus.	2,00,000
Construction of Engg. Students Hostel	50,000
Grant towards Field Training Work in Geology during 1970-71.	5,000
Construction of roads for J.N. Medical College.	2,00,000
Total:	<u>6,64,433.87</u>

Allahabad

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	500
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities.	250
Award of research scholarships in Science/ Humanities & Social Sciences - Contingency grant.	500
-do-	500
Unassigned grant for 1970-71	25,000
Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	2,725.80
-do- Contingency grant	1,000
Grant for holding 15th Annual Conference of the Indian Public Health Association.	2,500
Grant for holding Winter School for foreign students.	6,775
Grant for holding a Seminar on "Ultrasonics and its application".	5,200
Grant for holding a Symposium on "Thermal Ionisation".	19,000

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4
Allahabad Contd.			
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Ewing Christian College Allahabad.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.		500
-do-	Purchase of equipment, furniture and books for B.SSc.(Mathematical)course.		10,000
-do-	Purchase of library books and laboratory furniture for Zoology block.		20,000
-do-	Book grant for 1970-71		4,875
Allahabad Degree College Allahabad.	-do-		4,125
-do-	--do- for 1969-70		1,000
Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.	-do-		1,750
Total:			<u>1,06,200.80</u>

4. Andhra

	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities.		375
	--do- Sciences		500
	--do-		250
	--do-		1,000
	Award of junior fellowships to the students admitted to M.E. & M.Tech. Course during 1970-71.		75,000
	Grant-in-aid for meeting the expenditure on Field Training Work in Geology.		3,000
	Grant for holding a Summer Institute in Chemistry for College Teachers during 1970.		3,000
<u>/Sciences.</u>	Award of junior research fellowships in		2,035.48
	Grant for holding International Symposium on "Human Genetics".		6,000

Affiliated Colleges

A.M.A.L. College, Anakapalle.	Basic grant for purchase of library books		500
S.R.V.B. S.J.B. Maharaneee Col Peddapuram.	-do-		500
Noble College, Machilipatnam.	-do-		500
V.S.M. College, Ramachandrapuram.	-do-		500
Sir C. Ramalinga Reddy College, Eluru..	-do-		389.34
V.S.M. College, Ramachandrapuram.	Estt. of Text Book library		1,000
P.R. Government College, Kakinada.	-do-		1,000
New Science College, Hyderabad.	Book grant for 1969-70.		1,250
Maharajah's College for Women, Vizianagram.	-do-		750
Chundi Ranganayakulu College Chilakaluripat.	-do-		750
D.N.R. College, Bhimavaram.	-do-		1,250
Bapatla College of Arts & Science Bapatla.	-do-		1,000
S.R.V.B.S.J.B. Maharaneee College, Peddapuram.	-do-		741.72
			p.t.o.

1	2	3	4
Andhra Contd.			
A.N.R. College, Gudivada	Construction of library building.		30,000
Sir C.R.R. College, Eluru	Construction of Laboratories		35,000
V.S.M. College, Ramachandrapuram.	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre and library building.		20,000
D.N.R. College, Bhimavaram.	Construction of library building.		40,000
S.R.R. & C.V.R. Govt. College, Vijaywada.	Improvement of chalk boards.		840
Chintalapati Satya Devi St. Theresa's College for Women, Eluru 2.	Purchase of science equipment and laboratory furniture.		50,000
S.K.B.R. College, Amalapuram.	Construction of science laboratories.		10,000
Rajah R.S.R.K. Ranga Rao Col. Maris Stella College, Vijaywada.	Construction of library building		10,000
	Construction of Women's hostel.		35,000
C.S.R. Sarma College, Ongole.	Grant to Student's Aid Fund.		3,250
Rajah R.S.R.K. Ranga Rao College; Bobbili.	-do-		2,250
Chundi Ranganayakulu College Chilakaluripet.	-do-		1,000
Akkineni Nageswara Rao College Gudivada.	-do-		2,750
Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.	-do-		1,000
Y.A. Govt. College for Women, Chirala.	-do-		750
Govt. Arts & Science College, Razole.	-do-		1,000
P.N.B. College, Nidubrolu.	-do-		2,750
J.M.J. College for Women, Tenali.	-do-		1,750
Andhra Lutheram College of Edn. Guntur.	Grant for organising a Workshop on the revision of B.Ed. syllabus.		3,000
D.N.R. College, Bhimavaram.	Construction of library building.		10,000
Sri S.G.N. College, Narasaraopet.	Grant for students' welfare programme for 1969-70.		500
Sri K.B. Ramars College, Amalapuram.	-do-		500
A.M.A.L. College, Anakapalle.	-do-		3,000
A.N.R. College, Gudivada	Construction of library building		35,000
Shri Y.N. College, Narsapur.	Estt. of Text Book Library		1,000
Total:			4,01,631.54

1	2	3	4
	Annamalai		
	Grant towards implementation of revised international facilities for Muthiah Polytechnic.		11,000
	Award of j junior fellowships to the students of p postgraduate course in Engg. 1970-71.		20,000
	Award of j junior research fellowships at the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology.		2,150
	Purchase of departmental library books and journals(Humanities)		10,000
	Purchase of library books and journals (humanities)		16,000
	-do- for Science Departments		45,000
	-do- -do-		11,000
	Payment of unassigned grant for 1970-71(Second Instalment)		5,000
	Grant towards scheme of Visiting studentships for 1970-71.		3,000
	Grant towards Field Training of M.Sc. Geology SStudents during 1970-71.		1,700
		Total;	<u>1,24,850</u>

6. Awadhesh Pratap Singh

Affiliated Colleges

Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Satna.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.		500
Degree College, Newari.	-do-		750
Chhatrasal Govt. College, Panna.	-do-		499.70
Govt. Girls' Degree College, Rewa.	Purchase of equipment and furniture		10,000
Govt. Science College, Rewa.	Purchase of Science equipment & books.		10,000
Govt. College of Education, Chhatarpur.	Book grant for 1969-70.		100
Govt. Girls' Degree College, Rewa.	-do- for 1970-71		3,375
Govt. Degree College, Sidhi.	-do-		3,375
C.M. Degree College, Maharajpur.	-do-		3,375
Degree College, Newari	-do-		3,375
Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Satna.	-do-		3,375
Law College, Shahdol	-do-		3,375
Thakur Rammat Singh College, Rewa	-do-		4,875
Govt. Science College, Rewa.	Development of postgraduate studies in Science subjects.		53,500
Shaheed Kedarnath Degree College, Mauganj, Rewa.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund		750
Maharaja College, Chhatarpur.	-do-		2,750
Chhatrasal Municipal Degree College, Maharajpur (Chhatarpur)	-do-		750
Arts & Commerce Degree College Hammana (Rewa)	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities.		250
T.R.S. Arts College, Rewa	Grant to Students' Aid Fund		3,250
-do-	Basic grant for purchase of library books		500

1	2	3	4
Aakash Pratap Singh Contd.			
Govt. Science College, Rewa.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.		750
Govt. Engg. College, Rewa.	-ddo-		250
Motilal Nehru Law College, Chhatarpur.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.		750
T.R.S. College, Rewa.	Estt. of Text Book library.		1,000
Total:			<u>1,11,474.70</u>

7. Banaras Hindu University

	Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	766.13
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	800
	-dco-	625
	Construction of separate library block for Women's College.	3,000
	Award of research scholarships in Science/Humanities & Social Sciences - Contingent grant.	1,000
	Grant for promotion and strengthening of research.	35,000
	Purchase of library books and journals for various Science Departments.	75,000
laboratory in the deptt. of Metallurgy.	Construction of extension to Pilot Plant /	167.77
	Award of junior fellowships to the students admitted to the postgraduate course in Chemical Engineering.	29,000
	Payment of stipends and Scholarships for students of Faculty of Oriental Learning	15,884.82
	Award of senior research fellowships in Engineering & Technology.	2,109.68
	Construction of hostels for 102 students each.	50,000
	Award of research scholarships at the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy during 1970-'71.	1,225
	Award of senior research fellowships in Science.	2,822.58
	Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for College Teachers during 1971.	25,000
	Construction of extension to Geography Department building.	90,000

p.t.o.

1	2	3	4
Banaras Hindu University Contd.			
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Vasant Kanya Mahavidyalaya Kamachha.	Book grant for 1970-71		3,375
Vasanta College for Women Varanasi.	-do-		3,375
Total:			3,39,150.98

B. Bangalore

Construction of Ladies' Hostel at New Campus.	50,000
Payment of unassigned grant for 1970-71 (Second Instalment)	12,500
Grant for holding a Summer Institute in Earth Sciences during 1970.	11,897.48

Affiliated Colleges

Central College, Bangalore	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	250
The Al-Ameen Arts & Science College, Bangalore.	-do- Humanities	250
M.E.S. Teachers' College, Bangalore.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	750
Ram Narain Chellaram College of Commerce, Bangalore.	-do-	2,750
S.L.N. College of Arts & Commerce Bangalore.	-do-	750
A.P. College of Arts & Commerce, Bangalore.	Book Grant for 1969-70	1,250
Maharani's College for Women Bangalore.	-do-	1,249.81
The National College, Bangalore.	-do-	1,250
Mount Carmel College, Bangalore	-do- for 1970-71.	4,875
Acharya Pathsala College of Arts, Bangalore.	-do-	4,875
Vijaya College, Bangalore.	-do-	4,875
Evening College of Arts & Commerce Bangalore.	-do-	750
Sri Renukacharya Evening College Bangalore.	-do-	1,500
Vijaya College, Bangalore.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
B.M.S. College for Women, Bangalore.	Purchase of laboratory equipment, library books and laboratory furniture	10,000

1	2	3	4
Bangalore Contd.			
S.Nijalingappa College, Bangalore	Purchase of laboratory equipment		10,000
National College, Bangalore	-do-		10,000
Vijaya College, Bangalore.	Construction of laboratory building and Professors' room.		3,481.75
B.M.S.College for women, Bangalore.	Grant to Students'Aid Fund		2,750
Mount Carmel College, Bangalore.	-do-		3,250
Acharya Pathasala College of Arts, Commerce & Science, Bangalore.	-do-		3,250
Vijaya College, Bangalore	Grant towards College Science Improvement Programme.		80,000
Total			<u>2,23,004.04</u>

9. Berhampur

Award of research scholarships in Science/ Humanities & Social Sciences.	499.97
Construction of 12 'D' Type staff quarters for lecturers.	50,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	400
Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	30,000
-do- for Science Deptts.	37,000
Grant towards salaries of additional staff appointed in Science Deptts.	60,000
Construction of Science Block	2,00,000
Purchase of Scientific equipment	1,90,000
Purchase of books and journals for the Faculty of Science.	37,500

Affiliated Colleges

S.K.C.G. College, Paralakhemundi	Grant to students' Aid Fund.	1,750
Khalikote College, Berhampur.	Financial Assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	750
-do-	Book grant for 1969-70	1,250
-do-	Book grant for 1970-71	4,875
S.K.C.G. College, Paralakhemundi	Estt. of Text Book Library	500
Bhajanagar College, Bhajanagar	Purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture & books	10,000
Govt. Medical College, Berhampur	Book grant for 1969-70	994.35
S.K.G.G. College, Parlakhemundi	Grant for Students' Welfare Programme for 1969-70.	1,000
Science College, Hinjilicut	Grant to students' Aid Fund.	1,000
S.K.C.G. College, P.O. Paralakhemundi.	Grant for Students' Welfare Programme for 1970-71.	4,000

Total: 6,31,519.32

1	2	3	4
10. Bhagalpur		Grant towards salary of additional staff appointed in various science deptts.	80,000
		-do- Humanities Deptts.	50,000
		Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	250
		Construction of Chemistry Block	45,000
		Purchase of Scientific equipment for the departments of Botany & Zoology.	91,639

Affiliated Colleges

Gorelal Mehta College, Banmankhi.	Estt. of Text Book library	500
D.S.College, Katihar	-do-	1,000
Bharat Sewak Samaj College, Supaul.	-do-	1,000
S.K.R. College, Barbiga	Book grant for 1969-70	1,250
G.B. College, Nangachia	-do-	1,000
Gorelal Mehta College, Banmankhi	-do-	750
Jamtara College, Jamtara	-do-	750
S.K.R. College, Barbiga	-do-for 1970-71	4,875
G.M.College, Banmankhi	-do-	3,375
G.B. College, Nangachia	-do-	4,125
K.S.S.College, Lakhisarai	-do-	4,125
A.P.S.M. College, Barauni.	-do-	4,125
Ramchandrasingh College, Manjhaul	-do-	3,375
Jamtara College, Jamtara	-do-	3,375
Sundravati Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bhagalpur.	-do-	4,125
R.D.& D.J. College, Monghyr.	Construction of library building	40,000
Pandit Bali Ram Sharma College Banka.	Construction of Psychology laboratory	10,000
D.S.College, Katihar	Purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture and library books.	5,000
Gorelal Mehta College, Banmankhi	Construction of Non-Resident Students' Centre.	10,000
-do-	Basic grant for purchase of library	500
Sundravati Mahila Mahavidyalaya Bhagalpur.	-do-	500
B.S.S. College, Supaul.	-do-	500
A.P.S. Memorial College, Barauni.	-do-	500
Sundravati Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bhagalpur.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	1,750
S.K. Mahila College, Begusarai.	-do-	750
Teachers' Training College, Deoghar	-do-	750
Forbesganj College, Forbesganj.	-do-	2,250

1	2	3	4
Bhaagalpur Contd.			
	APSS Memorial College, Barauni.	Grant for Students' Welfare Programme for 1969-70.	1,000
	-do-	-do- for 1979-71.	4,000
	Kairyanand Sharma Smarak College Lakhisarai.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	2,250
	-do-	Book grant faor 1969-70	1,000
Total:			<u>3,85,389</u>

11.. Bihar

Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	10,000
Construction of Arts Block	1,00,000
Unassigned grant for 1970-71	10,000

Affiliated Colleges

Jamta College, Jhanjharpur	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	1,750
C.M. College, Darbhanga.	-do-	3,250
Teachers' Training College, Turki.	-do-	750
Tirhut College of Agriculture, Bocoli (Muzaffarpur)	-do-	750
Hotti Lal Ramnat College, Ammour	-do-	1,750
J.P. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Chapra.	Book grant for 1969-70	750
D.I.B. College, Jaynagar.	-do-	1,000
Millat College, Laheria: sarai.	-do-	1,000
D.I.B. College, Jaynagar.	-do- for 1970-71.	3,375
Millat College, Laheria: sarai	-do-	3,375
Mahila Shilakala Bhawan College, Muzaffarpur.	-do-	3,375
Rajindra College, Chapra.	-do-	4,875
R.I.D.S. College, Muzaffarpur.	Construction of Men's Hostel.	15,000
Prabhunath College, Pearsa.	-do-	10,000
R.I.B. College, Dalsing: sarai	Purchase of laboratory equipment and furniture.	5,000
Millat College, Laheria: sarai.	Estt. of Text Book library	1,000
-do-	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
M.J.K. College, Betiah..	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	2,750

Total: 1,80,250

1	2	3	4
12. Bombay		Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	75,000
		Grant towards salaries of additional staff appointed in Humanities and Social Sciences Deptts.	53,000
		Cultural Exchange Programme between India and U.S.S.R. for the year 1970-71.	196.990
		Grant for holding a Summer Institute in Biology for College teachers during 1970.	18
		Recurring grant for the conversion scheme in degree course in the deptt. of Chemical Technology.	10,000
		Construction of International Students house.	25,000
		Construction of Science Block and Workshop etc. at the University Campus, Kole Kalyan.	3,50,000
		Construction of International Students' house.	15,000
		Purchase of departmental Library books and journals (Humanities)	4,000
		Grant towards salaries of one Professor and one Reader for the deptt. of Geography.	23,000

Affiliated Colleges

Bombay Teachers' Training College, Bombay-20	Development of Teachers' Training Programme.	5,000
Elphinstone College, Bombay	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	3,250
Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay.	-do-	1,000
Goa Education Society's Dhempe College of Arts & Science, Panjim (Goa)	-do-	3,250
St. Xavier's College, Bombay.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	750
Topiwala National Medical College Bombay-8.	Development of library	1,000
Smt. Mithibai Motiram Kundnani College of Commerce & Economics Bombay-50.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
M.M. College of Arts and N.M. Institute of Science (Bhavan's College) Andheri, Bombay,	Book grant for 1969-70	1,250
Maharashtra College of Arts & Science, Bombay.	-do-	1,000
Bombay Teachers' Training College, Bombay.	-do-	750)
The Chikitsak Samuha Sir Sitaram and Lady Shantibai Patkar College of Arts & Science, Garegaon, Bombay-62.	-do-	1,250)
Sadhana School of Educational Research and Training, Santa Cruz (West) Bombay 54.	-do-	750)

1	2	3	4
I Bombay Contd.			
	Maharshi Dayanand Education Society's (College of Arts & Science, Parel, Bombay-12.	Book grant for 1969-70	1,249.56
	Kishinchand Chellaram Law College, Bombay.	-do-	1,000
	Hansraj Jiwandas College of Education Bombay.	-do-	750
	Siddharth College of Arts & Science, Fort, Bombay-1.	-do-	1,250
	Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay-19.	-do-	1,247.49
	Sadhana College of Education, Bombay.	Purchase of Water Cooler	1,000
	Kirti M. Doongursee College, Bombay	Purchase of furniture for library.	9,999.07
	The Chikitsak Samuha S.S. and L.S. 'Patkar' College of Arts & Science Bombay.12	Construction of Science 'laboratories:	1,20,000
	Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay.	Purchase of fans and addi- tional furniture for new Reading Hall.	8,000
Total:			7,19,461.02

13. Burdwan

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	600
Grant towards provision of smokeless chullah in Women's Hostel No.II	1,966.50
-do- in Teacher's quarters	1,678
Construction of library building	10,000

Affiliated Colleges

B.N. Mahavidyalaya, Itachuna.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities.	400
Burdwan Raj College, Burdwan.	-do-	250
Trivenidevi Bhalotia College, Raniganj.	-do-	500
Katwa College, Katwa.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500

1	2	3	4
Burdwan Cortd.			
Bankura Christian College, Bankura.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.		500
Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya, Burdwan.	Estt. of Text Book library.		1,000
Asansol Girls College, Asansol.	-do-		998.15
Kalna College, Kalna	Book grant for 1969-70		1,250
Asansol Girls College, Asansol.	-do-		995.68
Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya, Burdwan.	-do-		1,000
Kalna College, Kalna.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.		3,250
Syamsunder College, Syamsunder.	-do-		1,750
Katwa College, Katwa.	Purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture and library books.		6,036
Hooghly Women's College, P.O. Hooghly.	Improvement of library and laboratory facilities.		30,000
Rama Nanda College, Bishnupur.	Purchase of laboratory equipment and furniture.		20,000
Raghunathpur College, Raghunathpur.	Improvement of chalk boards.		900
Kalna College, Kalna.	Grant for Students' Welfare Programme.		500
Syamsunder College, Syamsunder.	-do-		4,000
Rampurhat College, Rampurhat.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.		3,250
Guskara Mahavidyalaya, Guskara.	Construction of Teachers' hostel		14,440
Sree Gopal Bannerjee College, Bagati, P.O. Magra.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.		500
Total:			1,06,264.333.

14. Calcutta

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
-do-	2,275
Grant of extension in the tenure of research scholarships in Science/ Humanities.	1,183.33
Grant for holding All India University National Integration Samitee Conference.	10,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities.	200
-do- Sciences	500
Grant of extension in the tenure of sr. research fellowships in Humanities.	1,709.68
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and U.S.S.R. for the year 1970-71.	113.50
Award of Jr. fellowships to the students admitted to the Diploma course in Computer and Control Engg. at Radio Physics and Electric Department.	4,455

1	2	3	4
Calcutta Contd.			
Krishnagar College of Commerce, Krishnagar.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities.		200
Midnapore College, Midnapore.	-do-		500
SriChaitanya College, Babra.	-do-		150
Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Calcutta.	-do- Sciences		500
Maulana Azad College, Calcutta.	-do- Humanities		250
Stt. Pauls Cathedral Mission College Calcutta.	-do-		250
Vivekananda Centenary College, Rahara.	-do-		375
Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	-do-		750
Panskura Banamali College, Panskura.	-do-		250
Vidyasagar Teachers' Training College, Midnapore.	Grant for Students' Welfare Programme.		1,000
Uluberia College, Uluberia.	Extension of library and laboratory facilities.		30,000
Seva Bharati Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Kaggari.	Purchase of library books		2,000
Bethune College, Calcutta.	Construction of laboratory bldg.		56,000
Kandi Raj College, Kamdi (Murshidabad.)	-do-		20,000
Rishi BankimChandra College, Kantalpara P.O. Naihati.	Improvement of laboratory facilities		15,000
Panskura Banamali College, P.O. Panskura.	Purchase of laboratory equipment.		10,000
Seva Bharati Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Kaggari	Construction of Men's hostel.		31,000
Vijaygarh Jyotish Ray College, Calcutta.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.		500
Raja Peary Mohan College, Uttarpara(Hooghly)	-do-		500
B.T.(S.T.T.) College,, Agartala.	-do-		500
Mahishadal Raj College, P.O. Mahishadal.	-do-		500
Aasutosh College, Calcutta.	-do-		500
Brahmananda Kishab Chandra College, Calcutta.	-do-		500
Yogoda Satsanga Palpara Mahavidyalaya, Palpara.	-do-		500
Bonhooghly College of Commerce, Calcutta.	-do-		500
Narasinha Dutta College, Howrah.	-do-		500
Vivekananda Satavarsniki Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Manikpara.	-do-		500
Bidhan Chandra College, P.O. Rishra.	-do-		500
Muralidhar Girls' College, Calcutta.	Estt. Text Book Library.		1,000

1	2	3	4
Calcutta Contd.			
Vivekananda Satavarshiki Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Manikpara.	Estt. of Text Book Library.		500
Bon Hooghly College of Commerce Calcutta.	-doo-		2,000
Raja Narendralal Khan Women's College, Midnapore.	-doo-		682.42
Raja Peary Mohan College, Uttarpara.	-doo-		1,000
Brahmananda Kishab Chandra College, Calcutta.	-doo-		1,000
Belda College, Belda.	-doo-		242.11
Asutosh College, Calcutta	-doo-		1,000
Bajkul Milani Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Kismat Bajkul.	Book grantt for 1969-70		1,750
Mahadevananda Mahavidyalaya, Manirampore, P.O. Barrackpore.	-doo-		750
Mahishadal Girls' College, Mahishadal.	-doo-		750
Raja Peary Mohan College, Uttarpara.	-doo-		1,250
Rama Krishna Mission Siksha Mandira P.O. Belur Math.	-doo-		750
Vivekananda Mission Mahavidyalaya Vivekanagar, P.O. Barbasudevapur.	-doo-		750
Bonhooghly College of Commerce, Calcutta.	-doo-		750
Sree Chaitanya College of Commerce, Calcutta.	-doo-		1,000
Prabhat Kumar College, P.O. Comtai.	-doo-		1,250
Vidyasagar Teachers' Training College, Midnapore.	-doo-		750
Belda College, Belda.	Grant to SStudents' Aid Fund.		1,750
Vivekananda Satvarshiki Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Manikpara.	-doo-		750
Panskura Banswali College, Panskura.	-doo-		3,250
Mahishadal Raj College, Mahishadal	-doo-		2,250
Bongaon Dinabandhu Mahavidyalaya, Bongaon.	-doo-		3,250
Bangabasi Evening College, Calcutta.	-doo-		3,250
Mrinalini Datta Mahavidyalaya Calcutta-51.	-doo-		3,250
Gobardanga Hindu College, Gobardanga.	-doo-		3,250
Kandi Raj College, Kandi (Murshidabad)	-doo-		1,750
Midnapore College, Midnapore.	-doo-		3,250
Bangabasi Morning College, Calcutta.	-doo-		3,250
Rani Dhanya Kumari College of Commerce Jaiganj, Murshidabad.	-doo-		1,000
Vivekananda College for Women, Barisha, Calcutta-8.	-doo-		2,250
Basanti Devi College, Calcutta	29. Grant ffor Students' Welfare Programme for 1969-70.		2,000
-do-	-doo- for 1970-71		4,000
Maharaja Srischandra College, Calcutta.	Purchase oof library books		2,465
M.B.B.College, Tripura.	Grant towards College Science Improvemennt Programme.		80,000
Serampore College, Serampore	Grant to SStudents' Aid Fund		3,250
Bankim Sardar College, Tangrakheli.	-doo-		1,750

1	2	3	4
CCalcutta Contd.			
G	Garbheta College, Garbheta.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	2,750
K	Krishnagar College, Krishnagar.	-ddo-	2,250
M	Muralidhar Girls College, Calcutta 29	-ddo-	3,250
C	Charuchandra College, Calcutta-29	-ddo-	3,250
B	Bhatter College, Dantan(Midnapore)	Grant for Students' Welfare Programme	750
B	Bankim Sardar College, Tangrakhali.	-ddo-	750
M	Mrinalini Datta Mahavidyapith, Calcutta-51.	Improvement of Library facilities	1,000

Total: 3,51,551.04

115. Calicut

Grant for organising a Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for College Teachers during 1971. 25,000

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. Sanskrit College, Pattambi.	Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	2,677.40
Christ College, Irinjalakuda.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	3,250
N.S.S. Training College, Ottapalam.	Special grant for books and journals for development of Teachers' Training Programme.	2,000
Farook College, Feroke.	Construction of laboratories and purchase of science equipment and library books.	20,000
Govt. Brahmam College, Dharmadam, Tellicherry.	Construction of Auditorium.	50,000
Pazhassi Raja N.S.S. College, Mattanur.	Construction of Men's hostel.	30,000
Providence Women's College, Calicut.	Construction of laboratory building, purchase of furniture fittings and equipment.	33,611
Merey College, Palghat.	Construction of Botany & Zoology laboratories.	45,000
Sree Kerala Varma College, Trichur.	Construction of Chemistry Block.	13,843
Govt. Victoria College, Palghat.	Book grant for 1970-71	4,875
Govt. Arts & Science College, Calicut.	-do-	4,125
St. Thomas College, Trichur.	-do-	4,875
Farook College, Feroke.	-do-	4,875
Pazhassi Raja N.S.S. College, Mattanur.	-do-	4,875
-do-	Book grant for 1969-70	1,250

1	2	3	4
Calicut Contd.			
Farook College, Feroke.	Book grant for 1969-70		1,250
Govt. Arts & Science College, Calicut.	-do-		988.233
Pazhassi Raja N.S.S.College Mattanur.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.		500
St. Thomas College, Trichur.	Estt. of Text Book library		1,000
Medical College, Calicut.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.		2,750
Farook Ccllege, Feroke	Conststruction of laboratories and purchase of Science equipment and library books.		50,000
Total:			<u>3,06,744.633</u>

16. Delhi

Grantt for holding a Summer Institute in Mathematics for School Teachers during summer 1970.	3,000
Grantt towards salaries of additional staff for Science Departments.	3,50,000
-do- Humanities Deptts.	4,00,000
Grantt towards the scheme of Area Studies Programme (Pakistan)	30,000
Grantt towards the expenditure incurred on the non-academic staff appointed against the administrative posts created under the provision of Rupees one lakh per annum for the Plan period.	19,000
Award of research scholarships in Sciences/Humanities & Social Sciences.	2,164
-do-	696.433
Award of scholarships for postgraduate studies in Science & Humanities to students of Hill areas of North East India.	1,320
Grantt towards starting of Honours courses in Sociology.	10,000
Grantt towards institution of one year certificate course in Urdu Paleography.	15,000
Award of junior research fellowships in Educational Research on Inter-departmental basis.	2,260
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
-do-	250
Grantt for meeting the expenditure incurred on the posts of Administrative Officers in the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology during the years 1967-68 to 1969-70.	55,000
Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	2,838.770
Grantt for alterations and furniture and fittings in the lecture rooms/ laboratories of the Deptt. of Physics.	10,000

Dibrugarh Contd.Affiliated Colleges

C.K.B. College, Teok	Grant for programmes of student welfare for 1970-71.	2,500
-do-	-do- for 1969-70	250
Dibru College, Dibrugarh.	-do-	2,000
Swahid Maniram Dewan College, Charing	Construction of Teachers' hostel	30,000
North Bank College, Ghalamara.	-do-	6,000
Dibrugarh H.S.K. Commerce College, Dibrugarh.	Purchase of library books	3,000
J.D.S.G. College, Bokakhat	Construction of library building	8,000
Dergaon K.D. College, Dergaon	Construction of Non-resident Students' Centre.	15,000
The Sibsagar Girls College, Sibsagar.	Estt. of Text Book library	32.122
Nandanath Saikia College, Titabar.	-do-	500
Naharkatiya College, Naharkatiya.	-do-	1,500
Dibru College, Dibrugarh	Basic grant for purchase of library books	500
Nandanath Saikia College, Titabar.	Book grant for 1969-70	750
Chandra Kamel Bezbaruah Commerce College, Jarhat	-do-	1,000
Joguanda Deva Satradhikar Goswamy College, Bokakhat.	-do-	750
C.K.B. Commerce College, Jorhat.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	1,750
Nandanath Saikia College, P.O. Titabar.	-do-	750
Dibru College, Dibrugarh.	-do-	2,250
D.H.S.K. Commerce College, Dibrugarh.	-do-	1,000
North Lakhimpur College, North Lakhimpur.	-do-	2,250
Moran College, P.O. Moranhat	-do-	1,000
J.D.S.G. College, Bokakhat.	-do-	750
	Total	<u>1,66,532.12</u>
18. Gauhati.	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	50,000
	-do-	50,000
	-do- for Science deptts.	1,10,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences	250
	-do-	350
	Purchase of departmental library books and journals (Humanities)	35,000
	Award of scholarships for postgraduate studies in Science and Humanities to students of Hill areas of North East India.	123.23

Gauhati Contd.Affiliated Colleges

A.D.P. College, Nowgang.	Improvement of Chalkboards	995
Nalbari College, Nalbari	Improvement of library and laboratory facilities	25,000
St. Marys' College, Shillong	Purchase of equipment for Home Science department	2,000
Mangaldai College, Mangaldai	Construction of Womens' hostel	25,000
Tihu College, Tihu.	Improvement of Chalkboards	996
Karimgang College, Karimgang	Basic grant for purchase of library books	500
Pandu College, Pandu, Gauhati-12.	-do-	500
Nalbari College, Nalbari	-do-	500
St. Mary's College, Shillong 3.	-do-	500
Cachar College, Silchar . . .	Book grant for 1969-70 .	1,250 .
St. Anthony's College, Shillong.	-do-	1,250
Karimgang College, Karimgang.	-do-	1,250
G.C. College, Silchar	-do-	1,250
Dakshin Kamrup College, Palasbari.	-do-	750
Nalbari college, Nalbari	-do-	1,000
Gauhati Commerce College, Gauhati	-do-	1,000
Pandu College, Pandu	-do-	1,250
Imphal College, Imphal	Grant to students' Aid Fund	2,250
Dinapur College, Dinapur	-do-	750
Parmathesh Barma College, Gauripur	-do-	1,000
Jawaharlal Nehru College, Boko, Kamrup	-do-	750
Kokrajhar College, Kohrajhar	Book grant for 1970-71	4,125
St. Anthony's College, Shillong	Construction of Science Block laboratory building	25,000
North Gauhati College, P.O. North Gauhati	Book grant for 1970-71	4,500
Cotton College, Gauhati	Grant for students' welfare programme	500
Karimgang College, Karimgang	-do-	3,000
North Gauhati College, P.O. Collegenagar, Gauhati-31.	Improvement of chalkboards	1,000
Kokrajhar College, Kokrajhar	Book grant for 1969-70	1,000
	Total	<u>3,54,589.23</u>
19. Gorakhpur	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences	1,100
	-do-	150

Gorakhpur Contd.Affiliated Colleges

Shri Durgaji Degree College, Chandesar	Consttuction of laboratory building, purchase of equipment and laboratory furniture	5,869
-do-	Consttuction of Lecture Theattres	15,000
K.B. Degree College, Mirzapur.	Consttuction of Principals' residence and Teachers' hostel.	15,000
National Degree College, Barhalgang, Gorakhpur.	Purchase of apparatus for science subjects	2,600
Sakaldiha Degree College, Sakaldiha	Purchase of library books, laboratory equipment and furniiture	5,000
Udit Naram Degree College, Fatehpur.	Consttuction of Mens' hostel	15,000
Shivapati Degree College, Shohratgarh	Consttuction of science laboratories, purchase of science apparatus and library furniiture	5,000
Janta Degree College, Ranipur (Azamgarh)	Book grant for 1969-70	750
M.L.K. Degree College, Balrampur	-do-	1,000
Shri L.B. Shastri Degree College, Gonda	-do-	750
S.V. Degree College, Deoria	-do--	1,000
B.R.D. Degree College, Deoria	-do--	1,000
Satish Chandra College, Ballia	-do--	1,250
K.S. Saket Mahavidyalaya, Faizabad.	-do--	1,250
D.A.V. College, Azamgarh	-do-- for 1970-71	4,125
D.C.S.K. Degree College, Mannath Bhanjan.	-do--	3,375
G.V. Pant Degree College, Partapganj, Jaunpur	-do--	3,375
G.D. Mahila College, Ballia	-do--	3,375
Gandhi Degree College, Maltari, Azamgarh	-do--	3,375
Satish Chandra College, Ballia.	-do--	4,875
M.L.K. Degree College, Balrampur	-do--	4,125
Hindu Degree College, Zamania.	-do--	3,375
Triloknath Degree College, Tanda	-do--	3,375
Janta Degree College, Ranipur	-do--	3,375
K.S. Saket Mahavidyalaya, Faizabad.	-do--	4,875
L.B.S. Degree College, Gonda	-do--	3,375
B.R.D. Degree College, Deoria	Basic grant for purchase of library books	500

Gorakhpur Contd.

Hindu Degree College, Zamania.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	1,000
Buddha Vidyapeeth Degree College, Nowgarh.	-do-	750
Triloknath Mahavidyalaya, Tanda.	-do-	1,000
Tilak Dhari College, Jaunpur.	-do-	3,250
M.M.M. Engg. College, Gorakhpur.	-do-	1,000
Udit Narain Degree College, Padrauna.	-do-	1,000
Rajpal Singh Degree College, S rd graman, Jaunpur.	-do-	1,000
M.L.K. Degree College, Balrampur.	Grant for Students' Welfare programme for 1970-71.	4,000
-do-	-do- for 1969-70	2,000
-do-	Purchase of library books	5,000
Udit Narain Degree College, Padrauna.	Construction of Mens' hostel	10,000
M.M.M. Degree College, Bhatpar Rani.	Construction of science laboratories.	3,000
D.A.V. Degree College, Azamgarh.	Purchase of laboratory equipment and furniture.	5,000
Sri Murli Manohar Town Degree College, Ballia.	Construction of Mens' hostel and purchase of furniture.	5,000
D.C.S. Khandelwal Degree College, Maunath Bhanjan.	Construction of library building.	15,000
	Total	1,75,219

20 Gujarat	Grant towards the scheme of "Youth Welfare Survey of Graduate of Gujarat University".	7.97
	Grant towards Research Participation Programme for college teachers during 1968-69	244.82
	Grant towards revision of salary scales of teachers of Shri R.K.Patel Arts and Science College, Petlad.	2,034.50
	-do- H.P. Arts and S.M.P. Science College, Tailod.	1,344.66
	Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Bulgaria for the year 1969-71	200
	Grant towards revision of salary scales of teachers of S.J. Arts and Commerce College, Sidhpur.	891
	-do- Parekhi College of Education, Ahmedabad.	3,277

Gujarat Contd.Affiliated Colleges

Shah K.S. Arts College and V.M. Parekh Commerce College, Kapadwanj.	Improvement of chalkboards	1,000
Yuvraj Subhagsinghji Arts and Shri K.S.S. Shah Commerce College, Devgad Baria.	-do-	1,000
Science College, Kadi.	Construction of Mens' hostel	20,000
U.P. Arts College and Smt. M.G. Panchal Science College, Pilvai.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences	375
Sheth P.T. Arts and Science College, Godhra.	-do-	250
Anand Law College, Anand Secondary Teachers' Training College, Visnagar.	Purchase of Water Cooler Grant to students' Aid Fund	1,000 750
Parekh Brothers Science College, Kapadwanj.	-do-	1,000
G.L.S. Arts College for Girls, Ahmedabad.	-do-	2,250
Navgujarat Law and Commerce College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	2,250
I.V. Patel College of Commerce, Nadiad.	-do-	2,750
Municipal Arts and Commerce College, Mehsana.	-do-	1,750
Navgujarat Arts College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	3,250
Sheth H.P. Arts and Talod S.B. Commerce College, Talod.	-do-	1,000
Smt. S.M. Panchal Science College, Talod.	-do-	1,000
City Law College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,750
Sheth P.T. Arts and Science College, Godhra.	-do-	2,250
Shree Lunawada Arts & Science College, Lunawada.	-do-	1,750
Shri S.K.S. Arts College and V.M. Parekh Commerce College, Kapadwanj.	Estt. of Text Book library	500
A.G. Teachers' College, Ahmedabad.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	750
Sheth R.A. College of Science, Ahmedabad.	-do-	3,250
Sheth T.C. Kapadia Arts College, Bodeli.	-do-	750
New Law College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,000
Bhavans' College of Arts and Science, Dakor.	-do-	2,750
C.U. Shah Commerce College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,750

Gujarat Contd.

S.D. Arts and B.R. Commerce College, Mansa.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	1,000
L.H. Science College, Mansa.	-do-	1,000
Sheth M.N. Science and Shri and Smt. P.K.K. Arts College, Patan.	-do-	2,750
Tolani College of Arts and Science, Adipur (Kutch)	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Municipal Arts and Commerce College, Mehsana.	-do-	500
L.D. Arts College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	500
Navjivan Arts and Commerce College, Dohad.	-do-	500
C.N. Arts and B.D. Commerce College, Kadi.	Esttt. of Text Book library	500
Sardar Vallabhbhai Commerce College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,000
Shri C.N. Patel Fartikuiwala Arts College and Dabhoi Nagarpalika Science College, Dabhoi.	Book grant for 1969-70	1,000
Shri B.D. Shah College of Education, Modasa.	-do-	750
C.B. Patel Arts Institute, Nadiad.	-do-	1,000
City Law College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	750
R.R. Jalan Govt. College, Bhuj.	-do-	1,000
M.G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad.	-do-	2,750
Vivekananda College of Education and Law, Mehsana.	-do-	750
H.A. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,250
E.D. Arts College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,000
M.B. College of Commerce and Shri Goswamy M.N. Lalji Arts College, Dehgam.	-do-	750
Shri L.A. Shah Law College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,750
Kakol Municipal Arts and Science College, Kakol.	-do-	750

Gujarat Contd.

Shri Natvarsinji Arts and Science College, Chhota Udepur.	Book grant for 1969-70	750
Municipal Arts and Commerce College, Mehsana.	-do-	1,000
Secondary Teachers' Training College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	750
Ahmedabad Science College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	1,250
Banagkantha Arts & Science College, Palanpur.	-do-	750
City Law College, Ahmedabad.	-do- for 1970-71	3,375
G.L.S. Arts College for Girls, Ahmedabad.	-do-	4,125
Arts and Commerce College, Kaira.	-do-	3,375
Kakol Municipal Arts and Science College, Kakol.	-do-	3,375
L.D. Arts College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	4,125
Navgujarat Law and Commerce College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	3,375
Gujarat Law Society Arts College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	4,125
Sardar Vallabhbai Commerce College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	3,375
Shri Natwarsinghji Arts and Science College, Chhota Udepur.	-do-	3,375
Shri Chunibhai Nagji Bhai Patel Fertikuiwala Arts College and Dabhoi Nagarpalika Science College, Dabhoi.	-do-	3,375
C.B. Patel Arts Institute, Nadiad.	-do-	4,125
C.N. Arts and B.D. Commerce College, Kadi.	-do-	3,375
M.G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad.	-do-	4,875
Municipal Arts and Commerce College, Mehsana.	-do-	4,125
Seth H.A. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad.	-do-	4,875

(27)

Gujarat Contd.

Sir P.M. Science College, Modasa.	Grant for 1970-71	4,125
M.M. College, Visnagar.	-do-	4,875
Ahmedabad Science College, Ahmedabad.	-do-	4,875
Yuvraj Subhagsinhji Arts and Shri K.S. Shah Commerce College, Devgad Baria.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	1,000
	Total	<u>1,62,624.95</u>

21. Guru Nanak.

Affiliated Colleges

D.A.V. College for Women, Amritsar.	Construction of Non-Resident Students' Centre..	15,000
D.A.V. College, Jullunder.	Purchase of Science equipment.	5,000
	Total	<u>20,000</u>

22. Indore	Establishment of Students' Aid Fund	2,500
	Grant for promotion and strengthening of research.	10,000

Affiliated Colleges

Shri G.S. Institute of Technology and Science, Indore.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	3,250
M.G.M. Medical College, Indore.	-do-	2,750
Indore School of Social Work, Indore.	-do-	750
-do-	Grant towards implementation of National Service Scheme..	5,000
Govt. New Girls' Degree College, Indore.	Estt. of Text Book library	500

p.t.o.

Indore Contd.

Holkar Science College, Indore.	Construction of Non- Resident Students' Centre.	12,000
Indore Christian College, Indore.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	3,250
Govt. Ww Girls' Degree College, Indore.	-do-	1,750
University College of Education, Indore.	Construction of Non- Resident Students' Centre.	18,000
	Total	59,750

23. Jabalpur

	Construction of Readers' quarters.	12,947.82
	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	30,000
	Grant for holding Conference of M.P. Ashaskiya Mahavidyalaya Pradhīyapak Association	2,500
	Grant for holding a Seminar 'n Sanskrit	6,425

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. College of Education, Jabalpur.	Purchase of books and journals for development of Teachers' Training Programme.	5,000
College of Education, Psychology and Guidance, Jabalpur.	-do-	3,000
Govt. Science College, Jabalpur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	500
S.T.R. Mahavidyalaya, Katni.	Basic grant for purchase of library books	500
Hitkarini Law College, Jabalpur.	Book grant for 1969-70	1,000
Mahakoshal Arts Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.	-do-	1,000
N.E.S. Law College, Jabalpur.	-do- for 1970-71	3,375
Mahakoshal Arts Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500

(29)

Jabalpur Contd.

Hawabagh Womens' College, Hawabagh, Jabalpur.	Grants to Students' Aid Fund.	1,000
G.S. College of Commerce and Economics, Jabalpur.	-do-	3,250
Govt. Medical College, Jabalpur.	-do-	2,250
Govt. College of Education, Jabalpur.	Grant for Students' Welfare programmes 1970-71	2,500
	Total	<u>75,747.82</u>

24. Jadavpur	Award of Scholarships for postgraduate studies in Science and Humanities to students of Hill areas of North East India.	100
	Purchase of scientific equipment for the department of chemistry.	50,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	1,000
	Total	<u>51,100</u>

25. Jammu	Award of research scholarships in Science/ Humanities and Social Sciences.	2,000
-----------	--	-------

Affiliated Colleges

S.P.M. Rajput College of Commerce, Jammu.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	1,000
Teachers' Training College, Jammu.	-do-	750
Govt. College, Poonchi.	Improvement of chalkboards.	1,000
	Total	<u>4,750</u>

26. Jawaharlal Nehru	Purchase of furniture and equipment for the School of International Studies.	25,0000
	Purchase of racks for -do-	40,0000
	Award of Jr. research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences	1,9000
	Grant for meeting the expenditure on the National Competition for the Design of the Master Plan of the University Campus.	1,36,8116
	Construction of temporary site office, garage and store yard for steel and pipes etc.	10,0000
	Total	<u>2,13,7116</u>
27. Jiwaji	Construction of Science Block	2,00,0000
	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	30,0000
	-do- for Science subjects.	49,0000
	Purchase of scientific equipments	5,2113
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
Ambah P.G. Degree College, Ambah.	Book grant for 1969-70	1,0000
M.J.S. Mahavidyalaya, Bhind.	-do--	8668.5
Degree College, Sumaoli.	-do--	750
Govt. Girls Degree College, Morar.	-do- for 1970-71	3,3375
Govt. Science College, Gwalior.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	5600
-do-	-do--	2250
Govt. College of Education, Gwalior.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	7750
Kamla Raja Girls' Degree College, Gwalior	-do--	3,2250
Maharaja Mansingh College, Gwalior.	-do--	7750
Janta Degree College, Dabra.	-do--	1,0000
Vijya Raja Scindia Mahavidyalaya, Bhandar.	-do--	7750
Chhatrasai Degree College, Pichhore.	-do--	7750
	Total	<u>2,98,2206.55</u>
28. Jodhpur.	Purchase of departmental library books and journals (Humanities).	60,0000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities.	5500
	Construction of Science Block No. I for the department of Physics and Mathematics.	25,0000

Jodhpur Contd.Affiliated Colleges

Lachoo Memorial College, Jodhpur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Science.	250
-do-	Grant to students Aid Fund	1,000
-do-	Book grant for 1969-70.	750
-do-	-do- for 1970-71.	3,375
-do-	Estt. of Text Book library	500
-do-	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	
	Total	<u>91,375</u>

29. Kalyani	Purchase of books and journals for Science departments.	1,20,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
	Total	<u>1,20,250</u>

30. Kanpur

Affiliated Colleges

Christ Church College, Kanpur.	Development of postgraduate department of Mathematics.	10,000
Janta Mahavidyalaya, Ajitmal.	Estt. of Text Book library	3,500
Guru Nanak Girls' Degree College, Sumdarnagar, Kanpur-12.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	1,000
A.N.D. Mahapalika Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Harshnagar, Kanpur.	-do-	2,750
Jwala Devi Vidyamandir Degree College, Kanpur.	-do-	1,000
Bhagwandin Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya-dolalkhimpur Kheri.	-do-	750
D.A.V. College, Kanpur.	-do-	3,250
Jwala Devi Vidyamandir Degree College, Kanpur.	Purchase of laboratory equipment for Psychology.	5,000
-do-	Purchase of library books.	1,000
Atarra Degree College, Atarra.	Construction of Mens' hostel.	20,000
Bundelkhand College, Jhansi.	-do-	30,000
Dayanand College of Law, Kanpur.	Construction of library building.	60,000
Badri Vishal Degree College, Farrukhabad.	Expansion of library facilities.	5,333
Janta College, Bakewar.	Expansion of Science education.	2,000
Bundelkhand College, Jhansi.	Construction of Mens' hostel.	40,000
Guru Nanak Girls' Degree College, Kanpur.	Construction of library building and purchase of library furniture.	10,000
B.D.A.K. Pathshala, Lakhimpur Kheri.	Book grant for 1969-70.	750
Janta College, Bakewar.	-do-	1,000
S.N. Shukla Girls' Degree College, Unao.	-do-	750
Christ Church College, Kanpur.	-do-	1,250
D.V. College, Orai.	-do-	1,212.53

Kanpur Contd.

J.L.N.M. Degree College, Barabanki.	Block grant for 1969-70	571.8
G.N. Girls Degree College, Kanpur.	--do-	750
Bundelkhand College, Jhansi.	--do-	1,000
Y.D. College, Lakhimpur Khri.	--do-	1,000
Nehru College, Chhibraman, Farrukhabad.	--do-	750
Jwala Devi Vidyamandir Degree College, Kanpur.	--do-	750
D.V. College, Orai.	--do- for 1970-71.	4,875
Janta College, Bakewar.	--do-	4,125
B.D.A.K. Pathsala Degree College, Lakhimpur Khri.	--do-	3,375
Nehru College, Chhibraman.	--do-	3,375
V.S.S.D. College, Kanpur.	--do-	4,875
Atarra Degree College, Atarra.	--do-	4,125
Dayanand Girls' College, Kanpur.	--do-	4,125
D.A.V. College, Kanpur.	--do-	3,375
S.N. Sukla Girls' Degree College, Unao.	--do-	3,375
Feroze Gandhi College, Rae Bareilly.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	500
D.A.V. College, Kanpur.	--do-	500

Total 2,41,992.3

31. Karnatak	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	10,000
	--do- for Science departments	20,000
	Purchase of furniture for library	3,700
	Grant of extension in the tenure of research scholarships in Science/ Humanities.	1,290
	Grant for organising Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for college teachers during 1971.	25,000
	Award of junior research fellowships in Sciences.	22,054.8
	Purchase of furniture for extension to the New Chemistry building.	200,000
	Construction of extension to the new Chemistry building.	100,000

Affiliated Colleges

Banashankari Arts College, Dharwar..	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	22,250
Basaveshvar Arts College, Bagalkot.	--do-	22,250
K.R.C.E. Society's Arts and Science- College, Bailhongal.	--do-	11,000
Shri Channabasveshwar College of Arts and Science, Bhalki.	--do-	750
B.L.D.E. Association New Arts College, Bijapur.	--do-	11,000

11,750

Kaarnatak Contd.

B..L.D.E. Associations Arts and Science College, Jamkhandi.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	2,250
Annjuman Arts and Science College, Bhatkal.	-do-	750
R..L. Law College, Belgaum.	-do-	750
Lingraj College, Belgaum.	Constructicon of Mens' hostel	30,000
Googte College of Commerce, Beelgaum.	-do-	4,562
Gokkhale Centenary College, Ankola.	Constructicon of library building.	10,000
R..L. Science Institute, Belgaum.	Constructicon of Biology laboratories	10,000
S..J.M.V.S. Womens' College, Hubli	Constructicon of Womens' hostel.	30,000
P..J. Jabin Science College, Hubli.	-do-	10,000
S..D.E.S. Arts and Science College, Saankeshwar.	Basic grantt for purchase of library books.	500
M..P.E. Society's Arts and Science College, Honavar.	-do-	500
S..S.L. Law College, Gulbarga.	-do-	500
S..B.Commerce College, Gulbarga.	Grant for Students' Welfare programme.	1,000
J..T. College, Gadag.	Constructicon of library and laboratory building.	30,000
Smt. V.G. College of Arts and Science for Women, Gulbarga.	Constructicon of womens' hostel.	2,00,000
A..S.S. College of Commerce, Gadag.	Book grant for 1969-70.	750
B..R.B. College of Commerce, Raichur.	-do-	706.95
University College of Law, Dharwar.	-do-	750
S..G.V.V. Trust College, Kappal.	-do-	750
Govt. College of Education, Jamkhandi.	-do-	648
Basaveshwar Science College, Bagalkot.	-do- for 1970-71.	4,125
A..S.S. Commerce College, Gadag.	-do-	3,375
University Law College, Dharwar.	-do-	3,375
K..L.S. Cogte College of Commerce, Beelgaum.	-do-	4,875
M..P.E.S. Arts and Science College, Honavar.	-do-	3,375
V..M. College, Hungund.	Estt. of Text Book library	500
A..S. Patel College of Commerce, Bijapur.	Constructicon of staff quarters.	8,989

Total

4,64,076.11

332. Kashmir

Grant towards the payment of Hill allowance to the staff of the Gulmarg Reesearch Observatory.	15,000
Purchase of library books and journals ((Humanities).	10,000
Award of rresearch scholarships in Science and Hmanities - Contingency grant -	250

p.t.o.

(34)

Kashmir Contd. Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences. 250

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. Medical College, Srinagar.	Development of library.	1,000)
Govt. College for Women, Srinagar.	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,243.46
Vishwabharti Womens' College, Rainawari (Srinagar).	Grant to students' Aid Fund.	1,000)
Govt. College for Women, Srinagar.	Improvement of Chalkboards.	1,000)
Vishwabharti Womens' College, Rainawari (Srinagar).	Construction of Science Block.	10,000)
-do-	-do-	10,000)
Islamia College of Science and Commerce, Srinagar.	Purchase of laboratory equipment and furniture.	10,000)

Total 59,743.46

33. Kerala	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	50,000 0
	Purchase of departmental books and journals (Humanities)	5,000 0
	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.	1,853 3.25
	Grant of extension in the tenure of research scholarships in Science/ Humanities.	1,183 3.33
	Purchase of equipment for Science departments.	32,000 0

Affiliated Colleges

Fatima Mata National College, Quilon.	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.	2500
Bishop Moor's College, Mavelikara.	Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis equipment.	5,000 0
T.K.M. College of Engineering, Quilon.	Grant to Students Aid Fund.	2,250 0
Devaswam Board College, Sasthamcottah.	-do-	3,250 0
All Saints College, Trivandrum.	-do-	3,250 0
B C Memorial College, Kottayam.	-do-	3,250 0
Mar Athanasius College, Kothamangalam.	-do-	3,250 0
Medical College, Kottayam.	-do-	750 0
T.D. Medical College, Alleppey.	-do-	1,750 0
Sree Sankara College, Kalady.	-do-	3,250 0
Fatima Mata National College, Quilon.	-do-	3,250 0
Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum.	-do-	3,250 0
Sree Narayana College, Sivagiri.	-do-	3,250 0

Kerala Contd.

UUnion Christian College, Alwaye.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	3,250
SSt. Peters' College, Kolencherry.	-do-	3,250
NNew Man College, Thodupuzha.	-do-	3,250
NN.S.S. College, Pandalam.	-do-	3,250
Ssree Sankara College, Kalady.	Grant for Students Welfare programme.	3,500
NN.S.S. Training College, CChanganacherry.	-do-	1,000
SSt. Johns' College, Anchal.	Basic Grant for purchase of library books.	500
MMar Athanasins College, KKothamangalam.	-do-	1,500
Ssree Narayana College for Women, QQuilon.	Estt. of Text Book library.	1,000
MMar Athanasins College, KKothamangalam.	-do-	1,000
NNew Man College, Thodupuzha.	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,250
CC.M.S. College, Kottayam.	-do-	1,250
DDevaswom Board College, SSasthomcottah.	-do-	1,000
EBaselins College, Kottayam.	-do-	1,250
SSacred Heart College, Thevara, C Cochin.	-do-	1,250
NN.S.S. Hindu College, C Changanacherry.	-do-	1,250
SSt. Josephs' College for Women, A Alleppey.	-do-	1,250
Ssree Narayana Training College, I Nedunganda.	-do-	750
SSt. Alberts' College, Ernakulam.	-do-	1,250
Ssree Narayana College, Quilon.	-do-	1,250
SSt. Xaviers' College for Women, / Alwaye.	-do-	1,000
(College for Women, Trivandrum.	-do-	1,250
I Maharajas' College, Ernakulam.	-do-	1,250
SSt. Johns' College, Anchal.	Construction of library building and purchase of library books.	35,000
Union Christian College, Alwaye.	Construction of Chemistry laboratory building.	10,000
-do-	Purchase of Science equipment for Chemistry department.	25,000
St. Thomas College, Kozhencheri.	Construction of Botany and Zoology laboratories.	25,000
St. Josephs' College for Women, Alleppey.	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	15,000
-do-	-do-	15,000
Bishop Moura College, Mavelikara.	Construction of Womens' hostel.	20,000
Ssree Narayana College, Quilon.	Development of postgraduate department of Botany.	15,000
Govt. Training College, Trivandrum.	Special grant for books and journals for development of Teachers' Training programme.	2,000
Mar Ivanios' College, Trivandrum.	Development of postgraduate department of Zoology.	9,500

Kerala Contd.

N.S.S. Training College, Changanacherry.	Grantt for Students' Welfare programme 1970-71.	2,500
Catholicate College, Pathanamthitta.	Develloypment of postgraduate department of Botany.	5,000)
Fatima Mata National College, Quiln.	-do- Zoology.	5,000)
Union Christian College, Alwaye-2.	Develloypment of postgraduate departments of Botany and Physics.	10,000)
St. Berchmans' College, Changanacherry.	-do- Chemistry, Mathematics and Zoology.	2,500)

Total

3,59,286.558

34. Kurukshetra	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences.	5000
	Grantt for organising Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for College teachers during 1971.	25,0000

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. College, Kurukshetra.	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,2500
-----------------------------	-------------------------	--------

Total

26,7500

35. Lucknow	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences	1,5000
	-do-	250)
	-do-	500)
	-do-	250)
	-do- Humanities	250)
	Awardd of junior research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.	7955.99
	-do-	8465.37
	Consttuction of Teachers' hostel	1,00,0000
	Awardd of senior research fellowships in Sciences.	2,7744.19

Affiliated Colleges

Mahila Vidyalaya, Lucknow.	Book grant for 1969-70	1,2550
Vidyant Hindu Degree College, Lucknow.	-do-	1,0000
Mahila Vidyalaya, Lucknow.	-do- for 1970-71	4,8775

Lucknow Contd.

Khunikhunji Girls Degree College, Lucknow.	Grant to Students Aid Fund.	750
D.A.W. Degree College, Lucknow.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
Mahilla Vidyalaya, Lucknow.	Construction of Womens' hostel.	11,572

Total

1,26,863.55

36. Madras	Purchase of equipment for the department of Psychology.	2,500
.	Purchase of library books and journals for Science subjects.	3,000
.	Purchase of equipment for postgraduate courses in Chemical Engineering.	25,000
.	-do- Textile Technology.	35,000
.	Purchase of library books for postgraduate courses in Textile Technology.	5,000
.	-do- for Chemical Engineering.	5,000
.	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities).	40,000
.	-do- for Science departments,	75,000

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. Training College for Women, Coimbatore.	Special grant for books and journals for development of Teachers' Training Programme.	3,000
Vivekananda College, Mylapore, Madras-4.	Expansion of laboratory facilities.	20,000
Rajjaha's College, Pudukottai.	Grant for Students' Welfare programme for 1969-70..	500
Govt. Training College for Women, Coimbatore.	-do- for 1970-71.	2,500
Rajjaha's College, Pudukottai.	-do-	5,000
Jamal Mohammad College, Tiruchirapalli.	-do-	6,000
P.S.G. Arts College, Coimbatore.	-do-	6,000
Ariagar Anna Govt. Arts College, Karaikal.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities.	250
Vivekananda College, Madras-4.	-do-	250
P.S.G. Arts College, Coimbatore.	-do-	500
Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore-3.	Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	2,516.13
Govt. Arts College for Women, Thanjavur.	Grant to students' Aid Fund.	1,000
S.I.E.T. Womens' College, Madras.	-do-	3,000
M.G.M. College, Pollochi.	-do-	3,250
P.S.G. Arts College, Coimbatore.	-do-	3,250
Periyar E.V.R. College, Tiruchirapalli.	-do-	2,250
Smt. D.N. Bhatt Vaishnav College for Women, Madras-14.	-do-	1,750

p.t.o.

Madras Contd.

Meston Training College, Madras-14.	(Grant to Students' Aid Fund	' 750
Arignar Auna Govt. Arts College for Men, Mamakkal (Salem)	--do-	1,4,000
Gobi Arts College, Gobichettipalayam.	-do-	1,,750
S.I.E.T. Womens' College, Madras.	--do-	3,,250
Madras Law College, Madras.	--do-	2,,750
Madras Christian College, Tambaram, Madras-59.	--do-	3,,250
Khadir Mohideen College, Adirampattinam.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Sri Sarada College, Salem.	(Construction of laboratory building.	25,,000
National College, Tiruchirapalli.	(Extension of laboratory facilities.	40,,000
Govt. Arts College, Coimbatore.	(Construction of Non-Resident Students' Centre.	1,,000
P.S.G.R. Krishnammal College for Women, Peelamedu, Coimbatore.	Construction of library - laboratory building.	30,,000
Govt. College (Men), Kumbakonam.	Construction of Meeting-cum- Examination Hall.	10,,000
Sri Pushpam College, Poondi.	Extension of students' hostel.	60,,000
Veerhees College, Vellore.	Construction of Mens' hostel	50,,600
Pachaiyappas' College, Kanchipuram.	Construction of library building.	50,,000
P.S.G. Arts College, Coimbatore.	Improvement of chalkboards.	1,,000
Vivekananda College, Madras-4.	Book grant for 1969-70	1,,250
Poompuhar College of Indian Culture, Poompuhar, Malayur.	--do-	750
Loyola College, Madras-34.	--do-	1,,250
Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi.	--do-	1,,250
Holy Cross College, Tiruchirapalli.	--do-	1,,250
Nallimuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi.	--do-	1,,250
Madras Law College, Madras.	--do- for 1970-71.	44,875
Presidency College, Madras.	--do-	44,875
Arignar Auna Govt. Arts College (Women), Wallajapet.	--do-	33,375
Vivekananda College, Madras-4.	--do-	44,875
Rajahs' College, Pudukottai.	--do-	44,875
Raja Sarfaji Govt. College, Thanjavur.	--do-	44,875
Holy Cross College, Tiruchirapalli.	--do-	44,875
Govt. Arts College, (Women), Thanjavur.	--do-	33,375
Arignar Auna Govt. Arts College, Karaikal.	--do-	33,375
Loyola College, Madras.	--do-	44,875
Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi.	--do-	44,875
N.G.M. College, Pollachi.	--do-	44,875
Poompuhar College of Indian Culture, Mylayur.	--do-	33,375
Arignar Auna Govt. Arts College (Men), Nammakkal.	--do-	33,375
Bharathidasan Govt. Arts College (Women), Pondichery.	--do-	33,375
Arinagar Anna Govt. Arts College, Karaikal.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	11,000

Madurai Contd.

Popes' College, Sawyerpuram.	Grantt to Students' Aid Fund	2,250
Setupati Govt. Arts College, Ramanathapuram.	-do-	1,000
St. Xaviers' Teachers Training College, Palayamkottai.	-do-	750
Sri Meenakshi Govt. College for Women, Madurai.	-do-	3,250
Lady Doak College, Madurai.	-do-	2,250
Fatima College, Villangudi, Madurai.	-do-	3,250
St. Jons' College, Palayamkottai.	-do-	3,250
Alagappa College, Karaikudi.	-do-	3,250
Kamaraj College, Tuticorin.	-do-	1,000
Thiagarajar College, Madurai.	-do-	3,250
Sri K.G.S. Arts College, Arulnandinagar. (Tiruveli)	-do-	1,000
The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi.	-do-	1,000
Seethalakshmi Achi College for Women, Pallathir.	-do-	1,750
Alagappa College of Physical Education, Karaikudi.	-do-	750
Christian College, Martandam.	-do-	3,250
The American College, Madurai.	-do-	3,250
Aditanar College of Arts and Science, Tiruchendur.	-do-	1,750
V.H.N. Senthikumara Nadar College, Virudhunagar.	-do-	3,250
St. Marys' College, Tuticorin.	-do-	2,750
Sri Parakkalmani College, Alwarkurichi.	-do-	1,750
Pioneer Kumaraswamy College, Nagercoil.	-do-	1,750
Saraswatti Narayanan College, Madurai.	-do-	1,000
Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.	-do-	1,750
Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli.	Development of library.	1,000
St. Xaviers' College, Palayamkottai.	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,250
Lakshmi Teachers' Training College. Gandhigram.	-do-	750
Aditanar College of Arts and Science, Tiruchendur.	-do-	750
Lady Doak College, Tallakulam, Madurai.	-do-	814. 96
Christian College, Martandam.	-do-	1,250
Hajee Karatha Rowther Howdia College, Uthampalayam.	-do-	1,000
V.V. Vanniaperumal College for Women, Virudhunagar.	-do-	1,000
The N.V.K.S.D. Teachers' College, Attoor.	-do-	750

Madurai Contd.

Sree Devi Kumari Womens' College, Kuzhithurai.	Book grant for 1969-70	750
Thiagarajar College Madurai.	-do-	1,250
Sarah Tucker College, Palayamkottai Tirunelveli-7.	-do-	1,168.45
Fatiima College, Vilaangudi, Madurai.	-do-	1,625
The American College, Madurai.	-do- for 1970-71.	4,875
Lady Doak College, Madurai.	-do-	4,125
Thiagarajar College, Madurai.	-do-	4,875
Adittanar College of Arts and Science, Tiruchendur.	-do-	4,125
Sarah Tucker College, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli-7.	-do-	4,875
V.V. Vanniaperumal College for Women, Virudhunagar.	-do-	4,125
Sree Devi Kumari Womens' College, Kuzhithurai.	-do-	4,125
Saraswatti Narayanan College, Madurai.	-do-	3,375
St. Xaviers' College, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli-2.	-do-	4,875
Sentamil College, Madurai.	-do-	3,375
Christian College, Martandam.	-do-	4,875
Kamaraj College, Tuticorin.	-do-	3,375
Hajjee Karutha Rowther Howdia College, Uthamapalayam	-do-	3,375
Hope's College, Sawyerapuram.	Construction of laboratory building.	50,000
Lady Doak College, Madurai.	Construction of Womens' hostel.	14,000
V.W.V. College for Women, Virudhunagar.	Expansion of laboratories.	6,018
Thiagarajar College, Madurai.	Development of postgraduate departments of Zoology and Mathematics.	10,000

Total

3,34,481.25

(4422)

38. Magadh	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences	3000
	--do-	7550

Affiliated Colleges

D.K.College, Dumaraon.	Establishment of Text; Book library	5600
Sheodeni College, Mehandis.	--do-	2,0000
S.P.Jain College, Sasaram.	--do-	1,0000
S.U.College,Hilsa.	--do-	1,0000
A.N.S.College,Barh.	--do-	1,0000
M.B.R.R.P.S.College, Arrah.	--do-	2,0000
Aravrah Narayan College, Patna.	Construction of Science laboratory building.	30,0000
S.P.Jain College, Sasaram.	--do- and purchase of laboratory equipment and furniture.	10,0000
M.B.R.R.P.S. College, Arrah.	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,2250
D.K.College, Dumaraon.	--do-	1,2250
A.N.S.College, Barh.	--do-	1,2250
B.S.College, Dinapore.	--do- for 1970-71.	4,875
D.K.College, Dumaraon.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Aravrah Narayan College, Patna.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	3,250
Sardar Vallabhbai Patel College, Bhabua.	--do-	2,250
Maltidhari College, Napatpur.	--do-	2,250
S.U.College, Hilsa.	Construction of Menss' hostel.	20,000

Total

85,425

39. M.S. University of Baroda.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
	Grant for meeting the expenditure on the Centre of Advanced Study in Education.	1,38,860
	Purchase of books and journals for Science departments.	75,000
	Construction of building for the development and expansion of the University Polytechnic.	25,000

p.t.o

M.S.S. University of Baroda Contd.

Purchase of books and journals for Centre of Research and Training in Secondary Education.	3,000
-do- for Centre of Advanced Study in Education.	12,000
-do- for postgraduate courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	5,000
-do- for degree course in Metallurgy.	2,000
Construction of building for postgraduate degree course in Textile Engineering.	25,000
Award of national and research scholarships at the Centre of Advanced Study in Education.	7,590
Grant for holding second Gujarat Economic Conference.	2,500
Purchase of scientific equipment.	1,00,000
Purchase of books and journals for Home Science departments.	27,000
-do- for Science department for central library.	50,000
Total	<u>4,63,200</u>

440. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth.

Affiliated Colleges.

College of Agriculture, Kolhapur.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	1,750
		<u>1,750</u>
441. Marathwada.	Purchase of books for the department of Physics and Chemistry.	68,000
	Payment of unassigned grant for 1970-71.	12,500
	Purchase of departmental library books and journals (Humanities)	10,000
	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities and social sciences.	1,900
	Purchase of equipment for science departments.	1,10,000
	Grant towards salary of supdt. of workshop.	10,000

p.t.o.

Marathwada Contd.Affiliated Colleges

P.E.S.'s Milind College of Science, Aurangabad.	Grant for Students' Welfare programme for 1970-71.	4,0000
Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya, Nanded.	-do-	5,0000
-do-	Construction of Teachers' hostel.	25,0000
Yogeshwari Mahavidyalaya, Ambajagai.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences	2250
Dayarand College of Commerce, Latur.	Construction of Mens' hostel.	1,00,0000
-do-	-do-	45,0000
Peoples College, Nanded.	Construction of library building and purchase of furniture.	25,0000
Science College, Nanded.	Construction of laboratory building purchase of laboratory equipment, books and furniture.	35,0000
Maulana Azad College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Aurangabad.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	1,7550
Nanded Education Societys' Science College, Nanded.	-do-	1,2550
Govt. College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad.	-do-	2,2550
Pratishthar Mahavidyalaya, Paithan.	-do-	1,0000
P.E.S. Milind College of Arts, Aurangabad.	Establishment of Text Book library.	1,0000
Degloor College, Degloor.	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,0000
Govt. College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad.	-do-	1,0000
M.P. Law College, Aurangabad.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	5000
Ramakrishna Paramhans Mahavidyalaya, Osmanabad.	-do-	5000
Vaidyanath College, Parli-Vaijra.	Book grant for 1969-70.	7560
Yogeshwari Mahavidyalaya, Ambajagai.	-do-	1,2560
The Maharashtra Udayagiri, Mahavidyalaya, Udgir.	-do-	7.88

Total

4,63,907.88

42. Meerut.

Grant towards salaries of additional staff appointed in Humanities and Social Sciences departments.	50,0000
Grant towards salaries of teaching staff and scholarships in M.Phil courses in the departments of Physical and Biological sciences.	3,20,0000
Construction of Library building.	1,00,0000

Meerut Contd.Affiliated Colleges

M..K.P.College, Dehradun.	Construction of Science BBlock.	20,000
D..A.V.College, Muzaffarnagar.	Construction of Teachers' ' hostel.	10,000
S..D.College, Muzaffarnagar.	Construction of Mens' hostel.	15,000
Diigambar Jain College, Baraut.	Construction of Teachers' ' hostel.	5,000
D..B.S.College, Dehradun.	Assistance for library facilities.	10,000
A..K.P.Degree College, Khurja.	Construction of library building.	10,000
J..V.Jain College, Saharanpur.	Construction of Teachers' ' hostel and Principals' residence.	20,000
Ch.Chhotu Ram Degree College, Muzaffarnagar.	Construction of library building	20,000
-do-	-do-	20,000
Maharaj Singh College, Saharanpur.	Construction of Principals' residence and Teachers, hostel.	10,000
A.S.Degree College, Mawana.	Construction of library building, purchase of laboratory furniture and library books.	5,000
D.A.V. (Post- graduate) College, Dehradun.	Purchase of equipment and furniture.	6,000
D.A.V.College, Bulandshahr.	Purchase of library books.	8,000
S.S.K.K.Jain Degree College, Khatauli.	Expansion of science education.	7,763
Meerut College, Meerut.	Financial assistance to teachers' for research work in Sciences.	250
N.R.E.C.College, Khurja.	-do-	500
J.V.Jain College, Saharanpur.	-do-	250
D.A.V.College, Muzaffarnagar,	-do-	250
D.P.Degree College, Arupshahr.	Book grant for 1969-70)	750
V.M.L.Girls College, Ghaziabad.	-do-	750
M.S.College, Saharanpur.	-do-	1,250
B.S.M.Degree College, Roorkee.	-do-	750
N.A.S.College, Meerut.	-do-	1,250

(4465)

Meerut Concd.

Digambar Jain	Book grant for 1970-71	4,125
College, Baraut.		
D.A.V. College,		4,125
Bulandshahr.	--(do)--	4,875
J.V. Jain		
College,	--(do)--	
Saharanpur.		
Meerut College,	--(do)--	4,875
Meerut.		
D.A.V. College,	--(do)--	4,875
Dehradun.		
N.A.S. College,	--(do)--	4,875
Meerut.		
B.S.M. Degree	--(do)--	3,375
College, Roorkee.		
D.P. Degree	--(do)--	3,375
College,		
Anupshahr.		
Deva Nagari	Grant to students Aid Fund.	2,250
College, Meerut.		
D.P. Degree	--(do)--	750
College,		
Anupshahr.		
F.A.S. College,	--(do)--	3,250
Meerut.		
M.M. College,	--(do)--	3,250
Modinagar.		
D.W.T. College,	--(do)--	750
Dehradun.		
Shri K K. Jain	--(do)--	750
Degree College,		
Khatauli.		
Kisan Degree	--(do)--	1,000
College,		
Simbhaoli.		
R.S.S. Degree	--(do)--	750
College,		
Dhaulana.		
Arya Kanya	--(do)--	1,750
Pathshala		
Degree College,		
Hapur.		
Sanatan Dharam	--(do)--	3,250
College,		
Muzaffarragar.		
	Total	<u>6,95,013</u>

43. Mysore Grant for holding IV Conference of Teacher Educators of Mysore State in January 1971. 2,500
Grant towards implementation of the University Leadership Project in Physics under College Science Improvement Programme. 1,50,000

<u>Mysore Contd.</u>	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	75,000
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers - contingency grant.	1,000
	Purchase of library books and journals for Science departments.	75,000
	Purchase of library furniture and provision for venetian blinds for library.	6,500
	Grant towards salaries of teaching staff appointed in the Postgraduate Centre at Mangalore.	99,000

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. College, Chiknagalur.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	2,250
Maharanis' College for Women, Mysore.	-ddo-	3,250
Sri Mahadswara College of Arts and Science, Kolllegal.	-ddo-	1,750
Vidyodaya Law College, Tumkur.	-ddo-	750
Sree Mahaveera College, Moodbidri.	-ddo-	1,750
Govt. College, Chitradurga.	-ddo-	3,250
Sri J.C.B. Memorial College, Sringeri.	-ddo-	1,000
Saradavilas Teachers College, Mysore.	-ddo-	750
Govt. College, Tumkur.	-ddo-	3,250
B.L.D.T. College of Engg., Bevngere.	-ddo-	1,750
Govt. College, Koblar.	--dlo-	3,250
Bhaandarkars' College of Arts and Science, Coondapoor.	--dlo-	2,750
J.S.S. College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Mysore.	--dlo-	1,750
Teresian College, Mysore.	--dlo-	1,750
Memorial College of Education, Uddipi.	--dlo-	750
Institute of Social Service, Mangalore.	--dlo-	750

Mysore Conti.

Govinda Dase College, Suratkal.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	1,000
Maharajas' College, Mysore.	Construction of Teachers' hostel.	40,000
Mahatma Ganchi Memorial College, Udipi.	Construction of Teachers' hostel.	3,733
Govt. College, Kolar.	Purchase of Science equipment and laboratory furniture.	5,000
St. Philomena College, Puttur.	Construction of library, Reading Rooms etc.	2,146
Bhandarkars' Arts and Science College, Coordapoor.	Purchase of laboratory furniture, Gas, Water and electrical fittings.	35,000
Sri Poorna Prajna College, Udipi.	Construction of library building.	50,000
D.R.M. College, Devangere. College for Women, Hassar.	Purchase of library books, laboratory equipment and furniture.	40,000
S.P. Evening College, Udipi.	Book grant for 1969-'700.	750
Saraswatti Law College, Chitradurga.	-do-	750
A.E.S. National College, Gauri' idanur.	-do-	750
S.J.C.F. Memorial College, Sringeri.	-do-	750
Rural College, Kanakapura.	-do-	750
Govt. College, Kolar.	-do-	1,250
Rural College, Kanakapura.	-do- for 1970-71.	4,125
Govt. College, Kolar.	Estt. of Text Book Library.	906.36
Govt. College, Chitradurga.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Govt. College, Tumkur.	-do-	497.08
J.S.S. College, Chamarajanagar.	Grant for Student Welfare programme.	2,500

Total

6,31,907.44

444. Nagpur.	Grant for organising Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for College teachers during 1971.	25,000
	Grant towards reorganisattion of Three Year degree course into Four years integrated course in Pharmacy.	5,000
	-do-	850
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	1,650
	Grant for holding the Conference of Chairmen, Sports Boards.	2,500
	Award of junior fellowships to the students admitted in postgraduate courses in Engg. and Technology at L.I.T. Nagpur.	20,600
	Grant-in-aid for providing students amenities for L.I.T. Nagpur.	6,000
	Grant towards the scheme of Topographical list of Inscriptions.	17.55
	Purchase of equipment for the department of Psychology.	15,000
	Grant of extension in the tenure of research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	862.90
	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.	2,064.52
	Construction of building for the Home Science department.	1,00,000

Affiliated Colleges

Nartwarlal Dadlal College of Arts, Commerce and Law, Gondia.	Construction of Teachers' Hostel.	30,000
-do-	-do-	20,000
Radhadevi Granth College for Women, Akola.	Construction of library building.	10,000
-do-	Purchase of library books and library furniture	10,000
S..B.City College, Nagpur.	Estt. of Hobby Workshop.	500
Jaankidevi Bajaj College of Science, Wardha.	Purchase of Science equipment and furniture for laboratories.	6,073
St. Francis De Sales College, Nagpur.	Purchase of laboratory equipment.	18,000
Arts and Commerce College, Arvi.	Construction of Mens' hostel.	15,000
Phulsing Naik Mahavidyalaya, Pusad.	-do-	30,000
Adlarsha Mahavidyalaya, Dhamangaon.	-do-	20,000

Nagpur Contd.

J.M.Patel College of Arts and Commerce, Bhandara.	Construction of Teachers' hostel and Principals' bungalow.	20,0000
Shri M.M.College of Science, Nagpur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	1150
University College of Education, Nagpur.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	5500
Institute of Science, Nagpur.	-do-	5500
St. Francis De Sales College, Nagpur.	-do-	5500
Navajabai Hitkarni College, Bramhepuri.	-do-	1170.8
Laxmibai Radhakisan Tosniwal College of Commerce, Akola.	-do-	5500
Shri Shivaji College, Amravati.	-do-	5500
Medical College, Nagpur.	Development of library	1,,000
C.P.and Berar Education Societys' College, Nagpur.	Estt. of Textt Book library	1,,000
Yeshwant Arts College, Wardha.	-do-	1,,000
Seth Narsinghdas Mur College of Arts and Commerce, Tumsar.	-do-	500
K.N.College of Arts and Commerce, Karanja.	-do-	381.
Janki Devi Bajaj College of Science, Wardha.	Book grant ffor 1969-70	11,000
Arts and Commerce College, Daryapur.	-do-	750
Janata Kale Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur.	-do-	11,000
Phulging Naik Mahavidyalaya, Pusad.	-do-	11,000
S.B.City College, Nagpur.	-do-	1,000
Dharampeth Arts Commerce and M.P. Deo Memorial Science College, Nagpur.	-do-	1,000

Nagpur Contd.

R.S.Bidkar Arts and Commerce College, Hinganghat.	Book grant for 1969-70)	1,000
K.N.College of Arts and Commerce, Karanja.	-do-	750
Navjabai Hitkariri College, Brahampuri.	-do-	831.17
Seth Narsinghdas Mor College of Arts and Commerce, Tumsar.	-do-	750
Anand Niketan, College of Science, Arts and Commerce, Warora.	-do-	1,000
Shri Shivaji College, Amravati.	-do-	1,250
Samarath Mahavidyalaya, Lakheni.	-do-	1,000
C.P.and Berar Education Society's College, Nagpur.	-do-	1,250
The Krishak Education Society Arts and Commerce College, Arvi.	-do-	726.19
Janta Kala Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Malkopur.	Grant to Students' Aidd Fund.	1,750
Shri Shivaji College, Amravati.	-do-	3,250
Arolakchand Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal.	-do-	3,250
G.S.College of Commerce, Wardha.	-do-	3,250
Raj Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.	-do-	2,250
Anand Niketan College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Warora.	-do-	1,750
G.S.College of Arts and Science, Khangaon.	-do-	3,250
Sri Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal.	-do-	2,750

Nagpur Contd.

Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.	Grant to Studentss' Aid Fund.	1,000
M.E.S.Arts and Commerce College, Mehkar.	-do-	1,000
Arts and Commerce College, Saoner.	-do-	1,000
Dharampeth Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.	-do-	2,250
Swayalambi College of Education, Wardha.	-do-	750
Medical College, Nagpur.	-do-	2,750
Smt.Radhadevi Goenka College for Women, Akcla.	-do-	1,000
Bharatiya Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.	-do-	1,750
Govt. College of Education, Bhandera.	Special grant four books and journals for development of Teachers' Training Programme.	2,000
Total		3,98,927.554

45. North Bengal.

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	500
-do-	250

Affiliated Colleges

Govt.College, Darjeeling.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences.	500
-do-	-do-	250
Siliguri College, Raiganj College, Raiganj,	Construction of laboratory building, purchase of library books and geography equipment.	15,000
Balurghat College, Balurghat.	Book grant for 1969-70.	228.552
Malda College, Malda.	-do-	1,250
Mathabhanga College, Mathabhanga.	Grant to Studentts Aid Fund.	1,250
Alipurduar College, Alipurduar.	Grant for Studennts' Welfare programmes.	750
Salesion College, Sonada.	Basic grant for purchase of library books	500
Total		20,978

466. Osmania

Grant-in-aid for the conversion of 4-year degree course into 5-year integrated course in Engg.	1,00,000
Award of junior research fellowships at the department of Chemistry for meeting the requirements arising out of UNESCO assistance.	3,400
Purchase of scientific equipment for various science departments.	55,000
Grant towards institution of a postgraduate diploma course in geographical cartography.	29,000
Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities).	50,000
-do- for science departments.	1,00,000
Grant towards salaries of staff appointed in science departments.	23,000
Award of research scholarships in Science/ Humanities and social sciences.	1,457.54
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	250
-do-	750
Purchase of books and journals for the Faculty of Science.	20,000

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. College of Arts and Science, Siddipet.	Basic grant for purchase of library books	500
Sri Venkateswara Arts and Science College, Palem.	-do-	500
Anadara Girls College, Khammam.	Estt. of Text Book library.	500
Addarsh College, off Science, Commerce and Arts, Jammikunta.	Book grant for 1969-70	235.60
R.B.V.R.R. Womens' College, Hyderabad.	-do-	1,250
Sri Venkateswara Arts and Science College, Palem.	-do- for 1970-71.	3,375
New Science College, Hyderabad.	-do-	4,875
Addarsh College off Science, Commerce and Arts, Jammikunta.	-do-	4,125
Arts and Science College, Jagtial.	Purchase of science equipment and library books	20,000
		p.t.o.

Osmania Contd.

A.V.College of Arts and Commerce (Evening)Hyderabad.	Improvement of f chalkboards.	1,0000
Amrat Kepadia Navjivan Womens' College,Hyderabad.	Purchase of llibrary books,laboratory equipment and furniture..	65,0000
New Science College,Hyderabad.	Purchase of laboratory equipment.	32,4800
Evening College, Secunderabad.	Grant to students Aid Fund.	1,0000
Arts & Science College,Arnoor.	-do-	1,0000
M.A.L.D.Govt. Arts & Sc'ence College,Gadwal.	-do-	1,5000
Govt.College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderabad.	-do-	1,0000
Evening College, Warrangal.	-do-	2,2500
St.Auns' College of Education, Secunderabad.	Special grant for books and journals for development of f Teachers' Training Programme.	2,0000
	Total	5,25,448.14

47. Panjab.

Award of national scholarships at the Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics.	8,0266
Purchase of equipment for various Humanities and Social Sciences departments.	10,0000
Grant of extenssion in the tenure of research scholarships..	5,6844.45
Grant-in-aid f for increase in intake in the degree course in the department of Chemical Engineering and Technology	15,0000
Construction c of Mens' hostel No. IV.	50,0000
Purchase of llibrary books and journals (Humanities) f for Central library.	50,0000
Construction c of Cactus House,Orchid House and Livewort l House in the Botanical Garden.	5,0000
Purchase of ddepartmental library books and journals (Hummanities).	60,0000
Establishment t of Students' Home.	75,0000
Construction c of Science laboratory, Arts Block, Staff quarters and Boys' hostel.	3,00,0000
Purchase of llibrary furniture at V.I.S.I.S. Hoshiarpur.	5,0000
Purchase of eequipment for Science departments.	2,65,0000
Purchase of eequipment for installation of Cyclotron machine.	60,0000

Panjab contd.Affiliated Colleges

Ljyallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur.	Development of postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences departments.	10,000
Chhaju Ram Memorial Jat College, Hissar.	Construction of additional Mens' hostel.	43,000
Guru Nanak College, Killianwali P.O. Mandi Dabwali.	Construction of library building and purchase of books and furniture.	20,000
D.A.V. College, Ambala City.	Extension of Mens' hostel.	70,000
D.A.V. College, Ambala City.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	3,250
Chhaju Ram Memorial Jat College, Hissar.	-do-	2,250
Wehr College, Jhajjar.	-do-	2,750
Guru Nanak College of Education for Women, Kapurthala.	-do-	750
Waish College, Rohtak.	-do-	3,250
Dev Samaj College of Education for Women, Ferozepur City.	-do-	1,000
Govt. College, Malerkotla	-do-	3,250
Govt. Training College, Jullundur.	-do-	750
Master Tarasingh Memorial College for Women, Ludhiana.	-do-	1,750
D.M. College of Education, Moga.	-do-	750
Kamala Memorial College, Narwana.	-do-	1,750
Khalsa College of Education, Amritsar.	-do-	750
Khalsa College, Amritsar.	-do-	3,250
D.A.V. College, Chandigarh.	-do-	3,250
Sri Guru Arjandev College, Tarantaran.	-do-	1,750

Panjab Contd.

D.A.V.College, Jullunder.	Grant to Studentss' Aid Fund	3,2500
Panjab University Evening College, Jullunder.	-do-	3,2500
A.S.College, Khanna.	-do-	3,2500
Govt.College, Dharamsala.	-do-	3,2500
G.M.M.College, Ambala Cantt.	-do-	2,2500
Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozepur City.	-do-	2,2500
Dev Samaj College for Girls, Ambala City.	-do-	1,7500
Govt.College for Women, Rohtak.	-do-	3,2500
Lyallpur Khalsa College for Women, Jullunder.	-do-	2,2500
Satish Public College of Education, Rewari.	-do-	7500
Dronacharya S.D. College, Gurgaon.	-do-	3,2500
Govt.College, Muktsar.	-do-	2,2500
Guru Gobindsingh Republic College, Jandiala.	-do-	1,7500
S.G.G.S.Khalsa College, Mahilpur.	-do-	2,2500
Malwa Central College of Education, Ludhiana.	-do-	1,0000
D.A.V.College of Education, Abohar.	-do-	7500
Govt.College, Rohtak.	-do-	3,2500
Sri Guri Arjan Dev College, Tarantaran.	Grant for studentts' welfare programme for 1967-70	1,0000
Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozepur City.	-do-	5000
Vaish College, Rohtak.	-do-	5000
G.H.G.Harprakash College of Education for Women, Sidhwan Khurd.	-do-	2500

Panjab Contd.

Dew Samaj College for Women, Ferozepur City.	Grant for students' welfare programme for 1970-71	5,000
Srii Guru Arjand v College, Tarantaran.	-do-	4,000
Vaiish College, Rohtak.	-do-	6,000
G.H.G.Harprakash College of Education for Women, Sidhwan Khurd.	-do-	2,500
Mallwa Central College of Education, Ludhiana.	Special grant for books and journals for development of Teachers' Training Programme.	2,000
Ramgarhia College of Education, Sattampur, Phagwara.	-do-	2,000
Malwa College, Bondli-Samrala.	Purchase of Water Cooler..	1,000
G.W.M.G.R.R. College, Charkhi Dadri.	Construction of Staff quarters.	3,000
Fattehchand College for Women, Hissar.	Construction of Womens' hostel.	10,000
Matta Goudri College, Fatehgarh Sahib.	Construction of Boys' hosstel.	50,000
A.I.Jat Heros Memorial College, Rohtak.	Construction of additionaal lecture theatre and laboratories.	20,000
D.A.V.College, Chandigarh.	Construction of Science BBlock.	50,000
Lajpat Rai Memorial College, Jaagraon.	Construction of Non Residdent Students Centre.	25,000
Chihotu Ram Arya College, Sonapat.	Construction of additionaal lecture theatre and laboratory building and purchase of science equipment and furniture.	4,939
Guru Nanak College, Killianwali, P. O.Mandi Dabwali.	Construction of library building and purchase of books and furniture.	20,000
R.K.S.D.College, Kaithal.	Extension of library building.	20,000
Malwa College, Bondli, Samrala.	Construction of Womens' hostel and purchase of furniture.	10,000
Dyal Singh College, Farwal.	Purchase of apparatus, equipment and extension of gas plant for new science block.	10,000
I.B.College, Panipat.	Construction of library building and purchase of furniture and books.	25,000
Hindu College, Sonapat.	Construction of Mens' hoostel.	20,000
R.P.C.S.D. Bhargava College, Simla.	Construction of library building.	10,000

Punjab Contd.

Govt.College, Gurgaon.	Estt. of Text Book library.	1,0000
Patel Memorial National College, Rajpura.	-do-	1,0000
Nehru College, Jhajjar.	-do-	1,0000
A.S.College, Khanna.	-do-	1,0000
Khalsa College, Garhdiwala.	-do-	1,0000
Govt.College, Dharamsala.	-do-	1,0000
A.S.College, Khanna.	Book grant for 1969-70	1,2500
Govt.College, Gurgaon.	-do-	1,2500
D.A.V.College, Abohar.	-do-	1,2500
Hindu College, Sonepat.	-do-	1,6255
H.R.Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jullunder City.	-do-	1,2500
Dorba College, Jullunder City.	-do-	7460.67
Govt.Training College, Faridkot.	-do-	1,0000
S.C.G.S.Khalsa College, Mahilpur.	-ue-	7560
Govt.Training College, Jullunder.	-do-	1,0000
Chhaju Ram Memorial Jat College, Hissar.	-do-	1,0000
Iyallpur Khalsa College for Women, Jullunder City.	-do-	3,3775
Govt.College, Kulu.	-do- for 1970-71.	3,3775
Mohindergarh Degree College, Mohindergarh.	-do-	3,3775
B.L.M.Girls' College, Nawanshahr.	-do-	4,1225
S.G.G.S.Khalsa College, Mahilpur.	-do-	4,8775
Iyallpur Khalsa College, Jullunder.	-do-	3,3775
Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozepur City.	-do-	

Panijab Contd.

Khallsa College, Garhhdwala.	Book grant for 1970-71.	4,125
Akall College, Masituaana.	-do-	3,375
Rai Bahadur Multanimal Modli College, Pattiala.	-do-	4,125
S.S.D.Girls College, Bhaatinda.	-do-	3,375
S.D.College, Barnala.	-do-	4,875
Pattel Memorial National College, Raajpura.	-do-	3,375
D.S.College for Women, Ferozepur City.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Govt.College, Gurdaspur.	-do-	500
S.(G.A.Devi College, Taran Taran.	Estt. of Text Book library.	5,000
Phagwara College, Phagwara.	-do-	1,000
Araya College, Ludhiana.	-do-	1,000
Govt.College, Rohtak.	-do-	1,000
Patel Memorial National College, Raajpura.	Construction of Non Resident Students' Centre.	10,000
	Total	<u>15,03,015.30</u>

48. Panjab
Agricultural

Affiliated Colleges

College of Basic Sciences and Humanities, Ludhiana.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	750
College of Agriculture, Palampur.	-do-	750
	Total	<u>1,500</u>

(60)

49. Patna.	Purchase of equipments for Humanities departments.	10,000
	Purchase of equipment for the Students' Health Centre.	10,000
	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences..	999.077
	-do-	787.422
	Grant towards salaries of additional staff for Science departments..	50,000
	Purchase of books and journals for development of Engineering education and research.	1,00,000
	-do- for Science departments.	75,000
	Total	<u>2,46,786.499</u>

50. Poona.

	Establishment of Students Aid Fund	3,370.775
	Construction of building for Social Sciences Block.	75,000
	Purchase of furniture for library	30,000
	Construction of composite building for the Geology and Geography departments.	1,00,000
	Grant towards the organisation of the Inservice Institute in Chemistry for School teachers during 1969-70.	2,024.553
	Grant for holding XIXIV All India Commerce Conference.	2,500

Affiliated Colleges

Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.	Grant towards implementation of National Service Scheme.	12,000
S.S.V.P.S.Arts and M.F.M.A.Commerce College, Dhulia.	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.	20,000
B.M.College of Commerce, Poona.	Grant for students' welfare programme 1970-71.	6,000
S.P.College, Poona.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities and Social Sciences.	100
Karjat College, Ahmednagar.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona.	-do-	500
H.P.T.College, Nasik.	-do-	500
Arts, Science and Commerce College, Faizpur.	-do-	500
H.P.T.College, Nasik.	Estt. of Text Books library.	3,500
Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.	Book grant for 1969-70.	3,125
Nowrujee Wadia College, Poona.	--do-	1,250

bona . contd.

Arts and Commerce College, Lasalgaon.	Book grant for 1969-70	750
Adya Wardhini	-do-	1,000
Abhass' Arts & Commerce College, Mullia.		
Arts, Science & Commerce College, Raizpur.	-do-	1,000
.Y.K. College of Commerce, Asik.	-do-	1,250
Shri S.S.M. Mahavidyalaya, Poon.	-do-	1,750
.S.V.P. Sansthas' Arts and M.F.M.A. Commerce College, Mullia.	-do-	1,250
.S.V.P. Sansthas' Science College, Mullia.	-do-	1,000
.P.T. College, Asik.	-do-	1,250
Memrajj Sarda College, Ahmednagar.	-do-	1,000
College of Education, Ahmednagar.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund..	750
.P. College, Poon.	-do-	3,250
.B.	-do-	3,750
Narayana Rao Korawake College, Shirampur.		
.P.T. College, Asik.	-do-	3,250
.S.V.P. Sansthas' Arts and M.F.M.A. Commerce College, Mullia.	-do-	3,250
Law College, Poon.	-do-	1,750
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Mahad.	-do-	1,000

p.t.o.

Poona Contd.

Smt.Chandibai Himathmal Mansukhani College, Ulhasnagar.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	3,250
Vidya Wardhini Sabhas' Arts & Commerce College, Dhulia.	-do-	1,750
Pemraj Sarada College,Ahmedabad.	-do-	2,750
Fergusson College, Poona.	-do-	3,250
Armed Forces Medical College, Poona.	-do-	1,750
S.P.D.M.Arts & S.B.B.&S.H.D. Commerce College, Shirpur.	-do-	1,000
Bhusawal Arts & P.O.N.Commerce College,Bhusawal.	-do-	1,750
M.E.S.College of Commerce, Poona.	Construction of two Reading Halls, Purchase of furniture and 'books.	15,000
-do-	-do-	6,085
Sangamner.	Extension of present library building.	8,400
Nagarpalike Arts, Commerce and B.N. Sarada Science College,Sangamner.		
-do-	Construction of library building.	9,740
Nowrosjee Wadia College,Poona.	Purchase of Science equipment and books.	25,000
Arts & Commerce College,Nandurbar.	Construction of library building,purchase of furniture and books.	60,000
Arts,Science and Commerce College, Faizpur.	Purchase of library books.	500
R.K.Talreja College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Ulhasnagar.	Construction of Mens, hostel.	15,000
Science College, Dhulia.	Development of postgraduate department of Chemistry.	2,000
Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.	-do- Physics	25,000

Total

4,70,345.25

51. Punjabi Payment of unassigned grant for 1970-71. 12,500

Affiliated Colleges

Khalsa College, Patiala.	Purchase of Science equipment and furniture	15,000
-do-	Purchase of Water Cooler.	1,000
Rajindra Govt. College, Bhatinda.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	3,250
Govt. Brijendra College, Faridkot.	-do-	2,750
Mahendra College, Patiala.	-do-	3,250
Govt. College for Women, Patiala.	-do-	2,750
Mahendra College, Patiala.	Book grant for 1969-70	1,250
State College of Education, Patiala.	-do-	750
Mahendra College, Patiala.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500

Total 43,000

52. Rajasthan

Grant-in-aid for Field Training Work in Geology.	2,800
Construction of additional rooms in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences.	40,000
Purchase of library books and journals for Science departments.	60,000
Purchase of Scientific equipment for various Science departments.	2,40,000
Construction of Zoology laboratory building.	1,00,000
Construction of Womens' hostel.	50,000
Grant for holding 5th Annual Conference of the Association of Mathematics teachers of India.	2,500
Grant for organising Orientation Course for new/ junior college teachers during 1971.	10,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
-do-	950
Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	7,000

Affiliated Colleges

Medical College, Ajmer.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
Maharajas' College, Jaipur.	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	250
Govt. College, Ajmer.	-do-	250

Rajasthan Contd.

M.S.J.College, Bharatpur.	Grant for programmes of student welfare for 1970-71	6,000
Govt.College, Kotputli.	-do-	4,000
Agarwal College, Jaipur.	-do-	5,000
Nehru Memorial Degree College, Hanumangarh City.	-do-	2,500
Basic Teachers' Training College, Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Sardarsaehr.	-do-	2,500
S.P.U.Degree College,Palna.	Grant to Studentts' Aid Fund.	750
Shri Jain Teachers' Training College,Alwar.	-do-	750
S.S.Jain Subodh College,Jaipur.	-do-	1,000
Govt.College, Kishangarh.	-do-	1,750
Sharda Sadan College, Mukandgarh.	-do-	1,750
Dayanand College, Agra.	-do-	3,250
M.S.J.College, Bharatpur.	-do-	3,250
Govt.College, Chittorgarh.	-do-	1,000
Govt.College, Kota.	-do-	3,250
Nehru Memorial College, Hanumangarh Town.	-do-	1,000
Govt.College, Shahpura.	-do-	750
Kenoria Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur.	-do-	2,250
Seth Motilal College, Chunjhunu.	-do-	1,750
Govt.College,Karauli.	-do-	1,000
Govt.College,Sirohi.	-do-	1,000
M.S.J.College Bharatpur.	Book grant forr 1969-70.	1,249.81
S.N.K.P.Govt. College, Neem Ka Thana.	-do-	1,000
Dayanand College, Ajmer.	-do-	1,250
Chirawa College, Chirawa.	-do-	1,000
Govt.College,Jalore.	-do-	750

Rajasthan Contd.

Sonadevi Sethi Girls' College, Sujangarh.	Book grant for 1969-70	750
Sophia College, Ajmer.	-do-	750
Basic Teachers' Training College, Sardarshahr.	-do-	750
S.P.U. Degree College, Falna.	-do-	750
Govt. College, Banswara/	-do-	750
Seth G.L.B.S.D. (Postgraduate) College, Sriganganagar.	-do-	1,000
Govt. College, Baran.	-do-	750
G.R.H.C. College of Arts & Commerce, Sujangarh.	-do-	750
S.K. College, Sikar.	-do-	1,000
Govt. College, Jalore.	-do- ifor 1970-71.	3,375
Chirawa College, Chirawa.	-do-	4,125
Govt. College, Bhirwal	-do-	3,375
Sharda Sadan College, Mukandgarh.	-do-	4,125
S.P.U. Degree College, Falna.	-do-	3,375
Sophia Girls' College, Ajmer.	-do-	3,375
S.S. Girls' College, Sujangarh.	-do-	3,375
Dayanand College, Ajmer.	-do-	4,875
S.G.L.B.S.D. (Postgraduate) College, Sriganganagar.	-do-	4,125
M.S.J. College, Bharatpur.	Construction of library building.	3,000
Govt. College, Kota.	Travel grant to Dr.M.S.(Chanavat for attending the Vth International Ccongress of Plant Protection.	2,884
S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.	Purchase of library books and journals.	10,000
S.D. Govt. College, Beawar.	Construction of staff quarters.	1,00,000
Dayanand College, Ajmer.	Purchase of library books and science equipment.	15,000
Govt. College, Ajmer.	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and social sciences.	5,000
S.N.K.P. Govt. College, Neem Ka Thana.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500

Rajasthan Contd.

Govt.College, Dholpur.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Govt.College, Jhalawar.	-do-	500
Sri Nehru Shardapeeth, Bikaner.	-do-	500
Govt.College, Shahpura.	Estt. of Text Book library.	500
S.K.College, Sikar.	-do-	999.556
Kanoria Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur.	-do-	996.449
Govt. College, Chittorgarh.	-do-	500
Govt.College, Sirohi.	Construction of Mens' hostel.	5,000
Govt.College, Kotputli.	Construction of library building.	20,000

Total

7,73,504.886

53. Ranchi.

Grant towards salaries of additional staff
appointed in Humanities departments.

50,000

Affiliated Colleges

Jamshedpur Cooperative College, Jamshedpur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in sciences.	200
Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur.	-do-	500
St.Xaviers' College, Ranchi.	-do-	250
Giridih College, Giridih.	Construction of Non Resident Students' Centre.	5,000
Tata College, Chaibasa.	-do-	5,000
K.B.Womens' College, Hazaribagh.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	750
Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra.	-do-	3,250
R.S.More College, Govindpur.	Estt of Text Book library.	2,000
Chatra College, Chatra.	-do-	450

Ranchi Contd.

Ramgarh College, Ramgarh Cantt.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Chatra College, Chatra.	Book grant for 1969-70	750
Ranchi Womens' College, Ranchi.	-do-	1,250
Marwari College, Ranchi.	-do- for 1970-71.	4,875
	Total	74,775

54. Ravi Shankar	Assistance for purchase of water cooler.	1,000
------------------	--	-------

Affiliated Colleges

Badri Prasad Arts and Commerce College, Arang.	Improvement of chalkboards.	1,000
Durga Mahavidyalaya, Raipur.	Construction of library building.	30,000
-do-	-do-	15,000
Kalyan Arts and Commerce College, Bhilainagar.	Grant for students welfare programme for 1969-70.	1,000
Gramya Bharati Degree College, Kanker.	-do-	1,000
Durga Mahavidyalaya, Raipur.	-do- for 1970-71.	6,000
Govt. Girls' Degree College, Bilaspur.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	1,750
Durga Mahavidyalaya, Raipur.	-do-	3,250
Kalyan Arts & Commerce College, Bhilainagar.	-do-	1,000
Janjgir Degree College, Janjgir.	-do-	1,750
C.M. Dubey Postgraduate College, Bilaspur.	-do-	3,250
Chhatisgarh Mahavidyalaya, Raipur.	-do-	2,250
Ranchi College, Ranchi.	-do-	3,250
Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial College, Dongargarh.	-do-	750
Govt. Girls' Degree College, Bilaspur.	Book grant for 1969-	750
Govt. Girls Postgraduate College, Raipur.	-do-	997.93
Takhatpur Arts and Science College, Takhatpur.	-do-	750

Ravi Shankar Contd.

Nutan Arts and Commerce College, Dhamtari.	Book grant for 1969-70	750
K.L.Arts and Commerce College, Bagbohra.	-do-	750
Gajanand Agarwal Degree College, Bhatapara.	-do-	750
Arts and Commerce College, Kharod.	-do-	750
Janjgir Degree College, Janjgir.	-do-	750
Kalyan Arts and Commerce College, Bhilainagar.	-do-	750
N.E.S.Jashpur Degree College, Jashpurnagar.	-do-	750
Law College, Rajnandgaon.	-do-	750
Chempadevi Jain Ratrikala Mahavidyalaya, Raipur.	-do- for 1970-71.	3,375
Seth R.C.S.Law College, Durg.	-do-	3,375
C.M.Dubey Postgraduate College, Bilaspur.	-do-	4,875
Digvijai Mahavidyalaya, Rajnandgaon.	-do-	4,875
Govt.College, Ambikapur.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Dhamtari Science, Arts and Commerce College, Dhamtari,	-do-	500

Total 98,247.98

55. Roorkee	Construction of building for Electrical Engineering department.	60,000
	-do- department of Applied Geophysics.	60,000
	-do- departments of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.	10,000
	-do- Telecommunication Engg,	6,455
	Purchase of equipment for the department of Electronics and Communication Engineering.	19,602
	-do- Postgraduate course in Earthquake Engineering.	40,000
	Purchase of library books and journals for various science departments.	40,000
		95,000

<u>Roorkee Contd.</u>	Construction of building for postgraduate course in Telecommunication Engineering.	29,780
	Grant for Field Work by Students/Teachers in Geology.	3,000
	Award of studentships to M.Tech. (Applied Geology) students.	10,000
	Establishment of students' Aid Fund.	15,000
	Payment of unassigned grant for 1970-71.	5,000

Total 3,93,837

56. Sambalpur.	Construction of staff quarters for Lecturers	1,00,000
	Grant towards salaries of additional staff for Science departments.	80,000
	-do- for Humanities depts.	1,00,000
	Purchase of Scientific equipment for various departments.	1,50,000
	Grant for promotion and strengthening of research.	20,000

Affiliated Colleges

Sonepur College, Sonepur Raj.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	750
Sundargarh College, Sundargarh.	-do-	1,750
V.S.S. Medical College, Burla.	-do-	2,250
D.A.V. College, Titlagarh.	-do-	750
Sushilavati Khosla D.A.V. College for Women, Rourkela.	-do-	750
Govt. Training College, Sambalpur.	Special grant for books and journals for development of Teachers' Training Programme.	2,000
Sushilavati Khosla D.A.V. College for Women, Rourkela.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Rajendra College, Bolangir.	-do-	500
Panchayat College, Bargarh.	Construction of library building.	5,000
D.A.V. College, Titlagarh.	Purchase of library books.	5,000
Larambha College, Larambha.	-do-	5,000
Kalahandi College, Bhawanipatna.	Purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture and library books.	10,000
Rajendra College, Bolangir.	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,000
Rourkela Science College, Rourkela.	-do-	700.43
S.K.D.A.V. College for Women, Rourkela.	-do- for 1970-71.	3,375

Total 4,89,325.43

57. Sardar Patel	Construction of extension of Press building	4,1300
	Construction of third storey of Chemistry department building.	54,0000
	Grant for holding a seminar on "Sewage treatment and disposal for small communities."	4,2500

Affiliated Colleges

B.J.Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	Construction of library building.	45,0000
Nalini and Arvind Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	-do-	10,0000
Anand Arts College, Anand.	Construction of Womens' hostel.	25,0000
Science College, Anand.	Book grant for 1970-71.	3,3755
Nalini and Arvind Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	-do-	4,8755
-do-	-do- for 1969-70	1,2500
Anand Law College, Anand.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	7500
B.A.College of Agriculture, Anand.	-do-	2,7500
Vithalbhai Patel Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	-do-	2,7500
	Total	<u>1,58,1300</u>

58. Sangar.	Grant towards salary and allowances of the Development Officer for the period ending 1970-71.	4,5000
	Award of senior research fellowships in Engineering and Technology.	2,4833.8
	Construction of Press building.	3,0000

Affiliated Colleges

S.N.Govt.P.G. College, Khandwa.	Purchase of Semi Micro Analysis equipment for the department of Chemistry.	4837.75
Govt. Degree College, Balaghat.	Establishment of Text Book library.	1,0000
Seva Sadan Mahavidyalaya, Burhanpur.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	1,7500
Shankar Sao Patel Arts' and Commerce College, Warseoni.	-do-	1,0000
Kusum Mahavidyalaya, Seoni-Malwa.	-do-	7500
Arts and Commerce College, Harda.	-do-	1,0000

Saugar Contd.

GGovt. Degree College, DDamoh.	Grant to Students' AAid Fund.	2,750
SSaifee Golden JJubilee Quadria MMens' College of SScience, Burh ^r ur.	-ddo-	1,000
NNarmada Mahavidyalaya, GGadarwara.	-ddo-	750
JJ.K.V. Mahavidyalaya, JJunordeo.	-ddo-	750
JJ.L.N. Memorial MMahavidyalaya, SSohagpur.	Construction of 'Mens' hostel.	10,000
NNarmada Mahavidyalaya, HHoshangabad.	Construction of Science laboratories.	40,000
JJ.L.N. Memorial MMahavidyalaya, SSohagpur.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
ILaw College, DDamoh.	-ddo-	500
SSatpura Mahavidyalaya ffor Law, Chhindwara.	Book grant for 1969-70	750
JJ.K.V. Mahavidyalaya, JJunordeo.	-ddo-	750
EPanch Valley MMahavidyalaya, Parasia.	-ddo-	750
AArts and Commerce CCollege, Harda.	-ddo- for 1970-71.	3,375
SS.V. Mahavidyalaya, IDEori Kalan.	-ddo-	3,375
NM.G. Memorial College, Iitarsi.	-ddo-	4,125
CGovt. Degree College, IBina.	-ddo-	3,375
JJ.T.S. Mahavidyalaya, IBalaghat.	-ddo-	4,875
KKamla Nehru Mahila MMahavidyalaya, Damoh.	Grant for Students' Welfare programme for 1969-70	250
HHome Science College, HHoshangabad.	-ddo-	250
SSir Hari Singh Gaur MMahavidyalaya, Sagar.	-ddo- for 1970-71.	2,500
	Total	<u>96,596.62</u>

559. Saurashtra.

Assistance for purchase of Water Cooler.	1,314.47
Grant towards salaries of additional staff in Humanities departments.	40,000
Construction of the Bio-Science department building.	80,000
Purchase of library books and journals for Science departments.	30,000

p.t.o.

Saurashtra Contd.Affiliated Colleges

Darbar Gopaldas (Shikshan) Mahavidyalaya, Alibabla.	Construction of Non-Resident Students' Centre	10,000
Shardapeeth Arts College, Dwarka.	Estt. off Text Book library.	500
Shri Popatlal Dhanjibhai Malaviya College of Commerce, Rajkot.	-do-	1,000
Sir P.P. Institute of Science, Bhavnagar.	Book grant for 1969-70.	1,250
M.P. Shah Municipal College of Commerce and Law, Jamnagar.	-do-	1,000
Smt. Samaratben Virani Arts and Shri Ranjibhati Virani Commerce College, Rajkot.	-do-	1,000
Madhyamik Shikshana Mahavidyalaya, Bhavnagar.	-do-	750
Shri Kalyanji Valji Science College and Maheshri T.K. Parekh Arts College, Mahuva.	-do-	750
Shree Somnath College, Veraval.	-do-	750
Smt. Gulab Jamnadas Sheth Commerce College, Morivi.	-do-	748.
Matushri Virbaima Mahila College of Arts and Science, Rajkot.	-do-	750
Samaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar.	Purchase of library books and furniture.	3,500
M.P. Shah Arts and Science College, Surendranagar.	Construction of Non-Resident Students' Centre.	25,000
Kamaji Science College and Praj Arts College, Amroli.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	22,250
Shri M.P. Shah Commerce and Law College, Surendranagar.	-do-	22,250
Lukhdhiraji Engineering College, Morvi.	-do-	22,250
Shri Shardapeeth Arts College, Dwarka.	-do-	750

Saurashtra Contd.

K.H.Madhvani Arts and Commerce College, Porbander.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	2,250
College of Agriculture, Junagadh.	--do--	1,000
Secondary Teachers' Training College, Bhavnagar.	--do--	750
Sheth H.J.Law College, Bhavnagar.	--do--	750
	Total	<u>2,10,562.82</u>

560. Shivaji	Grant for promotion and strengthening of research.	5,000
	Purchase of books and journals for the Faculty of Science.	37,500

Affiliated Colleges

Shri Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Barsi.	Basic grant for purchase of library books	400.97
Arts and Commerce College, Tasgaon, Sangli.	--do--	500
Willingdon College, Sangli.	Grant towards implementation of College Science Improvement Programme.	80,000
S.G.M.College, Karad.	Estt. of Text Book Library.	1,000
Arts and Commerce College, Tasgaon.	--do--	500
--do--	Book grant for 1969-70	750
Pandharpur College, Pandharpur.	--do--	1,000
Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ichalkarnaji,	--do--	750
Dr.G.N.Datar College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Chiplun.	--do--	750
Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil College, Urun-Islampur.	--do--	1,000
S.G.M.College, Karad.	--do--	1,250
Dahiwadi College, Dahiwadi.	--do-- for 1970-71.	3,375
Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ichalkarnaji.	--do--	4,125
Arts and Commerce College, Miraj.	--do--	3,375
Shivraj College of Arts and Commerce, Godhingalaj.	--do--	3,375

Shivaji Contd.

Dr.G.N.Datar College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Chiplum.	Book grant for 1997/0-71.	3,375
Sholapur College, Sholapur.	-do-	3,375
Chintamanrao College of Commerce, Sangli.	-do-	4,875
S.P.K.Mahavidyalaya, Sawantwadi.	-do-	4,125
K.B.P.College, Urun-Islampur.	Construction of Womems' hostel.	10,000
Shri Warana Mahavidyalaya, Warananagar.	Construction of aadditional two blocks of Teachers hostel.	40,000
Sholapur College, Sholapur.	Improvement of chnalkboards.	734.90
Devchand College, Arjunnagar.	Extension of library and laboratory buildings.	25,000
Shri Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Barsi.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	2,250
Dayanand College of Education, Sholapur.	--do-	750
D.A.V.Velankar College of Commerce, Sholapur.	--do-	2,750
Dayanand College of Arts and Science, Sholapur.	--do-	3,250
Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.	--do-	2,750
Balwant College, Vita.	--do-	1,750
Vivekar and College, Kolhapur.	--do-	2,250
Govt. College of Education, Satnagiri.	--do-	750
S.P.K.Mahavidyalaya, Sawantwadi.	--do-	1,750
Balasaheb Khardekar College, Vangurla.	--do-	1,000
Arts and Commerce College, Tasgaon.	--do-	1,000
Arts and Commerce College, Miraj,	--do-	1,000
Rajaram College, Kolhapur.	--do-	3,250
Chintamaanrao College of Commerce, Sangli.	--do-	2,750
College of Commerce, Kolhapur.	--do-	3,250
	Total	<u>2,66,635.87</u>

(75)

61.. S.N.D.T.Womens'
University.

Construction of a composite building for the various departments at Juhu.	5,00,000
Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities).	15,000
-do-	23,000
-do- for Science departments	6,000

Affiliated Colleges

Z.FF.Wadia Womens' College, Surat.	Basic grant for purchase of library books	500
Shri Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal Womens' College, Bombay.	Book grant for 1969-70	1,000
Smtt.M.M.Shah Mahila College, Wadhwan City.	-do-	750
Z.FF.Wadia Womens' College, Surat.	-do-	750
Smtt.N.C.Gandhi Mahila College, Bhavnagar.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	1,750
Smtt. P.N.Doshi Womens' College, Ghatkoper, Bombay-77.	-do-	1,750
	Total	<u>5,50,500</u>

62.. South Gujarat Purchase of equipment for Science departments 25,000

Affiliated Colleges

Shri Maharaja Rajendrasingh College of Arts & Science, Rajpipla.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities.	250
S.W.Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat.	-do- Sciences.	850
M.T.B.College, Surat	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Maharaja Rajendrasinghji College of Arts and Science, Rajpipla.	Establishment of Text Book library.	1,000
Shah N.H.Shah Commerce College and J.P.Shroff Arts College, Bulsar.	Book grant for 1969-70	1,000
Surat College of Commerce, Surat.	-do-	748.32

p.t.c.

South Gujarat Contd.

Mahamandleshwar Shri Krishnanandji College of Commerce, Broach.	Improvement of chalkboards.	1,000
Govt. Medical College, Surat.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	1,000
Shri Rang Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Bilimora.	-do-	750
M.S.K. Law College, Broach.	-do-	750
M.S.K. College of Commerce, Broach.	-do-	1,750
N.M. College of Agriculture, Navsari.	-do-	1,000
Shree Jayendrapuri Arts and Science College, Broach.	-do-	2,750
	Total	<u>38,348.32</u>

63. Srivenkateswara.	Grant towards salaries of additional staff in the Science departments.	24,500
	-do- Humanities departments.	60,000
	Purchase of Science equipment for postgraduate centre at Anantapur.	50,000
	Construction of building for postgraduate centre at Anantapur.	2,50,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
	-do-	200

Affiliated Colleges

B.T. College, Madanpalle.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities.	250
College of Engineering, Anantapur.	-do- Sciences.	500
Govt. Arts College, Guddapah.	Establishment of Text Book Library.	993.2
Jawahar Bharati, Kavali.	Grant for Students Welfare programme.	2,000
-do-	Purchase of equipment for Hobby Workshop	5,000
D.K. Govt. College for Women, Nellore.	Purchase of Science equipment and laboratory furniture.	25,000
Sri Padmavatti Womens' College, Tirupati.	Construction of library building.	45,000
B.T. College, Madanapalle.	Purchase of equipment for Physics department.	8,000

Srivenkateswara Contd.

M.B.K.R.Science and Arts College, Vidyanagar.	Purchase of Science equipment, library books and laboratory furniture.	15,000
-do-	-do-	6,636
T.R.R.Govt.Arts and Science College, Kandukur.	Purchase of Science equipment and library books.	3,000
-do-	-do-	2,250
The Adoni Arts and Science College, Adoni.	Book grant for 1969-70	1,000
Govt.College of Education, Nellore.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	483.73
V.R.College, Nellore.	Book grant for 1969-70	750
P.S.G. and K.V.S.G. Govt.Arts and Science College, Nandyal.	-do-	650.53
B.T.College, Madanapalle.	-do-	1,250
Sri Venkateswara College for Music and Dance, Tirupati.	-do- for 1970-71.	3,375
P.S.G.and K.V.S. Govt.Arts and Science College, Nandy.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	2,250
Govt.College of Education, Kurnool.	-do-	1,000
Visvodaya College, Nellore.	-do-	1,000
Sri Govindarajaswamy Arts College, Tirupati.	-do-	2,250
S.K.R.Govt.Arts and Science College, Gudur.	-do-	1,750
	Total	<u>5,14,338.47</u>

Udaipur.	Grant for holding a Seminar on "Recent Advances in Biology".	5,000
	Award of research scholarships in Science/ Humanities and Social Sciences.	37,428.22
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
	-do-	500

Affiliated Colleges

Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	400
Rajasthan Vidyapeeth M.V.Shramjeevi College, Udaipur.	-do-	150

p.t.o.

Udaipur Contd.

Govt. Meera Girls' College, Udaipur.	Purchase of Science equipment, furniture and construction of Gas Plant.	10,,000
Bhupal Nobles College, Udaipur.	Purchase of library books	250
Shramjeevi College, Udaipur.	-do-	1,,750
College of Home Science, Udaipur.	Book grant for 1969-70	742.8
	Total	<u>57,,221.0</u>

65. Utkal	Purchase of furniture and fittings for postgraduate departments of Physics and Chemistry.	9,,200
	Construction of building for Chemistry department..	1,00,000
	Purchase and installation of Computer.	1,00,000
	Grant towards salaries of additional staff appointed in Humanities departments.	60,000
	Purchase of departmental library books and journals (Humanities)	50,000
	Purchase of equipment for chemistry departments.	25,000
	Establishment of Students' Home.	50,000
	Construction of Botany Block.	1,00,000

Affiliated Colleges

Nimapara College, Nimapara.	Construction of Womens' hostel	20,000
-do-	-do-	10,000
S.V.M. College, Jagatsinghpur.	-do-	25,000
Banki College, Banki.	-do-	30,000
Khurda College, Khurda.	Construction of library building.	10,000
Keonjhar College, Keonjhar.	-do-	5,000
-do-	Purchase of laboratory equipment, library books and furniture.	10,000
Rairangpur College, Rairangpur.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	750
Salipur College, Salipur.	-do-	1,750
Nimpara College, Nimpara.	-do-	1,750
Womens' College, Balasore.	-do-	750
Stewart Science College, Cuttack.	-do-	1,000

Utkal Contd.

M.P.C. (Evening) College, Baripada.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	750
S.V.M. College, Jagatsinghpur.	Purchase of Water Cooler.	750
Radhanath Training College, Cuttack.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	500
Khurda College, Khurda.	-do-	500
Kshetrabasi D.A.V. College, Nirakarpur.	-do-	500
Govt. Womens' College, Balasore.	-do-	500
Khurda College, Khurda.	Establishment of Text Book Library.	1,000
-do-	-do-	4,000
Womens' College, Balasore.	-do-	2,000
Kshetrabasi D.A.V. College, Nirakarpur.	-do-	2,000
Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences...	500
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	-do-	250
Dhenkanal College, Dhenkanal.	-do-	250
Govt. Womens' College, Balasore.	Book grant for 1969-70	750
Radhanath Training College, Cuttack.	-do-	750
Stewart Science College, Cuttack.	-do-	750
Kshetrabasi D.A.V. College, Nirakarpur.	-do-	750
Khurda College, Khurda.	-do-	1,000
Keonjhar College Keonjhar.	-do-	1,000
-do-	-do- for 1970-71.	3,375
	Total	<u>6,32,075</u>
66. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya.	Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.	2,074.19
	Total	<u>2,074.19</u>

67. Vikram

Affiliated Colleges

K.P. College, Dewas.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
----------------------	--	-----

p.t.o.

Varanaseya Sanskrit
Vishwavidyalaya Contd.

Govt.College, Barwani.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
Regional College of Education, Bhopal.	-do- Humanities.	250
Saifia College, Bhopal.	Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.	20,000
Govt.College, Barwani.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	2,750
Govt.College of Education, Dewas.	-do-	750
Govt.College, Rampura.	-do-	1,000
Shri Lal Bahadur Shahstri College, Seronj.	-do-	750
Saifia College, Bhopal.	-do-	3,250
Govt.College, Dhar.	-do-	2,750
Vikram Mahavidyalaya, Khachrod.	-do-	750
Govt.Degree College, Rajgarh.	Book grant for 1969-70	750
Nehru Memorial Degree College, Sendhwa.	-do- for 1970-71.	3,375
Govt.College, Raigarh.	-do-	3,375
Ravindra College, South T.T.Nagar, Bhopal.	-do-	4,125
S.S.L.Jain College, Vidisha.	-do-	4,875
Mahatma Gandhi Smarti Mahavidyalaya, Bavnagar.	Grant for programmes of Student welfare. 1970-71.	2,500
Govt.College of Education, Bhopal.	Special grant for books and journals for development of Teachers' Training Programme.	1,000
Govt.College, Mandasur.	Construction of Non-Resident Students' Centre.	10,000
S.N.Degree College, Agar-Malwa.	Construction of Teachers' hostel.	30,000
S.S.L.Jain College, Vidisha.	Extension of laboratory and library building.	31,000
Govt.College, Barwani,	Estt. of Text Book library.	522.88
Govt.College, Neemuch.	Basic grant for purchase of library books.	499.98
	Total	<u>1,24,772.86</u>

68. Visva Bharati	Improvement of kitchen and dining arrangements for hostels.	15,000
	Construction of Womens hostel at Vinaya Bhavana.	5,145.44
	Purchase of books in connection with birth centenary of late Deenabandhu C.F.Andrews.	10,000
	Plumbing and sanitary fittings at the university quarters.	40,000
	Construction of hostel for 100 students of Shiksha Bhavana.	75,000

sva Bharati Contd

Construction of hostel No. 2 for Vidya Bhavana.	1,00,000
Purchase of scientific equipment for Science departments.	32,298
Purchase of furniture for Central library.	50,000
Award of junior research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.	837.63
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250

Total 3,28,531.07

Institutions deemed to be Universities.

Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad .	Construction of Staff quarters for Class IV staff	3,155.69
-----------------------------------	---	----------

Total 3,155.69

Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar.	Payment of unassigned grant for 1970-71.	6,000
	Purchase of library books and journals for various science departments.	1,500
	Award of research scholarships for development schemes.	2,500

Total 10,000

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Award of junior research fellowships in sciences/	2,025.81
--	---	----------

-do- 1,900

Construction of building for the department of Civil and Hydraulics Engineering under the re-orientation of M.E. Courses. 20,900

Construction of building for Postgraduate course in Aeronautical Engineering. under the re-orientation of M.E. Courses. 73,300

Grant for holding the Gulha Research Conference during 1970-71. 2,500

Construction of building for the Postgraduate course in Electrical Communication Engineering. 2,82,000

-do- Mechanical Engineering. 30,000

Total 4,12,625.81

Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	Purchase of library books and journals for science departments.	40,000
-------------------------------------	---	--------

Total 40,000

Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.	Construction of library building.	10,000
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------

Total 10,000

6. Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.	Grant towards the Field Work Programme of the School of Social Work.	60,000
	Purchase of Bus,,	10,000
	Award of Junior research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences..	1,861.29

Total 71,861.29

7. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.	Purchase of Central library books and journals (Humanities.).	10,000
	Award of research scholarships/fellowships.	4,000
	Grant towards maintenance of Unit of Sociology	10,000

Total 24,000

N O N - P L A N

1. Aligarh Muslim University.	Payment of interim relief to the employees of the University.	9,65,500
----------------------------------	--	----------

Total 9,65,500

2. Banaras Hindu University.	Payment of interim relief to the employees of the University.	13,20,300
---------------------------------	--	-----------

Total 13,20,300

3. Delhi.	Payment of interim relief to the employees of the University.	5,14,000
-----------	--	----------

Constituent Colleges

Shyama Prasad Mukherji College for Women, Tagore Garden, New Delhi.	Maintenance grant for 1970-71.	75,000
Gyan Devi Salwan College, New Delhi.	-do-	37,000
Shyamlal College (Evening Classes) Shahdara, Delhi.	-do-	31,000
Institute of Home Economics, New Delhi.	-do-	52,000
Womens' College, Timarpur, Delhi.	-do-	80,000
Modern College for Women, New Delhi.	-do-	40,000
Dyalsingh College, (Day Classes) New Delhi.	-do-	50,000
P.G. D.A.V.College, New Delhi.	-do- for 1967-68	31,924
Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi.	-do-	12,144

9,23,068

4.	Jawaharlal Nehru	Payment of interim relief to the employees of the University.	2,400
		-ddo- Centre of Russian Studies.	15,500
		-ddo- School of International Studies.	34,300
		Total	<u>52,200</u>

5.	Visva Bharati	Payment of interim relief to the employees of the University.	3,64,000
		Total	<u>3,64,000</u>

Total Plan 2,09,46,407.04

Total Non Plan 36,25,068

Grand Total of
Plan and Non-Plan 2,45,71,475.04

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 4 : To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1970-71 (upto 31st January 1971).

Section I Non-Plan Project	Revised Budget 1970-71	Expenditure upto 31st January 1971.
A. Administration Charges	40,72,000	31,52,715
B. Block grants to Central Universities.	66,82,99,000	6,74,65,956
C. Maintenance Grant to Constituent/affiliated Colleges of Delhi University.	22,28,95,000	2,09,08,715
D. Grants to Central Universities for schemes not covered under Block Grant (Interim Relief). Total Section I Non-Plan Projects:	32,16,000 <u>99,84,82,000</u>	- - <u>9,15,27,386</u>
<u>Section II Plan Projects:</u>		
A. Grants to Universities for Humanities.	11,70,00,000	1,55,00,816
B. Grants to Universities for Science.	44,00,00,000	2,20,28,871
C. Grants to Universities for Engineering and Technology.	22,50,50,000	1,21,99,385
D. Grants to Constituent and Affiliated Colleges.	66,41,10,000	3,14,33,279
E. Grants to Universities for Miscellaneous Schemes.	77,17,90,000	3,13,66,531
F. Miscellaneous Expenditure incurred by UGC, on Seminars, Conferences, etc.	6,50,000	4,91,450
Total Section II Plan Projects:	<u>211,86,00,000</u>	<u>11,30,20,332</u>
Total Section I & II.	<u>331,70,82,000</u>	<u>20,45,47,718</u>

p.t.o.

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

(i)	Seminar on open universities	13,746
(ii)	Grants to Universities for construction of Gandhi Bhavans (Gandhi Samarak Nidhi Share)	- -
(iii)	Evaluation of Books	14,120
(iv)	Grants to Universities for promoting advanced studies in the subject of Community Development Cooperation & Panchayati Raj (out of grants received from Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation).	45,799
(v)	Grants to Universities for organising Summer Institutes for School teachers (out of contribution received from NCERT)	5,05,463
(vi)	Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges Aligarh and Banaras (out of grant received from Ministry of Education and Youth Services).	
	(i) Building)	
	(ii) Equipment)	4,50,000
	Total Section III.	<u>10,29,128</u>
	Total Section I, II & III.	<u>20,55,76,846</u>

Section IV - Deposits and Advances.

(i)	Conveyance Advance	73,950
(ii)	Festival Advance	13,800
(iii)	House Building Advance	<u>1,42,800</u>
	Total Section IV	<u>2,30,550</u>

Expenditure during 1969--70 upto 31st January 1970 was as under:-

Expenditure upto 31st January 1970.

Section I Non-Plan Project	8,16,57,199
Section II Plan Projects	9,33,88,660
Total Section I & II	<u>17,50,45,859</u>

Confidential

①

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.5: To receive a note on cases of students unrest for the quarter July - September 1970.

Reports on cases of Student Unrest in various Universities in the country have been placed before the Commission from time to time. The report for the period April - June 1970 was placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 7th October, 1970 (Item No.5). The report for the period July-September, 1970 is attached (Annexure).

EO(SA)/DO(SA)

Cases of Student Unrest during the quarter,
July-September, 1970.

New Delhi : On the 2nd July, striking students of the School of Planning and Architecture decided to boycott the special promotion examination proposed to be conducted by the school on July 6. At a general body meeting, they decided to go on relay fast from July 4, to press their demands. If no decision is taken on their demands by the school authorities, they proposed enlisting the support of the Delhi University Students' Union.

Hindustan Times dated 3.7.70.

Ujjain: On the 5th July twenty two police personnel were injured in student police clash when a large gathering of students turned violent at the Vikram University Campus. According to the police 26 students also sustained minor injuries.

Hindustan Times dated 6.7.70.

Kanpur: Special examinations of Kanpur University scheduled to begin on July 18 had to be cancelled. The cancellation was ordered by the Uttar Pradesh Government on the 7th July in the wake of student's threat to agitate because the examinations for the entire State were to be held only at four centres in Kanpur. Earlier, the University Council had cancelled the examinations held at Fategarh, Farukhabad, Unnao and Rae Bareilly because of mass copying by students.

Hindustan Times dated 8.7.70.

New Delhi: On the 7th July, over 100 Delhi University students belonging to the Youth Congress demonstrated in front of the Vice-Chancellor's office to protest against the "non-fulfilment" of their demands. The students want relaxation of the admission rules, reduction in tuition fee, introduction of correspondence course, scheme for the M.A. and Hindi Medium in all courses.

Hindustan Times dated 8.7.70.

Calcutta: On the 13th July, Education Institutions in West Bengal including five universities, colleges and schools remained either closed or could not function as a result of the State-wide strike sponsored by more than half a dozen student organisations in support of their various demands. The demands include withdrawal of the Central Reserve Police from the State, stoppage of alleged police repression, release of arrested students, introduction of free education up to class 8th, immediate dissolution of the State Assembly and holding of an early mid-term election.

The strike was a precursor to Bengal Bandh to be observed on 14th July. The president of the West Bengal Chattra Parishad Student wing of the Congress in a statement condemned the sponsors of the strike which was aimed at "proving the respective strength of the two rival leftist combinations of political parties". He urged Parishad members "not to actively oppose" the strike to avoid clashes. The progressive students union also opposed the strike.

Times of India dated 14.7.70.

3

Calcutta: On the 15th July, the West Bengal Government permitted the police to enter the seven universities and all other educational institutions in the State without the consent of the concerned authorities. The Governor's adviser in charge of the Education Department told newsmen that the question of maintenance of the sanctity of the educational institutions cannot arise when there is threat to serious violence and apprehension of loss of life and property in these institutions. On the same day a group of students attacked a police picket posted at the Surendra Nath Banerjee college in Central Calcutta with bombs and other weapons. Police arrested six persons in this connection. Police also seized a huge quantity of bomb manufacturing ingredients from a house in North Calcutta. According to the Additional Superintendent of Police (South), a group of youths, bursting petrol bombs was approaching the police station when a group of rickshaw pullers gave them a hot chase, caught hold of one of them and handed him over to the police. Life was back to normal in the State after a 24 hour bandh. Buses and trains were back on the street in Calcutta. Train services on both the Eastern and South Eastern Railway resumed in the morning of 15th July. Army patrolling introduced a few days back was withdrawn on the 15th.

Hindu dated 16.7.70.

Delhi: On the 16th July some students attempted to gherao the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University to press their demands for relaxation of rules for admission to colleges of Delhi University. The trouble makers collected in front of the Vice-Chancellor's office at about 6 p.m. and began to shout slogans. A couple of them tried to enter the Vice-Chancellor's office but failed. The Vice-Chancellor's staff anticipating trouble had bolted the doors from within. Frustrated, the demonstrators replanned their strategy. Some of them squatted around the car of the Vice-Chancellor and the remaining sat close to his office gates. However, as it grew dark their ranks began to thin. About this time, the Vice-Chancellor came out of his office. A couple of students who were standing close to the car made a attempt to pester the Vice-Chancellor but he got into his car and drove away. Later the Vice-Chancellor told that the demonstrators were led by students known to have created trouble on the campus frequently in the past. These students had organised a demonstration in front of his house earlier also. On the 16th a small number of students in the Law Faculty forced suspension of classes in the morning shift. They raised slogans demanding that portals of colleges and university department should be thrown open to all those who wanted to pursue their education irrespective of their marks in previous examinations.

Times of India dated 17.7.70..

Srinagar: On the 16th July, police used force to disperse students of Islamia College at Srinagar who had taken out procession in defiance of the prohibitory orders in force in the city. When the police obstructed their passage, the demonstrators hurled stones at them and in turn the police lathi-charged the students. The students formed themselves into small groups and reached different parts of the city where they were dispersed by the police. They carried black flags, shouted slogans and demanded release of some students who were arrested yesterday.

Times of India dated 17.7.70 .

p.t.o.

4

Bangalore: The Principal of the Government Arts and Science College, who was attacked with an iron rod by a young man at Bangalore on the 15th succumbed to his injuries. The alleged assailant was arrested and charged with attempted murder. Police said the assailant who was refused admission to the B.A. Course attacked the Principal Mr. Munigaviappa (55) when the latter arrived at the College in the morning of 15th. The assailant was caught by a member of the college staff and handed over to the police. The Bangalore University Office and the college were closed on the 16th July as a mark of respect. A condolence meeting was held at the University Office. The staff and students of a number of college passed resolutions condemning the attack the Principal. A condolence resolution was also passed by the Bangalore University non-teaching staff association.

Hindu dated 17.7.70.

Salem: The Salem town police registered a case against two students of the Salem Government Arts College and another person, on a charge of outraging and modesty of a 20 year old girl and restraining her wrongfully within the college premises. It is stated that the girl, coming from Nagattinam arrived at Saleem past midnight took a rickshaw to proceed to her relative's place. When the rickshaw puller stopped the vehicle in front of the college to enquire about the exact location of the address, three people prevented the rickshaw puller from proceeding further and forcibly took the girl into the college campus. On being informed by the rickshaw puller, a police party rushed to the spot and rescued the girl. The two students off the college were suspended until further notice. The Government Arts College students, deplored the action of the two students and appealed to the authorities to take proper action against them.

Hindu dated 17.7.70.

New Delhi: On the 18th July, a group of students demonstrated before the Vice-Chancellor's office demanding unconditional promotion for all those who had failed to clear their first year examination. Delhi University had earlier decided that only those who had secured between 20 per cent and 25 per cent marks would be readmitted to their respective colleges. Those securing above 25 per cent were promoted to the next class. The Vice-Chancellor is reported to have told the students that he would put their memorandum before the Academic Council as that was the only competent decision making body.

On the 20th July, failed first year students and some Delhi University law students stopped up their campaign to press their demands. A group of first year students met Vice-Chancellor K.N. Raj demanding "promotion for all failed students". The law students action committee demonstrated before the Vice-Chancellor's office and decided that two students would start a dharna demanding more seats in the faculty.

Hindustan Times dated 19.7.70.
and 21.7.70.

Patna: On the 21st July, the golden jubilee celebrations of the Patna University were marred by rowdy demonstrations by angry, slogan shouting students. The Chief-Minister, Mr. Daroga Prasad Rai and the Minister of State for Education, Mr. Nitishwar Prasad Sinha who tried to pacify the students were hooted down. The Union Education

p.t.o.

5

Minister, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao was also present there to lay the foundation for the Rs.10 lakh university Students Welfare Centre building. The irate students who were shouting slogans against rampant maladministration in the Patna University and widespread corruption in medical examination booed and jeered as the Chief Minister and the Minister of State for Education rose to speak. The students kept up the continuous refrain "go back corrupt leaders" forcing the ministers to resume their seats. These slogans were obviously directed against the local leaders for the students later approached Dr. W.K.R.V. Rao in a disciplined group and submitted to him two memoranda seeking his intervention in rooting out "malpractices in medical and other examinations and rampant casteism and corruption in the body politic of the University..

Later inaugurating the jubilee celebrations at the University Hall, the President, Mr. V.V. Giri referred to the frightening growth of violence in some parts of the country in recent years and the forces at work which "tend to divide and disintegrate the country, sow seeds of disaffection and defy the rule of law". This poses a tremendous challenge to all right thinkingmen, he said. The students world he said appeared to be in a state of "perplexed mind". The ever growing army of graduates far exceeded the number of employment avenues available in the country.

Hindu dated 22.7.70.

New Delhi: On the 23rd July, three students and a dozen policemen were injured when a crowd of angry stone-throwing students battled with a posse of policemen of plain clothes guarding the academic council meeting on the Delhi University campus. The Delhi University Students Union supported by the students wings of almost all political parties called for an indefinite university bandh starting from 24th July to protest against the "Police raj". Delhi University retaliated by suspending 12 "identified student leaders" and warning that it would deal firmly with any further violence. The disrupted academic council meeting unanimously condemned the students for being "guilty of using unlawful and coercive means for getting their demands conceded". It all started when slogan shouting students, demanding promotion for all failed First Year Students, gathered before the Council room half an hour before the academic council meeting was scheduled to start at 4 p.m. to decide the question of promotion. For over an hour student leaders addressed the crowd which had started swelling. An estimated 250 plain clothes policemen had been posted inside the campus following reports that students had been planning a "violent demonstration" when the academic council met. Some students were on a relay fast for past two days outside the Vice-Chancellor's office in support of their demands. The plain clothes policemen cordoned off the academic council meeting and all doors leading to the administrative building were locked. Trouble started after the assembled students tried to get into the meeting. The University academic council which had met to consider the failed first year students demands rejected their plea for unconditional promotion. They decided to stick to the earlier decision to promote only those securing over 25 per cent marks, with the Vice-Chancellor, have the discretion to promote students who have secured between 20 and 25 per cent.

p.t.o.

On the 24th July, the Delhi University campus bristled with policemen who had been called by the Vice-Chancellor to check outbreak of violence in the wake of suspension of 12 students for attempting disrupt of a meeting of the University's Academic Council yesterday. Some policemen, in plain clothes squatted near the Vice-Chancellor's office, and others fanned out in colleges, cafes, and libraries to collect information about moves planned by students. Over 200 constables armed with tear gas, guns and riot shields were posted at the Flag Staff Ridge near the campus to meet any emergency. Faced with such a formidable force, the student leaders who had given a call for strike, lay low. Barring a small group of students who made an infructuous attempt to force suspension of classes in colleges and went from institution to institution chanting slogans against the Vice-Chancellor, there was no incident.

It was however, abundantly clear that a vast majority of students, who went about their business as usual were not at all agitated by issues such as unconditional promotion of all those who had failed in the B.A. first year examination and reopening of the Delhi University Students Union Office. Many were in fact critical of those who had held a demonstration in support of these demands and precipitated a clash on the 23rd July.

The Vice-Chancellor told a Press conference that under no circumstances would the University make the slightest concession to the demand for the promotion of the detained students. The academic Council had confirmed unanimously its earlier decision regarding promotion rules. The decision could not be changed by any kind of coercion from whichever quarter it might come. He said that the police had been called on the campus for giving protection to persons who felt that their life or property was threatened. It was the policy of the University not to use the police as far as possible to settle disputes. A variety of other means for settlement of disputes were available, and the University had shown the maximum possible restraint in this regard.

On the 29th July, about 200 students wearing black arms bands took out a procession on the Delhi University campus to protest against the induction of police by the Vice-Chancellor to quell students agitation. The demonstrators chanted slogans criticising the Vice-Chancellor for suspending 14 students leaders who had allegedly attempted to disrupt a meeting of the Academic Council on July 23. "Dictatorship will not be tolerated", they shouted. The demonstration, organised by the Vidyarthi Parishad, a Jana Sangh Youth organisation, failed to generate enthusiasm among students on the campus. The firm handling of the situation by the Vice-Chancellor and the unbending stand he has taken in regard to the suspension of troublemakers appear to have had a salutary effect. After marching from the Arts Faculty building to Ramjas College, the demonstrators, boarded trucks bound for the residence of Union Education Minister, to present him a memorandum demanding dismissal of the Vice-Chancellor.

On the 30th July, tension mounted more in the Delhi University campus as the condition of a fasting third year Law Faculty student deteriorated on the fourth day of the hunger strike today. In the evening Vice-Chancellor K.N. Raj announced indefinite closure of the Faculty, seven of whose students were among the 14 suspended students. Students of the Faculty had abstained from the classes for the last four days. University authorities however, said that students were being

7

prevented from attending classes . University doctors rushed to examine the fasting student.

Hindu College, one of the oldest constituent colleges of Delhi University, remained closed on the 30th July as Students abstained from classes. Two students joined the one already on hunger strike. Policemen in plain clothes remained within the campus with a heavy concentration around the Law Faculty Groups of students in the evening raised slogans outside the Vice-Chancellor's residence and planned to demonstrate at regular intervals throughout the night. Hindustan Times dated 24.7.70, Times of India dated 25.7.70, Times of India dated 30.7.70, Hindustan Times dated 31.7.70....

Calcutta: On the 23rd July, Jadavpur University remained closed owing to mass casual leave by the staff demanding immediate withdrawal of the Central Reserve Police personnel from the campus and implementation of a report relating to their service conditions. The governing body of the University had earlier decided to retain the CRP on the campus. A section of students has also been demanding the CRP withdrawal. The CRP was stationed on the campus on the 1st May following persistent violence leading to prolonged closure of the University.

Jadavpur University has been closed for an indefinite period following the lathi charge by men of the Central Reserve Police inside the University campus on the 24th July in which more than 100 students, lecturers and employees were injured. The decision to keep the university closed for the time being in view of the prevailing situation was communicated by the University authorities to the West Bengal Government.

Mr. A.K. Mukherji, Chancellor of the University said the University's Governing Body would meet within a few days when the entire situation leading to the incident on 24th July matters relating to holding of examinations and regular classes would be discussed. The Home Secretary said the Jadavpur University authorities had requested continued presence of police force inside the campus for the protection of University property. According to him the Governor was studying the report on the incident on 24th July.

Hinduan Times dated 27.7.70.

On the 27th July, students of various educational institutions in the city abstained from their classes in pursuance of a call for students strike by three students organisations. The call for a Statewide strike was given by the Bengal Provincial Students Federation (Left), Federation of Revolutionary Students and the Revolutionary Students Organisation in protest against "attack by the Central Reserve Police on the students, teachers and employees" at the Jadavpur University on 24th July. All departments and offices of the Calcutta University remained closed as the students picketed at the University gates.

A mass deputation of Jadavpur University Engineering and Technology students Union, Arts College Students Union and the members of the B.P.S.F. (L) met the Acting Vice-Chancellor Prof.G.C. Sen and urged him to get the C.R.P. and other police contingents withdrawn from the University campus. The deputationists said that only after the withdrawal of the CRP and police, the programme for holding the examinations should be announced by the University authorities. Earlier the students held a meeting outside the campus.

Times of India dated 24.7.70, Hindu dt. 28.7
Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 5.8.70.

p.t.o.

8

Begusarai(Bihar): On the 26th July, an angry mob of students entered forcibly the premises of the local Ganesh Dutta College and damaged telephone broke open safes, took possession of question papers and answer books sent by Bhagalpur University and set fire to them. The examinations at the G.D. College centre had to be abandoned due to student rowdyism. Some students have been agitating for the removal of the Examination Superintendent.

The students later marched in procession and paraded the streets of the town. They shouted slogans against the Examination Superintendent and the Vice-Chancellor of Bhagalpur University. The Vice-Chancellor ordered indefinite postponement of all examinations scheduled to be held at the G.D. College centre.

Times of India dated 27.7.70.

Kanpur: On the 30th July, all degree colleges and higher secondary school in the city were ordered to be closed till August 18. The decision was taken at a meeting of Principals of various colleges and the Inspector of schools following students threat to launch an agitation in protest against the promulgation of the ordinance which made students union membership voluntary. Leaders of various students organisations met at D.A.V. College and decided to launch an agitation if the ordinance was not withdrawn forthwith.

Times of India dated 31.7.70.

Siliguri: On the 30th July, over a hundred students entered into the office of Vice-Chancellor, North Bengal University and ransacked his office. They also shouted slogans against the Vice-Chancellor.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dt.2.8.70.

Burdwan: On the 4th August, some miscreants, entered the Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya Government sponsored College of Burdwan and burnt tables chairs and other furnitures including the telephone and portraits of Vivekananda in the principal's room by pouring petrol and hoisted and left one fake bomb on the roof. Three powerful bombs were exploded inside the Santipur College premises on the 4th August. None was injured. In protest against the assault on a college union member by some students within the college compound. On the 3rd August, a section of the students of the college observed strike on the 4th August. In view of the tense situation in the college and the commotion prevailing among the students following the bomb explosion, the principal declared that both the day and night sections of the college would remain closed till 8th August.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dt.5.8.70.

Santiniketan: On the 4th August, students of the Palli Siksha Sadan (agricultural college of Visva Bharati) at Santiniketan took out a procession shouting slogans and carrying posters in support of demands of the agricultural graduates. The demands include employment of unemployment allowance of agricultural graduates. The procession paraded the main streets of Sriniketan, Bolpur town and Santiniketan.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dt.6.8.70.

p.t.o.

9

Calcutta: The classes in Ballygunge Science College remained suspended on the 6th August as students abstained from their classes as a protest against the arrest of two of their comrades. Later a group of students of the college, came to the Darbhanga Building and force their entry into the protected area to press for the release of their comrades. A gate-keeper received minor injury when they forcibly made their entry. They heckled the Vice-Chancellor in his office and told him either to get the two students released or else give up his post. Of the two students arrested by the police one is a former student of the Department of Geology and another a student of Statistics Department who did not appear in his examination last year. The Vice-Chancellor conveyed the feelings of the students to the police authorities.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dt.7.8.70.

Calcutta: On the 6th August, Prof. Gopal Chandra Sen, Acting Vice-Chancellor of Jadavpur University ordered the immediate re-opening of all offices including workshops, laboratories, libraries of the University. The University was closed since the after an incident of lathi charge by the CRP on the students teachers and employees in the campus on the 24th July 1970.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dt.7.8.70.

Patna: The proposed indefinite strike to be organised by Patna University students Union from the 9th August was postponed in view of examinations. Several of the demands of the union including non-entrance of police inside the campus had been accepted by the Syndicate of the University. Other demands of the union included removal of the present Vice-Chancellor and Registrar from their posts. The decision to postpone the strike was taken at a meeting of the students union.

Amrit Bazar Patruja dt.11.8.70.

Calcutta: On the 11th August, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University Dr. S.N. Sen was subjected to severest heckling by the students of Ballygunge Science College. The students were accompanied with some of the Class IV employees of the canteen of the college. The students kept him gheraoed for about two hours. The students came along with their union secretary to press the Vice-Chancellor to accompany them to Raj Bhavan to seek release of two students of Ballygunge Science College who were arrested earlier. It is alleged they were arrested while manufacturing bombs.

The Vice-Chancellor refused to oblige the students to accompany them to the Raj Bhavan and advised them to go there to meet the Governor and place their demand for the release of their comrade as he had nothing to do with the arrest of these students. It was for the Government to decide the case.

On the 17th August, no department of Calcutta University could function owing to a students strike demanding the release of some arrested students. The students demanded that the Vice-Chancellor should intervene to secure the release of the students. A police picket was posted outside the campus. No untoward incident was reported.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dt.12.8.70.
Times of India dt.18.8.70.

p.t.o.

(10)

Varanasi: The Banaras Hindu University has suspended all classes in its various faculties for three days from the 19th August. Examinations scheduled to be held from August 25 were postponed to August 31. The University authorities are understood to have suspended the classes in view of the proposed "U.P. bandh".

Amrit Bazar Patrika dt.19.8.70.

Allahabad: On the 18th August, the provincial Armed Constabulary took control of Allahabad University, including the Science Department at the request of the University authorities. There had been persistent attempts at arson and destruction of property and university records. Since August 10, a group of students were making determined efforts to paralyse the working of the University by disrupting the classes and by intimidation and coercion. The authorities said they had shown the utmost restraint in dealing with "irresponsible elements". But this state of affairs could not be allowed to continue and take an uglier turn. The PAC would continue to be there till normalcy was restored according to a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Four more students, . . . leader, including two former presidents of the Allahabad University Union, Mr. Mohan Singh and Jagdish Shukla were arrested on the 18th bringing the total number of persons arrested to 27.

On the 19th August, the police arrested the Uttar Pradesh students Welfare Board general secretary, Mr. Narendera Deo Pandey and two others from the Allahabad University campus when they tried to address a large gathering of students.

Hindustan Times dt.19.8.70 & 20.8.70.

Jalpaiguri: On the 18th a large number of students from different districts of North Bengal gheraoed the North Bengal University executive council members while they were holding a meeting at the University guest house demanding withdrawal of disciplinary measures taken against them for alleged malpractices during the last pre-university examination. The gherao was not lifted till evening. The University authorities did not ask for police help. Some crackers were allegedly burst within the campus before the gherao started. Two more red flags were hoisted over the University Building.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dt.20.8.70.

Siliguri: Caught in a fresh wave of disturbances yesterday evening the North Bengal University authorities decided on the 20th August, to suspend the medical college and post-graduate classes indefinitely. All the hostels were also closed down and the boarders were asked to vacate the buildings immediately. Police which went to the University left some border security force pickets to guard the campus. Trouble broke out when some cooks of the hostels who wanted their absorption on the permanent staff and hostellers who supported them went in a procession to the Vice-Chancellor's residence which was set on fire. Several crackers were reportedly exploded. A medical student with marks of injury was taken to Siliguri hospital the same night from another sector of the campus. Fire brigade men rushed twice to the University. A big force consisting of Police, BSF, and CRP men were also sent. For about three hours during the disturbances the telephones of the University remained defunct.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dt.21.8.70.

p.t.o.

(11)

Krishnagar: On the 18th August, the police with the help of fire brigade removed a bomb attached to a red flag hoisted on the 17th August, a top of a Government sponsored college of Engineering and Technology in Krishnagar. Two other bombs were also removed from the staircase of the flag staff platform over the college building. At the district jail in Krishnagar a bomb burst with a loud noise on the 17th but none was injured.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dt.20.8.70.

Jodhpur: On the 20th August about 6000 students of Jodhpur University went on an indefinite strike in support of their demands which include inquiry into the result of English subject in the first year of the three year degree course and making English optional.

Hindustan Times, dated 22.8.70.

Calcutta: On the 21st August, a group of M.Com. examinees demonstrated before the Syndicate meeting of the Calcutta University. They expressed their resentment against the publication of the results of the M.Com examination 1970 as they alleged the Head of the Department did not keep his promise of giving grace marks in Paper I and V. They further alleged that he did not even place their written memorandum before the Board of Examiners. They also complained that the marks had been awarded on an average basis and anomalies and crept in during the process of coding and decoding of the answer scripts of the candidates. The Vice-Chancellor Dr. S.N. Sen who presided over the meeting allowed four student representatives to submit their grievances before the members of the Syndicate which they did.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 22.8.70).

Calcutta: Almost all the Pre-Medical students, who abstained from the last Pre-Medical examination of the Calcutta University to back up their demands for promotion to the M.B.B.S. Course without any public examination, applied to the Controller of Examinations to appear again in compliance with the university notification giving them a fresh chance to sit for the examination. August 14, was the last date for the submission of fresh applications by the candidates. Out of about 800 students not more than 200 (mostly girl candidates) did sit in the said examination held last month.

Some students held a rally at the University lawn the 21st August, and later went in a deputation to the Vice-Chancellor to submit a memorandum demanding students participation in the university and college administration. They also demanded thorough reform of examination system and revival of tutorial classes. They further demanded that Bengali should be one of the medium of instructions in the Honours and Postgraduate courses. Later they marched in a procession too submit a similar memorandum to the Governor at Raj Bhavan.

Another group of students from the Philosophy Department of the University who abstained from their classes on the 21st August, came to the Vice-Chancellor with the demand that he should seek for the release of the student of their department who had been arrested by the police on alleged undesirable activities in the snoop on the borders of the Postgraduates Hostel earlier.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dt.22.8.70.

p.t.o.

Hyderabad: On the 21st August, fifteen student leaders including Mr. Mallkarjun, Chairman of the Telengana Students Action Committee, were acquitted of the charge of criminal conspiracy against the Andhra Pradesh Government. The Judge held the view that there was no force in the arguments advanced by the prosecution that these students leaders had conspired on the ways and means to intensify the agitation for achievement of a separate Telengana State.

Hindustan Times dated 23.8.70.

Calcutta: In a simultaneous raid (carried out in quickest possible time on the 22nd August three groups of students ransacked the offices of the Registrar, Secretary of the University College of Arts and Commerce and Engineering of the Calcutta University. The miscreants also raided the office of the Secretary of University College of Science and fled away with the files containing the nominations filed by candidates for the ensuing elections of the University Students Union which was scheduled to begin on August 25.

One group came face to face with the Secretary of the University College of Arts and Commerce, as he was trying to escape from Darbhanga Building, and warned him "let us see how you hold the Union elections". The students cut off the telephone line, smashed the chairs and the file racks and then threw away the wall-clock.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dt.23.8.70.

Burdwan: On the 22nd August, three professors and 40 students including girl students of Burdwan Raj College were rounded up by the police and brought to the police station following a bomb explosion near the college premises where the CRP was posted. All of them were let off after interrogation except one male and one female students who were released on PR bond.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dt.25.8.70.

Adityapur: August 24: Four students of Regional Institute of Technology Adityapur near Jamshedpur went on strike for an indefinite period from 22nd August, demanding extension of date for examinations and certain other demands. The students proposed to continue the hunger strike till their demands were met.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dt.25.8.70.

Chandigarh: One boy was seriously injured in a free for all that took place at Chandigarh between the students of the Panjab University and the students of the College of Architecture on the 22nd August. The Engineering College, which is on the same campus as the college of Architecture had trouble a fortnight ago when the boys were involved in a brawl in the hostel over an election victory. Four of the "revellers" were expelled from the College for one year.

Hindustan Times dated 25.8.70.

Gauhati: Timely intervention by the police checked the spread of violence at Gauhati on the 25th August when an irate mob of about 300 persons, some of them students, set fire to two houses and grocery shop in the morning. The violence was sparked off by reported assaults on some students by a group of unknown persons on 23rd and 24th August. The trouble started

(13)

when the report of assault on a student on the 24th August by a person at Rahabari spread among the students of a local college.

Amritt Bazar Patrika dated 26.8.70.

Calcutta: On the 25th August, when barrack servants aided by about 100 students dragged the acting Principal and a professor of B.E. College, Sibpore, Howrah out of their residential quarters. The college has been closed down for an indefinite period as per an emergency order of the West Bengal Government. The students wanted the Principal and the Professor to lead their march to the Macdonald Hostel.

Amritt Bazar Patrika dt.27.8.70.

Annamalainagar: The Annamalai University was closed indefinitely from the 28th August as the students' agitation took a violent turn following the suspension of five students. The inmates of the University hostel were asked to vacate before 1 p.m. on 28th. The five students were suspended following a clash between two groups of students earlier in which six students were reported to have been injured.

Hindustan times dated 29.8.70.

Gauhati: With the arrest of over 5000 students, including about 500 girls on the fourth day of their five day satyagraha on the 28th August, the number of south Goalpara students, who courted arrest rose to over 15,000. The students had been courting arrest in front of the sub-divisional officer's court at Goalpara in support of their 12 point charter of demands.

Hindustan Times dated 29.8.70.

New Delhi: On the 28th August, two hundred students detained a train for over half an hour near Shahdara station. It all started when a student fell down from the train. The alarm was pulled, but the train stopped several hundred yards away. Students then squatted on the tracks demanding that the train should move back to pick up the injured student. The students were later persuaded to give up their "gherao" since the injured had already been picked up and given first aid.

Hindustan Times dated 29.8.70.

New Delhi: On the 28th, several hundred students were on the rampage outside the Pusa Institute. They attacked the passing DTU buses. Some buses were damaged and eight members of the staff received injuries. It is stated that the students belonged to the ITI and were supposed to have taken their examination in the morning. They walked out over some grievance and started shouting slogans. A little later, they stopped the buses going to West Delhi colonies and pelted stones. Several patrol cars of the police went to the spot and chased the students away.

Hindustan Times dated 29.8.70.

Muzaffarpur: The students coming out successfully in different examinations under the Bihar University are greatly handicapped and their future career is being hampered for want of original certificates which had not been issued to them during the last few years. There was considerable resentment among students as a sum of Rs.115/- is being charged from every student for a provisional certificate. A spokesman of the students union said at Muzaffarpur on the 27th August, that the payment for

p.t.o.

a provisional certificate was forced levy on students for no fault of theirs.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 30.8.70

Shillong: On the 29th August the Revenue Minister and the Industries Minister jointly appealed to the people of Assam and the student community in particular to call off "the proposes agitation to be launched on September 4 on the refinery issue.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 30.8.70.

Jammu: On the 31st August, students of Jammu University, who had been on strike for the past few days, burnt effigies of the Kashmir Chief Minister, the Minister of State for Education, and the Vice-Chancellor in the front of the administrative block of the University. The striking students also picketed the offices and prevented the staff from joining duty and as a result the university remained closed. The students demands include exemption of tuition fee for Law College students, adequate provision of staff and accommodation for students in hostels. The student action Committee has rejected the appeal of the Vice-Chancellor to withdraw the agitation.

Times of India dated 1.9.70

New Delhi: On the 31st August striking students of Pusa Polytechnic who held up traffic on Patel Road and the roundabout of Pusa Road and Shanker Road for the third consecutive day, were arrested near Red Fort. The students were on their way to lieut. Governor's . . . residence where they had placed a snap demonstration to press their demands for unconditional promotion of failed students. About 150 striking students assembled in front of the institute on the 31st August. After having demonstrated there for some time, they moved towards Patel Road in a procession. Apprehensive that the students might turn violent, the police rushed to the spot.

Times of India dated 1.9.70

Jaipur: The Jodhpur University students Union gave a call for a Bandh on September 3, in support of their demands. They were on an indefinite strike for the last several days to protest against the non-fulfilment of demands.

Hindustan Times dated 1.9.70

New Delhi: On the 1st September, twenty six volunteers of the Orissa Youth and student Action Committee were arrested near the Prime Minister's residence on a charge of obstructing traffic. The volunteers had earlier staged a demonstration demanding a second steel plant for Orissa.

Times of India dated 2.9.70

Lucknow: On the 1st September, four student leaders were arrested by the police when they were addressing a meeting within the Lucknow University campus. The police said the students were arrested under Section 7 of Criminal Laws Amendment Act.

Times of India dated 2.9.70

(15)

Jammu : Jammu University students, who had launched an agitation a week ago, attended their classes on the 2nd September following certain assurances given by the University authorities in respect of their demands. The Vice-Chancellor is reported to have agreed to the suggestion that no tuition fee should be collected from Law students. He also agreed to introduce two law courses - a two year general course. A meeting of the Board of studies and the Law Faculty was to be held shortly to finalise the details. The authorities promised to provide suitable hostel accommodation for all law students.

Times of India dated 3.9.70

Calcutta: On the 2nd September, a group of young men, made simultaneous raids on the offices of the Vice-Chancellor, Controller of Examinations and Deputy Registrar, Jadavpur University and made a bonfire of University files, papers and furniture. The raiders first made a bomb attack on the Vice-Chancellor's office and set fire to files and furniture. Thereafter they raided the offices of the Controller of Examinations and Deputy Registrar and tore answer scripts, cut off telephone lines and damaged the PBX Board.

Times of India dated 3.9.70

Bangalore: On the 3rd September, police burst a few tear gas shells to disperse a violent stone-throwing crowd of students near the Central College. The Bangalore University students agitation against the Government sponsored Expo 70 trip to Japan took a violent turn as it entered the fourth day on the 3rd. The striking students smashed the glass panes of the college building, broke street lamps and ransacked some of the departments of the college. It was stated the damage to the chemistry laboratory was extensive. The two gates of the college were pulled down. The police guarding the college gates, entered the campus at the request of the college authorities and chased away the mob. As stone-throwing continued, the police burst some tear gas shells. A section of the students threw stones at passing vehicles near the Vidhan Sabha. Twenty students began a 24 hour relay fast to press their demand for the cancellation of the trip.

Hindustan Times dated 4.9.70

Kanpur: Five hundred students of Government Polytechnic went on strike on 2nd September in protest against the recent increase in their monthly tuition fees from Rs.10 to Rs. 15/-. They also want their classes to be held from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. instead of 6 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Times of India dated 4.9.70

New Delhi: Disciplinary action against a student of the Indian Institute of technology who was suspended today for 15 days aggravated trouble in the Institute on the 4th September, two more students joined the hunger strike a third year student, who has been fasting outside the office of the Director since September 1. There was a demonstration by a section of the students when the decision to suspend the student was

announced. Some of the students did not attend classes in protest against the decision taken by the authorities on the recommendation of the "Student Affairs Council".

As regards the demands, quite a few of them had been discussed with the students and some were under consideration by the authorities. But one or two demands like representation on the Senate were not within the purview of the authorities. These could only be considered by the Visitor of the institute. The demand about representation on the disciplinary committee had been conceded. The authorities alleged that the student unrest and agitation in the Institution were being "engineered by some outside elements among who were some Delhi University boys".

Times of India dated 5.9.70

Bangalore: The Mysore Chief Minister's official residence was stoned by 50 strong students group which also attempted to force entry into the house on the 6th September. This was the sixth day of student agitation against the Government sponsored delegation to Expo '70.

Times of India dated 7.9.70

Patiala: Fifteen students, interns and house surgeons of the local Government Medical College were arrested on the 7th September following a clash between students and the police. Three constables and some students were injured in the clash. The students took out a procession in spite of the prohibitory orders. When the procession neared Sheranwala gate, the students were stopped by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, some students leaders were taken into custody. This angered the processionists who started throwing stones on the police resulting in injuries to three constables. The police then arrested some more students. The processionists later dispersed. Students of the college went on an indefinite strike in sympathy with the demands of house surgeons interns and postgraduates students.

Times of India dated 8.9.70

Bangalore: On the 8th September a notification by the University Registrar said that in view of the continued strike by section of students and apprehension of situation turning violent the colleges of Bangalore University would remain closed until further orders.

Hindustan Times dated 9.9.70

Calcutta: On the 8th September, about 100 examinees of final year mechanical engineering at Jadavpur University left the examination centre, tore up the answer books and overturned chairs and tables. The University authorities appealed to the students to return and sit for the examination again. But only five or six came back. The University Vice-Chancellor Mr. Gopal Sen, said the examinations would continue.

Hindustan Times dated 9.9.70

Mysore: On the 7th September, the students of city colleges decided to suspend their agitation against the State Government sponsored trip of students and other to Japan. The students committee also resolved to send a deputation to the Chief Minister and demand his resignation. Meanwhile students abstained from colleges.

Times of India dated 9.9.70

(17)

Gauhati : On the 8th September,, students of the Cotton College Gauhati called off their week long strike following shifting of the Army sub-area office from the college premises. The office was set up there in 1962 in the wake of the Chinese invasion. From time to time, the students had been pressing for shifting of the office elsewhere. A week ago they went on strike to press their demands.

Times of India dated 9.9.70

Meerut : On the 9th September the police entered Meerut College at the request of its Principal and arrested 29 students including 10 hunder strikers. The strike by 4,000 students demanding the removal of the principal and withdrawal of the police from the college premises entered the third day on the 9th September.

Times of India dated 10.9.70.

Patiala : On the 9th September, students of Mahindra College, Governmentt Bikram College of Commerce and Khalsa College went on strike in protest against the alleged merciless beating up of the medical college students by the police earlier.

Times of India dated 10.9.70.

Madras : The Jain College, Madras was closed indefinitely following disturbances on the college playground on the 8th September. The second and final day's cricket match between the Pachaiyappas College and Jain College had to be abandoned following clashed between groups of student spectators.

Times of India dated 10.9.70.

New Delhi A student of Khalsa College was arrested for allegedly stabbing two students of Ram Lal Anand College. The student had gone to Ram Lal Anand College alongwith his two friends and teased some girl students. This led to an altercation with the college boys during which the student allegedly stabbed two other students with a knife. Students of the Ram Lal Anand College stoned and damaged the car in which the three suspects came to the college.

Times of India dated 16.9.70

Calcutta The students of the Government College of Arts and Craft resorted to mass squatting stay-in-strike inside the college premises from 10th September. They were agitating for the realisation of the 17 point demands. The Education Adviser of West Bengal visited the college on 10th September and advised the students not to take such extreme steps but to sit round the table for discussion so that the deadlock could be resolved. The students demanded more class rooms new furnace for ceramic class students, better hostel managements and a thorough change in the present system of teaching and examination in this college.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 12.9..70

p.t.o.

Gauhati : On the 11th September, Postgraduate students of Gauhati University gheraoed their Vice-Chancellor and succeeded in getting an assurance in writing from him about immediate measures for solving acute water scarcity in university campus. Demand for an inquiry into alleged bunglings in construction and water supply works was conceded by the Vice-Chancellor who announced an early meeting of University Executive Council to consider water scarcity and Law students problems. This was the first case of gherao in Gauhati University.

Meanwhile the strike launched by students of Gauhati University Law College entered the third day on 11th September. Law students were demanding institution of an inquiry commission into Law results provision of adequate fulltime teaching staff, recognition of law course, proper library facilities, reduction of pass marks in the aggregate.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 13.9.70

Mysore : On the 10th September, police burst 15 rounds of tear gas shells to disperse a stone-throwing students crowd on the Mysore University campus. The students were on strike to protest against the Mysore Government's selection of delegates to the Expo '70.

Times of India dated 11.9.70.

Calcutta: On the 12th September police fired 16 rounds following a bomb attack by some youths in College Street area in front of Presidency College. The bombs were apparently hurled in showered from the second floor of the Presidency College building when a police party was going inside the college compound to relieve their colleagues on duty. The police picket was posted inside the Presidency College compound in August last. However, in reply to the sudden attack the police fired three rounds of tear gas shells and later 16 rounds of bullets hitting one student who was taken to Hospital. The bomb splinters hurt two girls students who were released after first aid from the Medical College.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 13.9.70

Allahabad: On the 15th September, police arrested three students for rioting in the Motilal Nehru Engineering College hostel. The arrest followed clashes between two rival groups of students.

Hindustan Times dated 16.9.70.

Bareilly : On the 15th September, the District Magistrate enforced prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr.P.C. in the city following continued student trouble. The order was to be in force for 15 days. Meanwhile the strike by students of Bareilly College continued for the sixth day on the 15th September. The PAAC and police guarded the entrance.

Times of India dated 16.9.70

(19)

Calcutta : At least six persons, three medical students and three members of the mess staff were injured during an armed clash between to groups of medical students in the N.R.S. Medical College Hostel in Calcutta on 16th September. During the clash, described by the police as "almost an one sided attack by some extremist elements", hockey sticks and iron rods besides knives were used. All the injured persons, some of them with bleeding skulls were brought to the emergency and admitted later in the hospital. The cause of the clash was not precisely known on the day. According to the Principal of the College two groups of students had met him and the Hostel Superintendent, on several occasions during the last few days insisting on splitting up the Hostel in two blocks by having separate messing arrangements. He had told the boarders that he was not a party to it. He believed the mess quarrel might be one of the causes of the clash.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 17.9.70

Bareilly : The District Inspector of Schools ordered close of all boys intermediate colleges at Bareilly for one week in view of the mounting tension among students. Prohibitory orders were also issued by the local authorities to prevent any untoward incident. PAC Jawans and policemen have been posted near various educational institutions. One person was seriously injured in a clash between two groups of students on the 16th September. The Clash occurred when students of Dayanshanker College, who were on strike for the last 17 days in support of their demand for dissolution of the managing committee, approached students of two other colleges and asked them to stay away from their classes. Six students and a teacher and his two sons are on hunger strike in front of the college building to press the demand. Meanwhile 10 of the 22 members of the managing committee resigned. Students of Bareilly college also launched an agitation demanding immediate dismissal of a teacher. The college which had been closed for a week, was reopened on 16th September. The students, however, decided to continue their strike.

The college was reopened on the 21st September, but was again closed till September 29 in view of the continuing student trouble. Though the students came to the college on the 21st they did not attend classes. They raised slogans demanding suspension of a lecturer. As the situation deteriorated the Principal ordered closure of the college till September 29.

Earlier the managing committee set up a five man sub-committee to enquire into the allegation levelled by the President of the Students Union against the lecturer.

Times of India dated 18.9.70

Times of India dated 23.9.70

Berhampur : On the 14th September, about 20 students were injured in a clash between two groups of students of Khalikote College here in connection with college union election. There was also a clash earlier immediately after the election results were announced. Country bombs were used by students in the clash. The Principal who closed the college sine die from 14th September, that he was negotiating for a compromise between the rival groups and "there is possibility of reopening the college soon".

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 17.9.70

New Delhi: On the 18th September,, a deputation consisting of 27 student **Leaders** of Delhi University students Union college unions affiliated and non-affiliated to DUSU, called on Education Minister V.K.R.V. Rao for his intervention in getting the restriction orders against eight students revoked. The Minister reportedly told the deputationists he would send an emissary to the Vice-Chancellor to put forward the students stand who alone could rescind the orders.

Hindustan Times dated 19.9.70

Shahpura : All educational institutions in Shahpur town in Bhilwara district were closed for 10 days following incident on 18th September in which the Irrigation Minister was injured, prohibitory orders under Sec. 144 Cr.P.C. was imposed in the town till September 28. Police arrested 40 persons.

According to reports striking college students forced local merchants and shopkeepers to observe hartal for the day. The students collected outside the dak bungalow where the Minister was expected and gheraoed him, Mr. Ramash Chandra Vyas MP and the District President when they arrived. They cut telephone wires while several others set the Minister's car on fire. Several other cars were also damaged. The students pelted the party with stones.

Hindustan Times dated 21.9.70

Karnal : Regional Engineering College at Kurukshetra was closed on 16th September, following a stabbing incident. Three students had been arrested in connection with the incident.

Times of India dated 21.9.70.

Allahabad : On the 19th September at least 15 students of Allahabad University were injured when police made a lathi charge to disperse crowd of students who had started throwing stones at police and gheraoed the Registrar's office and shouted slogans demanding immediate withdrawal of PAC from the campus. Police were caught by surprise today when a student leader climbed the Hindi Bhavan and started delivering lectures and shouting slogans from the top of it. Soon other students assembled there and started pelting stones at the PPAC who were trying to bring down the students. PAC started chasing the Students with lathis when over 15 of them were injured.

On the 20th September,, Allahabad University authorities decided to close the University with effect from 21st September, till October 16. This decision was taken at a closed door meeting of all heads of departments at Vice-Chancellor's residence following the disturbances in the University on the 19th.

In another incident two teachers of Anglo Bengal Inter College were stabbed by a group of five persons, including a former student on the 21st September. Both were removed to hospital.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 20.9.70

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 21.9.70

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 23.9.70.

(21)

Srinagar : On the 22nd September some army vehicles and buses were damaged and the traffic was held for nearly two hours when groups of students started pelting stones near Rambagh on Airport Road in protest against the shifting of their school to the new premises which is at some distance from the old premises. As a result of the stone throwing, Indian Airline buses carrying passengers to the airport for the morning flight and other vehicles were considerably delayed. The police later dispersed crowds of students.

Hindustan Times dated 23.9.70

Varanasi: Bareilly 24 hours after the withdrawal of the PAC from the Banaras Hindu University Campus, the district magistrate had to re-enter it with a strong police force at midnight in connection with a reported ragging incident in a hostel which resulted in a confrontation between two groups of students. The police arrested a final student who carried a dagger with which he allegedly wanted to stab a research scholar. Three others, including an expelled student, managed to escape though they had been surrounded by about 50 hostlers.

An angry mob of students later approached the Vice-Chancellor Dr. K.L. Shrimali, at midnight and asked him to witness the scene created by an expelled student in the Birla hostel. Dr. Shrimali who accompanied the students asked for a police force. The matter is being investigated further by the Chief Proctor and the police.

Hindustan Times dated 23.9.70.

Kalyani : The Vice-Chancellor and the Controller of Examinations of Kalyani University were harassed in their office at Kalyani on the 21st September by the students. The students resorted to this action to register their protest against the alleged sudden departure that year from the laid down principle awarding the First Class in the final Degree Honours Course Examinations in Agriculture. It was alleged that the general principle of awarding First Class on the basis of 70% of the total marks has not been adhered to and instead at the insistence of a section of examinees this was lowered to 67-8% this year. This gave rise to general discontent among the students who passed last year and missed First Class. The University authorities called back the mark sheets for verification and correction.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 23.9.70.

Delhi : On the 22nd September twelve persons including two DTU conductors were injured when students of a West Delhi college stoned buses in Moti Nagar. Three DTU buses were damaged. The DTU authorities said that the trouble was sparked when some students could not get a seat in a fully loaded bus. Within a short time an empty bus came to the stop, but the students instead of boarding it, started pelting stones at it. A case of rioting was registered.

Times of India dated 23.9.70.

p.t.o.

Calcutta : On the 23rd September, a large number of students squatted on a Road just in front of Narasinha Dutta college disrupting bus service and other traffics. They demanded immediate repairs of the road and introduction of concessional fare in buses for students etc.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 24.9.70.

Chandigarh: More than 200 postgraduate students interns and house surgeons of the postgraduate institute of Medical Research went on a day's token strike on 23rd September to highlight their demands for "interim relief". The students get a stipend of rupees 300/- interns rupees 200/- and house surgeons rupees 275/- per month. Should their demand go unheeded they threatened to go on a longer strike towards the middle of next month.

Hindustan Times dated 24.9.70

New Delhi : On the 23rd September 224 Arab students who were arrested from the premises of the Jordan Embassy on 22nd were released. The students had staged a sit in demanding the removal of King Hussain and an end to bloodshed in Jordan.

Hindustan times dated 24.9.70.

Calcutta : On the 23rd September, three powerful bombs were burst in quick succession by some miscreants in front of the residence of Dr.S.N.Sen, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University. The two policemen attached to a police picket which was posted at the gate of the Vice-Chancellor's residence were seriously injured in the bomb-blast. They were removed to the police hospital in a precarious condition. According to the police the miscreants hurled the bombs aiming at the policemen on duty

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 24.9.70.

Bangalore : September 24: The police burst tear gas shells and lathi charged a violent crowd of students who set fire to the Bangalore University Senate Hall and caused extensive damage to University and central college property. Telephone wires were snapped and electric fittings and window panes smashed. Not even the Vice-Chancellor's costly ornamental chair was spared in the Senate Hall situated in the Central College compound. Everything was on fire. The Fire Brigade men who came to extinguish the fire were also attacked. They entered the Hall with the police assistance but by then the damage was protesting against the selection of a youth delegation to the recently concluded Expo '70 Osaka. The Geology department was the worst sufferer. The trouble started shortly after 10 in the morning when a group of students stoned vehicles passing on the road leading to the Vidhana Sabha. All vehicular traffic was then diverted. The crowd then started attacking the police and the passers by with stones and brickbats.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 25.9.70.

Bhilwara : On the 24th September, the police had to resort to a lathi charge and burst tear gas shells to disperse a violent crowd of students near a high school in Bhilwara. The police arrested 16 persons including some political workers and students for defying the prohibitory orders. College students in Bhilwara went on strike on the 24th demanding release of 45 students arrested at Shaahpura last week.

Hindustan Times dated 25.9.70.

Bangalore: On the 25th September police used tear gas to disperse unruly students demonstrating in front of Dharampeth Mahavidyalaya. The students who belonged to another city college had earlier taken out a procession in protest against the alleged manhandling of one of their professor by some students in the premises of the Mahavidyalaya on the 24th. They also staged a noisy demonstration in front of a local newspaper's office protesting against what they called "incorrect news" published by the paper about the incident.

Times of India dated 26.9.70.

New Delhi: On the 25th September, the staff of Hastinapur College observed hunger strike in protest against alleged assault on a lecturer, Mr. Ved Pratap Vaidik by some students earlier. A spokesman of the staff said that the fast was meant to create a moral atmosphere in the college, so that the delinquent students realised the folly. Members of the students union associated themselves with the fast.

Mr. Vaidik was assaulted after he and the students got down from a DTU bus which broke down outside Ashoka Hotel about 6 P.M. on the 23rd September. Some students started molesting a girl and Mr. Vaidik intervened. This was resented by a student who threatened Mr. Vaidik. Mr. Vaidik disclosed his identity and a couple of students who were standing nearby joined forces with him. Suddenly one student pulled out a dagger and threatened to kill Mr. Vaidik who fled for his life.

Times of India dated 26.9.70.

Nagpur: At least 10 persons, including two policemen, were injured when police tear gassed and charged 1000 strong mob of college students who indulged in stone-throwing at Dharampeth College on the 25th September. The students of Dhanwate National College and Ambedkar College were protesting against the alleged assault on a lecturer by a section of students Dharampeth College on the 25th September.

Hindustan Times dated 26.9.70.

Calcutta: On the 25th September, four persons, including three students, were killed when the Calcutta Police fired in Bhowani Datta Lane and College Street close to the Calcutta University in course of an incident of confrontation with a group of students. A Bengal Engineering College student, Anup Bose who was also hit by a bullet at the same place in the same incident died after his admission in the Medical College Hospital. A First Year Postgraduate student in Philosophy, Krishnadas Biswas was killed instantly when a police picket fired one round from a rifle on being attacked with bombs on the college street.

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 26.9.

New Delhi: On the 26th September, the three day lull outside the Jordan Embassy was broken when about 35 Arab students began dharna there, demanding the military regime's dismissal in that country. The presence of strong police cordons deterred them from breaking into the embassy. The students demanded that their revolutionary flag, which they had hoisted in the embassy earlier, be returned.

24

According to a student, the flag was handed over to them by a servant of the embassy. Enraged by this "action" they started shouting slogans.

Hindustan Times dated 27.9.70.

New Delhi: On the 27th September, Arab students and members of Majlis-e-Abrat and Delhi Citizens Forum staged joint demonstration in front of the United States Embassy demanding withdrawal of the Sixth Fleet from the case of the Mediterranean. The demonstrators who shouted anti American slogans and carried placards, flags and banners tried to force their entry into the mission compound by breaking the police cordon. The area magistrate and the leaders of the demonstration, however, persuaded them not to do so. A memorandum submitted to an official of the Embassy said the US should refrain from giving military aid to Israel. Earlier, the students marched to the Royal Jordanian Embassy demanding dismissal of the "military regime" in Jordan.

The demonstrators observed two minutes silence in front of the Embassy in memory of those killed in the civil war in that country. . . .

Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 28.9.70

Calcutta: On the 28th September, students observed strike in schools and colleges in response to the call given by different students organisations. They stayed away from their classes to express indignation at the tragic death of Krishnadas Biswas, a fifth year student of Calcutta University by police firing. The classes in the Calcutta University also could not be held as students did not turn up. But in Presidency College classes had to be suspended shortly afternoon not because of strike but for an incident inside the college. Some students ransacked the library of the Economics Department of Presidency College. Immediately after the incident classes were suspended. The students held a meeting at Subodh Mullick Square in the afternoon. Different student leaders while criticising the police oppression called upon the student community all over the State to launch an intensive movement against the "police atrocities".

Amrit Bazar Patrika dt.29.9.70.

Amritsar: On the 29th September, the All India Vidyarthi Parishad, an organisation student, held a demonstration at Amritsar in protest against the "exploitation of innocent Indian women by Catholic priests. They said those found guilty in this "sordid trafficking in women" should be punished. The demonstrators, who were black badges, submitted a memorandum to the local Ram Catholic priest. He assured them that the memorandum would be forwarded to the concerned authorities.

Times of India dt.30.9.70.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.6: To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed to make the selection of the National Lecturers for the year 1971.

The Commission in its meeting held on 3rd February, 1971 (item No.9) received a note on the progress relating to the implementation of National Lectures programme during the year 1970. It was stated in the note that the nominations for the selection of National Lecturers for the year 1971 have since been received from the Vice-Chancellors and members of the Panels of Scientists and Panels of Humanities and Social Sciences and that the selection is to be made before the end of February, 1971. A Committee consisting of the following was constituted to consider the nominations received and make selections of persons to be invited to participate in the programme for the year 1971:

1. Prof. A.B. Lal,
Member, U.G.C.
2. Prof. Tapas Majumdar,
Member, UGC.
3. Prof. T.S. Sadasivan,
Madras University.
4. Prof. R.S. Sharma,
Head of the Department of History,
Patna University.
5. Prof. R.C. Paul,
Department of Chemistry,
Panjab University.
6. Prof. R.P. Bambah,
Department of Mathematics,
Panjab University
7. Prof. A.K. Sen,
Delhi School of Economics.

The Committee met on 2nd February, 1971. A copy of the minutes of the meeting is attached (Annexure). The following observations were made by the Committee:

- 1) The first year of the implementation of the scheme has been successful in making good academic impact and the response from the universities has been most encouraging.
- 2) The time spent by the National Lecturers in any university could be used not only for purposes for delivering the prepared lectures but also for discussions on the teaching and the research programmes undertaken by the Departments concerned.

26

3) There should be sufficient flexibility in the matter of publication to allow the lectures to be published on the initiative of the lecturer himself either as a monograph or in some important journal or in other cases the UGC may arrange for publication of these lectures through the National Book Trust or other publishing agencies.

4) Instead of preparing T.A. bills in the usual manner, it would be appropriate to pay the cost of actual travel by air or rail and pay a sum of Rs.50/- per visit to one university to cover all incidental expenses. The Commission may also pay the honorarium and the grant for the preparation of lectures as before. The Universities inviting the lecturers will provide the necessary board and lodging facilities and other hospitality, such as, local transport wherever possible.

5) The National Lectures Programme should be continued as it is likely to make worthwhile contribution in improving academic standards and also encouraging academic mobility and contacts between different universities.

6. The total number of persons suggested is 35 (17 in Science subjects and 18 in Humanities & Social Sciences) against 30 places available. In a number of cases alternate names have also been suggested which may be considered, wherever necessary.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(Sc.II)/J.S.(S)

Annexure to Item No.6

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee for selection of National Lecturers for the year 1971.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to make selections for the National Lectures Programme for the year 1971 was held in the Office of the University Grants Commission on 2nd February 1971. The following were present:

1. Prof. D.S. Kothari.
2. Prof. S. Dhawan
3. Prof. R.S. Sharma,
Head of the Department of History,
Patna University.
4. Prof. R.C. Paul,
Head of the Department of Chemistry,
Panjab University.
5. Prof. R.P. Bambah,
Head of the Department of Mathematics,
Panjab University.
6. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,
Joint Secretary, U.G.C.
- & 7. Dr. M.L. Mehta,
Education Officer, UGC.

Professor Tapas Majumdar, Professor T.S. Sadasivan could not attend the meeting. Prof. A.B. Lal, who could not be present on that day, later scrutinised the suggestions made by the Committee on 3rd February, 1971.

Prof. D.S. Kothari welcomed the members to the Committee and stated that the U.G.C. attached high priority to this Programme of National Lectures as a serious quality academic programme. He expressed that the first year of the implementation of the scheme has been successful in making good academic impact and the response from the universities has been most encouraging. He mentioned that the success of this programme was dependent upon careful selection of the participants and the preparation made by the lecturers as well as the universities concerned to derive the maximum benefit out of this programme. He felt that the time spent by the National Lecturers in any university could be used not only for purposes of delivering the prepared lectures but also for discussion on the teaching and research programmes undertaken by the departments concerned. While the choice of visits to different universities may be left to the National Lecturers depending upon the requests received from different universities, the lecturer himself could suggest one or two places where the work in his area of specialisation is in progress. He therefore requested the Committee to help in selection of the National Lecturers who may participate in the programme during the year 1971, making the selection from out of the suggestions received from

different universities and also from members of the panels of scientists and social scientists. The Committee could wherever appropriate suggest names of persons outside these lists placed before the Committee.

The Committee also discussed the question of publication of manuscripts made available by the National Lecturers during the year 1970. It was felt that there should be sufficient flexibility in the matter of publication to allow the lectures to be published on the initiative of the lecturer himself either as a monograph or in some important journal and in other cases the U.G.C. may arrange for publication of these lectures through the National Book Trust or other publishing agencies. The most important thing however was to ensure that these publications were of high academic quality and standard.

The question of travelling and other allowances payable to the National Lecturers was also considered. It was felt that instead of preparing T.A. bills, in the usual manner, it would be appropriate to pay the cost of actual travel by air or rail and pay a sum of Rs.50/- for visit to one university to cover all incidental expenses. The Commission would also pay the honorarium and the grant for preparation of lectures as before. The universities inviting the lecturers will provide the necessary board and lodging facilities and other hospitality, such as, local transport wherever possible.

The Committee then took up consideration of the nominations received from the universities and the panels for making selections for the programme during the year 1971. A list of persons suggested is given in Appendix. The total number of persons suggested is 35 (17 in Science subjects and 18 in Humanities & Social Sciences) against 30 places available. It is likely that some of the persons requested may not be able to participate in the programme and the number could therefore be brought down to 30. The Committee has also suggested in a number of cases alternate names which may be considered, wherever necessary.

The Committee recommended to the Commission that the National Lectures Programme should be continued as it is likely to make worthwhile contribution in improving academic standards and also encourage academic mobility and contacts between different universities.

Appendix

Names recommended for National Lectures
Programme for the year 1971.

Subject and number of places suggested 1	Name 2	Alternate name 3
<u>A. Science Subjects</u>		
<u>1. Physics</u>		
(3persons)	1. Prof. F.C. Auluck, Delhi Univeersity.	
	2. Prof.A.R. VVerma, N.P.L., Neww Delhi.	
	3. Prof.G.N. RRamachandran,	(1)Prof.S.Chandrasekhar, University of Mysore.
	I.I.Sc. Banngalore.	
<u>2. Chemistry</u>		
(3 persons)	1. Prof. T.R. Govindachari, CIBA, Bombaay.	
	2. Prof. R.C. Mehrotra, Rajasthan UUniversity.	
	3. Prof. M. Saantappa, Madras Univversity.	
<u>3. Biochemistry</u>		
(One person)	1. Prof. B.K. Bachawat, C.M.C., Vellore.	(1)Prof.P.S.Krishnan, Lucknow University.
<u>4. Botany</u>		
(Two places)	1. Prof. M.S. Swaminathan,	(1)Prof.A.K. Sharma, Calcutta University.
	IARI, Delhi.	
	2. Prof.B.G.L.. Swami, Presidency College, Madras.	
<u>5. Zoology</u>		
(Two places)	1. Prof. S. Krrishnaswami, Madurai Jmiversity.	
	2. Prof. K.K. Nayar, Kerala Uniiversity.	
<u>6. Mathematics</u>		
(Three places)	1. Prof.P.L. BBhatnagar, Vice-Chanceallor,Rajasthan Univ.	
	2. Prof. K.G. Ramanathan, T.I.F.R., BBombay.	
	3. Prof.C.R. RRao, I.S.I., Delhi.	

(1)	(2)	(3)
7. <u>Geology & Geophysics</u> (Two places)	1. Prof. W.D. West, Saauagar University. 2. Prof. D. Lal, T..II.F.R., Bombay.	1. Prof. M.N. Viswaanath, Mysore University.
8. <u>Geography</u> (One place)	1. Prof. Inayat Ahmed, Raanachi University.	1. Prof. Mohd. Shafii, A.M.U.
<u>B. Humanities & Social Sciences:</u>		
1. <u>English</u> (Two places)	1. Prof. S. Kumar, Ossmania University. 2. Prof. V.Y. Kantak, Baarroda University.	
2. <u>Economics</u> (Two places)	1. Prof. K.N. Raj, Deellhi University. 2. Prof. V.M. Dandekar, Pooona University.	1. Prof. A.L. Nagar, Delhi University.
3. <u>History</u> (Three places)	1. Prof. S. Gopal, Jaawaharlal Nehru University, Deellhi. 2. Prof. Irfan Habib, Alliigarh Muslim University. 3. Prof. D.C. Sarkar, Caallcutta University.	
4. <u>Political Science</u> (Two places)	1. Prof. A.B. Lal Allillahabad University. 2. Prof. Iqbal Narain, Rajjaasthan University.	1. Prof. Karunakaran Kerala University
5. <u>Sociology</u> (Two places)	1. Prof. G.S. Ghurye, Bgommbay University. 2. Prof. M.N. Srinivas Deellhi University.	1. Prof. Y. Singh Rajasthan Univ.

(1)	(2)	(3)
6. <u>Philosophy</u> (one place)	1. Prof. K. Kalidas Bhattacharya Visva-Bharati	1. Prof. Daya Krishna, Rajasthan University
7. <u>Psychology</u> (one place)	1. Prof. S. K. Mitra, Calcutta University.	
8. <u>Law</u> (Two places)	1. Prof. P. K. Tripathi, Delhi University. 2. Prof. A. T. Marikse, Kerala University.	1. Prof. G. S. Sharma Rajasthan University
9. <u>Education</u> (one place)	1. Prof. N. V. Tirtha, Bangalore University.	1. Prof. P. K. Roy Delhi University
10. <u>Archaeology</u> (one place)	1. Prof. H. D. Sankalia, Poona University.	

Total: Science = 17 + 5 Alternate

Humanities
& = 18 + 6 Alternate
Social Sciences

35 + 11 Alternate

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

- Item No. 7 : To consider the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee on colleges:- P. 32.
- (ii) regarding an exchange programme for teachers and students between selected institutions; F. 33-37.
 - (iii) for raising the Fourth Plan financial ceiling for the Commission's assistance to colleges. F. 38-45.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 7(i) : To consider the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Committee on colleges regarding an exchange programme for teachers and students between selected institutions.

The UGC Standing Advisory Committee on colleges, at its meeting held on 28th September 1970, considered a note on an exchange programme for teachers and students between selected institutions (copy enclosed - Annexure). The Committee emphasised that the exchange of staff and students helps in an effective utilization of the facilities provided, and is generally conducive to an improvement of standards. It develops healthy contacts and relations between institutions, and promotes a sense of common purpose and endeavour, besides providing opportunities for special studies or field work relating to particular areas.

The Committee agreed with the following suggestions:-

(1) Financial assistance may be provided to selected colleges on a sharing basis for exchange of teachers for limited periods. Bilateral arrangement for exchange may be worked out by the institutions concerned. The purpose of the scheme would be to help the institutions concerned to invite distinguished teachers or experts from other colleges or universities to deliver lectures and conduct seminars.

(2) Similarly, financial assistance, on a sharing basis may be given to selected colleges, within each state, which are willing to exchange groups of students for a limited period. The purpose of this exchange would be to provide an opportunity to selected students to utilise the special facilities available in various institutions, and to develop healthy contacts and relations between sister institutions.

The UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors, at its meeting held on 3rd December 1970, generally agreed with and supported the recommendations of the Committee on Colleges.

The matter is put up for the Commission's consideration

JS(C).

A note on exchange programme for teachers and students between select institutions.

It was suggested at the first meeting of the committee held on 21.2.1970 that an exchange programme for teachers and students between selected institutions may be considered and a paper prepared on the subject. A note sent by Shri B.S. Samundri, Vice-Chancellor, Guru Nanak University, Amritsar on the need for giving opportunities to selected teachers of universities to work for short periods in the colleges and vice-versa is enclosed (Appendix I). A note on the mobility and exchange of undergraduates between colleges situated in the backward areas and relatively advanced regions, sent by Shri A. Hussain, Principal, Science College, Kohima, is also enclosed (Appendix II).

It is generally admitted that there is need for a closer liaison or collaboration between sister departments of colleges on the one hand and between these departments and the university departments on the other. Colleges located in close proximity in the same area carry on instruction without any attempt at co-operative teaching or pooling of their limited resources. In this connection the Chairman, UGC, observed in his address to the Conference of Vice-Chancellors held in April 1969.

"In several parts of the country there is at present too much fragmentation of facilities at the postgraduate level. A major step towards strengthening of postgraduate education would be to pool together the available resources. There are far too many colleges and university departments in close proximity to one another (in a few cases separated by no more than the width of a public road) providing postgraduate courses in the same subject; and almost invariably the facilities at each place in terms of staff, laboratory, equipment and library are deplorably inadequate.....There is an urgent need for effective co-ordination and rationalisation of postgraduate education and elimination of wasteful fragmentation. Concentration of effort and rational deployment of available resources would bring about a distinct improvement in quality, at present deplorably low in several places."

The UGC Committee which visited the arts, science and commerce colleges in Kerala in 1968, while emphasising the need for a closer liaison between the universities and their affiliated colleges, inter-alia suggested the following:-

- i) Inter-change of selected academic personnel between the university departments and similar departments in outstanding colleges for a limited period. (Some senior teachers of the university departments or outstanding colleges may visit other colleges for delivering lectures, and conducting seminars for short periods etc.).
- ii) Provision of opportunities for selected postgraduate students to spend an academic term or even half a term in the university department concerned or an outstanding college department. This would enable such students to utilise the library and laboratory resources of these departments and also bring them into association with outstanding teachers available in the area. In vacation time, library and laboratory facilities and hostel accommodation at university

headquarters should be made available to college teachers, who wish to avail of these facilities.

The need for an exchange programme for students and teachers between selected institutions for a limited period has been recognised for the following reasons:

- i) Such inter-change of staff and students helps in the effective utilisation of the existing facilities and is generally conducive to an improvement of standards.
- ii) It provides opportunities for special studies relating to particular areas and field work.
- iii) It develops healthy contacts and relations between institutions and promotes a sense of common purpose and endeavour.

The following steps have been taken by the Commission for promoting the exchange of teachers and students:-

- a) Under a scheme for the exchange of teachers, financial assistance is given to the universities to enable them to invite reputed teachers and experts from other universities or centres of learning in the country, for short periods, to deliver lectures, conduct seminars or advise research teachers. Expenditure in this account is met by the universities on a cent per cent basis out of the unassigned grants placed at their disposal.
- b) Travel grants are available to the teachers and scholars for visiting centres of research or for attending academic conferences/seminars, and expenditure on T.A. & D.A. may be met on this account, according to universities rules, from the unassigned grant.
- c) The Commission has instituted visiting studentships to enable selected students to visit places of interest in the field of national development, culture, history, education etc.. Limited assistance is provided to universities for this purpose.
- d) Limited assistance is given on 50:50 basis for educational tours by students of engineering and technology.

The committee may consider the details and modus operandi of an exchange programme for teachers and students between selected institutions.

Need for giving opportunities to Selected Teachers of Universities for short periods to work in the colleges and vice-versa.

A note sent by Shri B.S.Semundri, Vice-Chancellor, Guru Nanak University, Amritsar.

In foreign countries, particularly in the United States of America, professors or teachers of outstanding abilities and scholarship are encouraged to work in other universities for short periods in their own field of specialisations. They can again come back to their own university after this temporary assignment. Similarly teachers and scientists of other colleges/universities are invited to come and devote their talents to do teaching in the other college or university. These visiting professors are given a higher pay than their own to properly compensate them for the extra cost that they have to incur in fixing a temporary residence in another city or town.

This exchange of talent between the institutions not only infuses new ideas but blows in fresh air of change in teaching methods and techniques that have gone into a routine in one place. The students learn more eagerly from a new person when they know that a specialist in the subject has been imported to teach a particular subject or portion of their own syllabus. All this has to be settled before hand so that the visiting teacher comes with full preparation not only to do justice to the subject allotted to him but also to justify and build his reputation with which he has been invited to tackle the subject.

Such exchange usually takes place during the summer sessions of the universities that are doing their teaching on the pattern of either a semester system (a term of four and a half months, with two such terms in a year plus three months of summer vacations or summer sessions) or a trimester system (three terms of three months each plus a three months of summer session, during the summer vacations) of education. In this system the specialised/scientist/professor gets his years' pay in nine months and is free to go to another university for the duration of the summer session which is usually split into two short sessions of six weeks each. The visiting teacher will go back to his own university with the beginning of the new year of teaching there.

In my view we should adopt in our system of education these semester and trimester systems. These have advantages. The courses are more intensive but finish after four and a half or three months. Then the new session starts with new courses. The students have to be alert, active and upto the mark in their day-to-day lessons or they cannot keep pace and have to drop out and not wait for a whole year to find out their capacities, scholarship or studies.

Until this can be adopted as a general pattern throughout the country we will be well advised to depute or allow persons of outstanding merit to go to other colleges and universities and vice-versa for a few months to deliver lectures on a special but limited field of their specialisation to teach a certain portion/part of the normal course that is being taught in the other place. This short assignment over a limited field will bring the best out of the professor as well as create more impact on the students.

A note on exchange of students between colleges of backward and more advanced regions sent by Principal A. Hussain, Science College, Kohima.

The mobility of students of backward tribal regions to colleges in more advanced areas of the country and the flow in the reverse direction to colleges in backward areas helps to bring the youth of these different regions closer and fosters fellowship and goodwill among them. Such intimate relationship among different sections of the youth may act as a cementing force among the people much needed for the national integration..

Such a flow is already there but this is more or less a one way traffic. Students from backward hill areas prefer to study in colleges outside in cities and towns of the advanced regions. Taking the case of Nagaland as an example, it is seen that the majority of the students who can afford and can manage admission in colleges outside the state go out of the state for their study. There is of course, no discrimination between the students studying inside the state and outside in award of scholarship and other financial help by the Government. This is rather affecting the colleges inside the state adversely as these colleges are generally deprived of the majority of the students of better calibre.

It cannot be said that the traffic in the reverse direction is nil. From the enrolment figure in the Science College, Kohima it is seen that out of the total of 126 students 20 are non-tribe students coming from more advanced regions of the country outside the state. The proportion in Degree Classes is higher; it is 12 out of 28, of course the majority of these students are children or relatives of people working in the state.

This mobility can be further increased by providing facilities to a certain percentage of students reading in Degree Classes in the colleges in backward tribal regions to prosecute a part of the course of studies in some colleges situated in advanced plain regions and an equal number of students from the later, to study the same portion of the course in colleges in backward tribal regions on an exchange basis. Impetus for such exchange may be given by awarding special scholarships and some other facilities.

Of course this exchange of students may take place only between colleges following the same medium of instruction and under the same university or if not under different universities having more or less identical syllabus. Again the sequence followed in teaching different topics of the syllabus in the colleges undertaking this scheme should be more or less the same. The students under this scheme may of course be allowed to appear at the university examinations as candidates of the colleges where they were admitted.

If the scheme is considered worth giving a trial the University Grants Commission may work out the details for its smooth execution.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 7(ii) : To consider the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee on Colleges for raising the Fourth Plan financial ceiling for the Commission's assistance to colleges.

At its 3rd meeting held on 28th September 1970, the UGC Advisory Committee on matters relating to the development of colleges, inter-alia, made the following recommendations:

- (1) The financial ceiling of rupees three lakhs for assistance to colleges for the Fourth Plan period ending 1973-74 is not adequate in view of the increasing enrolment and growing needs of colleges. The ceiling may be raised.
- (2) The colleges with a big student enrolment, say 2,000 or more, should receive a larger assistance beyond the financial ceiling of rupees three lakhs.

The UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellor, at its meeting held on 3rd December 1970, generally agreed with and supported the above recommendations.

The Commission has been assisting colleges for the development of library and laboratory facilities, construction of hostels, staff quarters, non-resident students' centres, etc. in accordance with the prescribed sharing basis, upto a financial ceiling of rupees three lakhs, for the period ending 1973-74. The criteria and pattern of the Commission's assistance to colleges for various projects are indicated in Annexure I.

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd September 1970 agreed as follows:

"In special cases - as assessed on the basis of the needs of the college, merits of the development proposal and the progress made by the college in the implementation of its development programmes - assistance may be given to a college ~~beyond~~ the ceiling of Rs. three lakhs, upto a limit of Rs. one lakh, on the usual sharing basis."

The following is stated in this regard:

(1) The financial ceiling of rupees three lakhs covers assistance to colleges for various projects for a period of eight years, i.e. 1966-67 to the end of the fourth plan period, 1973-74. It includes grants payable or paid upto March 1966 in respect of projects continuing from the earlier plan period.

p.t.o.

(39)

(2) The existing financial ceiling covers a large number of projects listed in Annexure I for which assistance is given on a sharing basis. At its meeting held on 2nd December 1970 (Item No. 47), the Commission agreed to assist colleges for the construction of teachers' hostels outside the financial ceiling of rupees three lakhs and to share 80 per cent of the approved cost of such hostels. A copy of the letter addressed to the universities in this regard is enclosed (Annexure II).

(3) The grants paid to the colleges under the scheme during the period 1966-67 to 1969-70 are indicated below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Grants paid</u> <u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1966-67	87.24
1967-68	64.43
1968-69	94.71
1969-70	141.61

For 1970-71, the budget allocation for assistance to colleges for projects covered by the financial ceiling of rupees three lakhs is Rs. 157.50 lakhs..

(3) In view of the appreciable increase in cost of buildings, equipment, books etc. and the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Colleges which were supported by the UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors, it is for consideration if the ceiling of the Commissions' assistance to colleges for the period ending 1973-74 for the projects covered by the ceiling, on the usual sharing basis, may be enhanced - depending upon the enrolment of Colleges.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration..

JS(C)

Annexure I to item No. 7(ii)

ASSOCIATE TO COLLEGES FOR LIBRARY AND LABORATORY FACILITIES, ACCOMMODATION FOR TEACHING (CLASS ROOMS AND LECTURE THEATRES); WORKSHOP FACILITIES FOR SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR STAFF AND STUDENTS NON-RESIDENT STUDENT CENTRES, TUBE-WELLS AND OVERHEAD TANKS, AND CYCLE SHEDS.

The University Grants Commission has decided to provide assistance to colleges upto a limit of Rs. three lakhs per college for the period 1st April, 1966 to 31st March 1974 (inclusive of grants payable in respect of projects continuing from the earlier plan period) for the following projects:

<u>Project</u>	<u>UGC Grant</u>
i) Extension of libraries and laboratories (including furniture and fittings).	66 2/3 per cent of the approved cost.
ii) Accommodation for teaching i.e. lecture theatres and class-rooms.	66 2/3 per cent of the approved cost.
iii) Workshops for science departments (building and equipment).	75 per cent of the approved cost.
iv) Purchase of books and laboratory equipment.	75 per cent of the approved cost.
v) Hostels for men students.	50 per cent of the approved cost.
vi) Hostels for Women students.	75 per cent of the approved cost.
vii) Residential quarters for academic staff.	50 per cent of the approved cost.
viii) Teachers' Hostels.	66 2/3 per cent of the approved cost.
ix) Non-resident student Centres.	Upto Rs. 70,000/- to a college with a student enrolment of 1,000 or above, for a big non-resident student centre or 2 such small centres (for a college with a student enrolment below 1,000 the grant for one such centre is limited to Rs. 35,000/-).
x) Cycle Sheds.	50 per cent of the approved cost.
xi) Tube Wells and overhead Tanks .	50 per cent of the approved cost.

The essential conditions and requirements for obtaining the assistance mentioned above are as follows:

ELIGIBILITY:

i) The proposal of a college, affiliated to a university is considered only after it has been brought under the purview of the UGC Act, 1956, in accordance with the regulations framed under Section 2(1), read with Section 26(1) (d) of the Act, which is reproduced below:

"No College shall be recognised by the University Grants Commission as included in the University concerned for the purposes of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 unless it (i) provided instruction upto the first degree, or upto a postgraduate degree or for a postgraduate degree only and (ii) is affiliated to, forms a constituent member of, or is run directly as a University College by the University, in accordance with the provisions of their respective Acts, and Statutes and Regulations made under those Acts."

(ii) Assistance for the projects mentioned above is at present not available to colleges of agriculture, engineering and technology, and medicine. The Commission has a separate Scheme for helping teachers' training Colleges. There are separate grant-in-aid rules for the non-Government affiliated/constituent colleges of the Delhi University.

(iii) Grants are not provided for the establishment of a college for starting a new course of study, and for enabling a college to fulfil the conditions of affiliation. The Commission's support is meant for development, and is not available for fulfilling the basic requirements of the courses of instruction as laid down by the university concerned. The conditions of affiliation for the full course (upto the final year of the degree course) should be fulfilled, and students admitted upto the final year of the course, before a proposal is made by the college concerned for assistance for the development of existing facilities.

(iv) The Commission's assistance is available to colleges which have functioned well for a reasonable length of time. The minimum period for which a college should have so functioned would as a rule be the duration of the degree course conducted by it.

(v) A college should have a minimum student enrolment of 400 in courses conducted by the university to which it is affiliated. In the case of colleges of Uttar Pradesh, having a two-year degree course, the minimum enrolment should be 270 in degree and postgraduate classes.

(vi) The proposals of a college that is temporarily affiliated, but has fulfilled the conditions of affiliation for the full degree course conducted by it, and which has functioned well at least for the duration of the degree course, may be considered by the UGC, if the university is satisfied that the college is running on sound lines, and expects the college to secure permanent affiliation in the near future.

(vii) Since the Commission's assistance to colleges is available for the period ending March 1974, the development proposals of colleges may be suitably phased, in accordance with the order of priority to be determined by the colleges concerned, in the light of their essential needs and requirements for development, and the proposal to which the first priority is given may be sent to the Commission with the relevant information. In case a college already has a building project under implementation with the Commission's assistance, a fresh proposal for a building project may normally be sent after the earlier project is completed or is nearing completion.

OTHER CONDITIONS

(i) The Commission's assistance is not available for purchase or acquisition of land. The college concerned has to give a certificate that it has undisputed ownership and possession of the land on which the construction is to be made.

(ii) No assistance is given for purchase or acquisition of an existing building, or for the renovation, dismantling and repairs of an existing structure. The Commission's grant is available for new construction or extension of existing buildings.

(iii) The college has to send the plans (in duplicate) and detailed estimates drawn up and signed by a qualified architect or engineer together with a certificate from the architect or engineer indicating the total built-up area provided, and stating that the estimates have been prepared according to the current PWD schedule of rates for the area concerned. A certificate from the State PWD to the effect that the rates provided in the estimates are according to the current PWD schedule of rates for the area concerned has to be sent to the Commission after the proposal is accepted.

(iv) The plans and estimates may be drawn up keeping in view the norms suggested as guide lines by the Commission, regarding the accommodation to be provided in student hostels, teachers' hostels, staff quarters, libraries and non-resident student centres. A college may, if it so desired, make adjustments or changes considered necessary in the light of special needs. However, in case the total built up area indicated in the plan and estimates exceeds the total area as per norms suggested, the Commission's grant will be reduced proportionately keeping in view the total built up area admissible and the balance of the expenditure on the project over and above the Commission's grant shall have to be met by the college concerned.

(v) Laboratory buildings may be planned keeping in view, the development needs of the science departments concerned, the requirements of the course of instruction, the number of batches for which practical work is to be conducted etc., Lecture rooms or theatres, small staff rooms, and accommodation for departmental library may be provided, if considered necessary.

(vi) The Commission's assistance is not available for the maintenance of laboratories and purchase of routine chemicals and glassware.

PROCEDURE:

(i) Proposals should be sent by the college through the University to which it is affiliated.

(ii) The proposals should be complete in all respects. In the case of construction projects, plans (in duplicate) and detailed estimates prepared and signed by a qualified Engineer or architect appointed by the college should be sent with the proposal. The following documents/assurances are also required:-

43

- (a) A note, supported by the relevant information, regarding the need and justification of the project proposed to be undertaken.
 - (b) Basic data about the college in the prescribed proforma.
 - (c) The matching contribution for the project is available and all expenditure over and above the Commission's grant, if any, shall be met by the college.
 - (d) The college has undisputed ownership and possession of land on which the construction is to be made.
 - (e) A certificate of qualified engineer/architect appointed by the college, to the effect that the estimates for the project for which the Commission's assistance is sought have been prepared according to the current PWD schedule of rates for the area concerned.
 - (f) The project will be completed within _____ (here indicate the period.)
- (iii) In the case of proposals for the construction/extension of laboratory buildings, and purchase of science equipment, it may be certified that the requirements are for courses leading to the first degree.
- (iv) Lists of equipment and books should not be forwarded to the Commission.
- (v) For convenience of colleges, proforma for the submission of proposals for the Commission's assistance are enclosed.
- (vi) Correspondence regarding the proposals may be carried on by the Principals under their signatures.
- (vii) The colleges may engage any qualified engineer/architect for preparation of plans and estimates and for supervision. The Commission maintains no list of approved architects/engineers and the selection of a competent architect/engineer is entirely the responsibility of the institution concerned. No communications from architects or engineers engaged by colleges are entertained by the Commission.

GUIDELINES FOR UNIVERSITIES

When the development proposal for the colleges are received by the university, they may please be considered in the light of the criteria and suggestions made above. In case, the university is of the opinion that the essential conditions are satisfied, and the assistance sought by the college may be given by the Commission, the proposal concerned may be sent to the Commission with the specific recommendation of the university, and the following certificates/assurances:-

- (i) There is real need and justification for the project proposed to be undertaken;

p.t.o.

- (ii) The assistance sought by the college is not for fulfilling any condition of affiliation;
- (iii) The college has been functioning well and the university is satisfied with its progress and performance. In case the college is temporarily affiliated, it may be certified that the college has fulfilled the conditions of affiliation and has been running on sound lines and is expected to secure permanent affiliation in due course.
- (iv) The college has managerial ability to execute and complete the project for which assistance has been sought from the commission.

In the case of colleges, which meet the educational needs of backward areas, it has been the practice of the Commission not to insist on strict adherence to the conditions relating to the minimum enrolment and the length of time for which the college should have been functioning. In such cases, if the conditions of affiliation for the full course of study (upto the final year of the degree course) conducted by such a college have been fulfilled, and the university is satisfied that the college has made satisfactory progress and deserves the Commission's assistance, the reasons for relaxing the normal rules in favour of the college together with the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor on the proposal of the college should be communicated to the Commission along with the certificates/assurances referred to above.

It would be helpful if the requisite information and papers relating to the proposals are sent to the Commission, complete in all respects, to enable the commission to communicate its decision expeditiously to the university and the colleges concerned.

(45)

Annexure II to item No. 7(ii).

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI

No. F. 4-8/70(C.I)

Dated 30.1.1971.

To

The Registrar,

SUB: ASSISTANCE TO COLLEGES-FOURTH PLAN-TEACHERS' HOSTELS;

Sir,

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 teachers' hostels to the extent of 80 per cent 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(f) 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 as indicated by the Commission for teachers' hostels 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.

Yours faithfully,

(R.C. Gupta)
JOINT SECRETARY.

Confidential

46

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.8: To consider the Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider facilities required for teaching staff in colleges to enable them to improve their professional competence.

The U.G.C. Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors at its meeting held on 2nd July, 1970 recommended that a committee may be appointed to examine problems relating to facilities for teaching staff of colleges for enabling them to improve their effectiveness and competence. The Commission accepted this recommendation at its meeting held on 2nd September 1970. A committee consisting of the following was constituted for the purpose:-

- (1) Shri Suraj Bhan, .
Vice-Chancellor,
Panjab University.
- (2) Prof. Umashankar J. Joshi,
Vice-Chancellor,
Gujarat University.
- (3) Prof. R. Satyanarayan,
Vice-Chancellor,
Osmania University.
- (4) Prof. P.L. Bhatnagar,
Vice-Chancellor,
Rajasthan University.
- (5) Dr. R.K. Singh,
Vice-Chancellor,
Himachal Pradesh University.
- (6) Dr. George Jacob,
Vice-Chancellor,
Kerala University

The Committee met on 8th January 1971 and a copy of its report is attached. (Annexure I).

Dr. R. Satyanarayan, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, who could not attend the meeting of the committee has, however, agreed with the suggestions made in the report, and has made some suggestions for implementing the recommendations of the committee (Annexure II).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

JS(C)

Anrexure I to Item No.8

Report of the committee appointed to consider facilities for enabling teachers in colleges to improve their effectiveness and professional competence.

A meeting of the committee appointed to examine problems relating to the facilities for teaching staff in the colleges for improving their effectiveness and competence was held on 8th January 1971 in the UGC office. The following attended the meeting:

- (1) Shri Suraj Bhan,
Vice-Chancellor,
Panjab University.
- (2) Prof. Umashankar Jethalal Joshi,
Vice-Chancellor,
Gujarat University.
- (3) Dr. R.K. Singh,
Vice-Chancellor,
Himachal Pradesh University.
- (4) Shri R.K. Chhabra,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission.
- (5) Dr. R.C. Gupta,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission.

Prof. P.L. Bhatnagar, Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University, Dr. George Jacob, Vice-Chancellor, Kerala University, and Prof.R. Satyanarayan, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, could not attend the meeting for unavoidable reasons.

The Committee noted the steps taken by the Commission for providing the essential amenities and incentives for the teaching profession, and commended the progress made under the following programmes:

- (1) Organisation of summer schools and institutes, seminars, symposia, refresher courses and academic conferences.
- (2) Provision of assistance to teachers for research and learned work.
- (3) Institution of national lecturerships.
- (4) Financial assistance for exchange of teachers and provision of travel grants.
- (5) Utilisation of the services of outstanding teachers after the age of superannuation.

It was noted that the total strength of the teaching staff in the universities and colleges rose from 84,676 in 1965-66 to 1,19,052 in 1969-70. This shows an overall increase of 40.6% during the period. The strength and distribution of teaching staff, facultywise and according to designation, in the universities and colleges are shown in the statements (Appendix I & II.)

The committee emphasised that the provision of essential amenities and incentives for the teaching profession is an important factor in the maintenance and improvement of standards of education, and a relatively high priority has to be given to suitable professional preparation as well as satisfactory conditions of work so that teachers in colleges can be more effective. In view of the urgency and magnitude of the problem, it was felt that a carefully planned programme should be formulated and adequate resources provided for the purpose.

The following specific recommendations were made for the Commission's consideration:-

(1) A major programme of inservice training has to be undertaken for college teachers, particularly those engaged in teaching at the postgraduate level and special/honours courses at the undergraduate level. It was felt that the summer institutes did not make a sufficient impact on the participants since the duration of such institutes was limited to 4 or 5 weeks. It was, therefore, suggested that the inservice training should be very intensive and ought to extend over a period of one year. The training programme should keep in view the improvements in the syllabi and other special needs of particular universities. At the end of the inservice training, the universities concerned may consider giving a formal certificate or degree (such as the M.Phil. degree awarded by the Meerut University) to the successful participants. It should be possible to organise such inservice training courses on a regional basis, and not necessarily university-wise. A phased time-bound programme has to be drawn up so that a substantial proportion of the teachers receive the benefit of this intensive training. It would be necessary to give financial assistance to the colleges concerned for appointing substitutes in place of the teachers deputed for inservice training. Further, the trainees may have to be provided with residential accommodation and some out-of-pocket allowance. The question of giving financial inducements to the participants in the programme, in the shape of one or two special increments, could also be taken up with the State Governments. The committee was of the view that the inservice training courses for college teachers, designed to meet the specific requirements of an improved syllabus and for raising the level of professional competence, would be essentially different from the short-term high-level summer institutes devoted largely to highly specialised subjects or research. The committee also emphasized the need for an objective evaluation of the programme of summer schools and institutes undertaken by the Commission.

(2) Since the colleges are dispersed widely throughout the country and have a large teaching community in each discipline, it may be advantageous if refresher courses are conducted through correspondence for these teachers by some selected universities, alongside /
the inservice training programme. It was noted that teachers in a large number of colleges remain intellectually isolated, and do not have
/summer schools and institutes as well as

up-to-date information. To begin with, some university departments could send out periodical newsletters to the college teachers giving information about new reading material, specialised equipment, programmes of research, improved methods of instruction, audio-visual aids etc. This will, inter alia, help in promoting closer academic liaison between university departments and college teachers. Many colleges do not subscribe to important learned journals, and do not receive up-to-date book lists. The periodical newsletter issued by the university faculties would open a useful channel of communication with the staff in the colleges. It could also be utilized for giving information about the deliberations of important academic conferences, seminars and symposia.

(3) The need for improving library facilities in the colleges for the benefit of teachers was specially emphasized. It was felt that some time core books are not easily available to the teachers concerned. It was suggested that the general/departmental libraries in the colleges should be considerably enriched, and separate cabins or rooms provided for teachers where they could carry on their own studies, and meet students, individually or in small groups.

(4) It was suggested that universities should have an appropriate machinery for establishing liaison with the colleges. The machinery created for this purpose could function under the guidance and supervision of a senior academician, assisted by a small advisory group of eminent university and college teachers. It should, inter alia -

- (a) advise colleges regarding the planning and development of their laboratories, libraries, reading rooms etc.
- (b) make a special study of the problems peculiar to collegiate education, and prepare a perspective plan for the growth and development of colleges.
- (c) promote interchange of selected academic personnel between university departments and similar departments in the colleges for a limited period.

It would be an advantage if in vacation time library and laboratory facilities and hostel accommodation at the university headquarters are made available to college teachers.

(5) It was suggested that assistance should be given to colleges on a sharing basis (say 50:50) for providing facilities to the teaching staff for cyclostyling synopses of lectures. If the teaching programme is carefully planned and phased out, and synopses of lectures indicating the basic readings etc. given to students well in advance, it should be helpful in improving class-room instruction.

The committee emphasized the need and importance of undertaking a 'crash' programme on the lines suggested above for improving the effectiveness and professional competence of teachers in the colleges.

TEACHING STAFF: FACULTY-WISE AND DESIGNATION-WISE

(University Departments & University Colleges: 1969-70)

Faculty	Designation						Total
	Prof.	Reader	Asstt. Prof.	Lecturer	Asstt. Lect.	Tutor/ Demonstrator	
Arts	524	974	103	4431	61	172	6265
Science	480	1010	233	3454	170	574	5921
Commerce	34	86	10	508	3	7	648
Education	34	44	2	288	13	24	405
Engg./Tech.	275	473	165	1185	84	233	2415
Medicine	139	132	10	531	41	190	1043
Agriculture	249	99	700	447	104	117	1716
Vet. Science	116	44	152	112	47	102	573
Law	35	59	8	398	-	2	502
Others	18	22	2	157	30	40	269
Total:	1904	2943	1385	11511	553	1461	19757

TEACHING STAFF: FACULTY--WISE AND DESIGNATION-WISE

(Affiliated/Constituent College - 1969-70)

Faculty	Designation			Total
	Senior * Teachers	Leccturers**	Tutors/ Demonstrators	
Arts	4801	342209	2218	41228
Science	2711	220099	6710	31520
Commerce	707	47114	327	5748
E ucation	477	22394	315	3186
Engg./Tech.	839	38861	406	5106
Medicine	2648	44109	2846	9603
Agriculture	129	1851	157	1237
Vet. Science	91	292	41	424
Law	264	643	13	920
Others	40	219	64	323
Total:	12807	733391	13097	99295

NOTE:- The data does not include the staff of university departments and university colleges.

* Includes principals, professors and readers.

** Includes assistant professors and assistant lecturers.

Annexure II to Item No.8

Copy of letter No.VCP-1011 dated 30.1.71. from
Dr. R. Satyanarayan, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania
University to the Joint Secretary, U.G.C.

This is with reference to your D.O.No.F.1-109/70(CD)/CI dated 27th January, 1971. The Report is excellent and I entirely agree with the suggestion made in the last paragraph that a crash programme on the lines suggested for improving the competence of teachers in the colleges should be undertaken. For this purpose I would suggest that a small Committee be appointed by the U.G.C to work out the details of syllabus for one-year's course for M.Phil. I shall be very happy to serve on this Committee if it is acceptable to the Chairman of the U.G.C.

In order to do this work effectively, I suggest that the U.G.C. may come forward with a grant for constructing a Teachers' Hostel in those Universities which wish to undertake this programme. Such a hostel is necessary, as the work of training the college teachers must ultimately become a permanent feature. It is not necessary that each University should take up the training of College Teachers in all subjects. Each University may choose the subjects in which they wish to specialize.

There may be a rule that new recruits for college teaching will be made permanent in their jobs, only if and when they take this M. Phil. Degree. For the service teachers, if the Colleges pay their full pay it should be enough. No fees need be charged from such teachers if they complete the course satisfactorily.

With kind regards,

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Date: 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 9 : To consider the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission made at its 40th Session held at Madras in February 1970 regarding preservation of records and the recommendations of the U.G.C. Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors in this regard.

The Indian Historical Records Commission at its meeting held at Madras in February, 1970 recommended that Universities should take steps for the preservation and utilisation of records as it felt that Universities and most Colleges in India possess material of immense value to the cultural history of the country e.g. the history of the Hoogly College, published by Late K. Zachariah in the thirties. Earlier, this Commission at its 38th Session held in November '67 had recommended that official records as well as private documents of historical importance that might be in the possession of the Universities be kept as separate entities under the custody of the University Archivists.

The Director of Archives, National Archives of India has sent a note (Annexure) on the management and preservation of records in the possession of Universities in connection with the recommendation of the 40th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission and suggested the constitution of Model Archival Cells for the Universities consisting of the following staff:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>
1.	Archivists	1	Rs.400-950
2.	Assistant Archivist	1	Rs.200-10-290-15-425
3.	Preservation Assistant	1	Rs.210-10-290-15-425
4.	Stenc-typist/Clerk	1	Rs.110-180.
5.	Helper or Peon	1	Rs.70-85

The estimated cost for the Archival Cell would be Rs.12,000/-p.a. A Cell on the above pattern would be suitable for a new University and the older and established Universities may have two or three such Cells depending on the records and manuscripts in their possession. The Director of the Archives has suggested that grants for this purpose may be given by the UGC as special grant which implies that these grants should be outside the IV Plan allocation of the Universities.

The proposal was referred to the U.G.C. Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors. The Committee, at its meeting held on 3rd December 1970 considered the matter (Item No.4) and endorsed the suggestion of the Director of Archives that the universities may be assisted, on selected basis, for the preservation of the valuable historical records/manuscripts available with them.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H)/DO(H)

Copy of letter No.F.4-24/70-C from the Director of Archives, National Archives of India, New Delhi dated 25th September 1970 addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Subject: Indian Historical Records Commission - 40th Session held at Madras February 1970 - Recommendation regarding preservation of records of the Universities in India.

I am to forward herewith a Note on the above subject (Appendix). The records in the custody of the Universities are the cultural heritage of the country and their utility as source material for history cannot be overemphasised. Preservation, and utilisation of these records by scholars, has been engaging the attention of the Indian Historical Records Commission for more than twenty years. With the present financial position of the Universities it is not possible for them to implement the resolutions of the Commission. It is here that the University Grants Commission can come to their help. The grants that the University Grants Commission generally gives to the Universities are for specific items. As suggested in the accompanying Note, the University Grants Commission may kindly provide special grants to such Universities as may like to open an Archival Cell for preservation of their records, for which the expenditure involved is very modest.

Appendix

A note on the management and preservation of records in possession of Universities, in connection with the recommendation of the 40th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Madras in February 1970.

The Indian Historical Records Commission at its 38th Session held in November 1967 recommended (Resolution XIV), inter alia, that official records created by the Universities as well as private documents of historical importance that might be in their possession, "be kept as separate entities under the custody of the University Archivists". While reviewing the above resolution at its 40th Session in February 1970, the Commission felt dissatisfied at the inadequate attention paid by the Universities to this important problem, and requested the Secretary of the Commission to move the University authorities again on the subject. The Universities were accordingly addressed in June 1970 to take appropriate action on the resolution in question. The members representing various Universities on the Commission were similarly requested to use their influence with their respective authorities.

2. The genesis of the case will be found in Resolution IX passed by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its 26th Session held in December 1949. The Commission then observed that the Universities and most Colleges in India possess material among their official records which are extremely valuable for the cultural history of the country. An idea as to what important role these records could play in the cultural field could be obtained from the History of Hooghly College, which was published by late K. Zachariah in the thirties in connection with the centenary of that College. The book was based mainly on the archives available in the Hooghly Mohsini College and the Calcutta University. The College could boast of having Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, the great novelist, as one of its students. Some of the leading Universities like Calcutta, Madras and Bombay are more than hundred years old. There are half a dozen other Universities which are more than 50 years old. All these Universities, as also others, have valuable records which they created in the course of their official functions from the date of their inception. Some of the Universities have also in their possession private papers, which include family papers of important persons bequeathed or donated to the Universities and/or manuscripts and documents of historical value acquired or purchased. All these records in the possession of Universities are of immense value as source materials of history and should be properly maintained and preserved as the cultural heritage of our country.

3. It is unfortunate that both the official records of the Universities and the private papers that are in their custody are not properly looked after by the authorities concerned. In the majority of the Universities the records are not even properly arranged. Means for the scientific preservation of records do not exist. Compilation of adequate reference media for these records is a far cry. The overall effect of this is that an important category of records of national importance remain unutilised by scholars and liable to decay and destruction. This appears all the more depressing when one compares the active interest which the

Universities in Western countries evince in maintaining and preserving their archives. Instances of Universities of Harvard, Yale, Minnesota in the U.S.A. and the University of Oxford in Great Britain can be cited in this connection, all of whom have well-organised record repositories of their own.

4. Lack of adequate fund at the disposal of the Universities has prevented any effective step in organising their records. Resolution XIV of the 38th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission (1968) which was forwarded to the Inter University Board and the University Grants Commission, was endorsed by both. The Ministry of Education, through whom the resolution in question was circulated, had at one stage suggested that the Universities could accommodate expenditure on development of their archives within their respective total 4th Plan allocation, which would then be considered by the University Grants Commission individually on merits. But several Universities have indicated that the monies available to them are already earmarked for existing items of expenditure, and proper arrangements for their records cannot be made unless some grants are provided by the University Grants Commission for this purpose. The most effective method to tackle this problem would be for each University to open an 'Archival Cell' to be manned by persons technically qualified in the management and preservation of archives. In order to help the Universities in this regard, a Model Archival Cell, adequate and suitable for a fairly new University, is suggested below. Older Universities can have two or three such Units depending on the bulk of records and manuscripts that they may have in their custody.

5. Composition of a Model Archival Cell for a University

S.No.	Designation	No. of posts	Suggested pay scale	Remarks
1.	Archivist	1	Rs.400-950,	Archivist to be of Lecturer's rank. Qualification: M.A. in History with Diploma in Archives Keeping.
2.	Asstt. Archivist	1	Rs.210-10-290-15-425.	B.A. with History and experience of work in Record Office.
3.	Preservation Asstt.	1	Rs.210-10-290-15-425	Diploma in Binding and experience of repair of documents.
4.	Steno-typist or Clerk	1	Rs.110-180	
5.	Helper or Peon	1	Rs.70-85.	

Note: The pay scales suggested above can be modified according to the scales existing in each University. Allowances would be additional.

6. As stated above, the staff suggested is only to serve as a model. The Universities are at liberty to modify their strength and/or composition to suit their local needs. Such of them as have Archivists or Clerks looking after records can similarly make corresponding adjustments in the staff position. The main duties of the proposed Archival Cell will be to arrange the records according to accepted archival principle to provide minimum facilities for their maintenance and scientific preservation, and to compile suitable reference media of the archive holdings so that these records could be utilised by the University authorities and by scholars. If necessary the National Archives of India will be glad to extend such help and assistance as the Universities may require in this connection, including providing facilities for training of their staff free of charge.

7. It will appear from the details given for the Model Archival Cell in para 5 above, that the average monthly expenditure for a University, if it employs all the staff recommended therein, will roughly amount to Rs.1,000 per month, i.e., Rs.12,000/- annually. This is a modest amount considering the importance of the work, the utility of which has been acknowledged in principle both by the University Grants Commission and the Government of India. In view of para 4 above, it is strongly recommended that the University Grants Commission should agree to the Universities making specific provisions in their Plan Budget (under the 4th Plan) for establishment of Archival Cells. This should thereafter be regular item of expenditure.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No. 10: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee which examined the proposal of A.N.D. Mahapalika Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur for financial assistance towards the development of Postgraduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee consisting of the following members, to examine the proposal of A.N.D. Mahapalika Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur (Kanpur University) for financial assistance towards the development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences:-

1. Dr. H.C. Ganguli,
Professor of Psychology,
Delhi University.
2. Dr. A. Ansari,
Professor of Psychology,
Aligarh Muslim University.

Officer of the Commission

Dr. T.N. Hajela,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited the A.N.D. Mahapalika Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur on 28th November, 1970 and discussed the proposal of the college for the development of postgraduate studies in psychology with Dr. (Mrs.) Hem Lata Swarup, Principal of the College and members of the staff and members of the Governing Body. The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure). The main observations and recommendations of the committee are as under:-

- (a) Acharya Narendra Dev Mahapalika Mahila Mahavidyalaya was established in 1963 by the Municipal Corporation of Kanpur in the memory of Late Acharya Narendra Dev. The enrolment of the college during these seven years has increased from 15 to 1465. The college imparts instruction upto degree level in 13 subjects in Arts faculty, 3 subjects in the Faculty of Science and has postgraduate classes in Botany, English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Economics, Sociology, and Psychology. The college has also facilities for training of teachers at the B.Ed. level.
- (b) M.A. Courses in Psychology are offered by five more colleges in the city. The A.N.D. College is, however, able to attract a fairly large number of students. There are 40 students in M.A. Previous and 34 students in M.A. Final in Psychology during the current session.

(59)

- (c) The staff in the department of Psychology consists of 9 teachers.
- (d) The examination results of the college have been uniformly good. The pass percentage in psychology was 94 at the M.A.(Previous) in 1968-69 and 1969-70 and 100% at the M.A.(Final) examination in 1970.
- (e) It was noted that the Commission had already accepted the proposal of the college for the purchase of books and journals in Psychology at a cost of Rs.20,000/-; the share of the Commission being limited to Rs.15,000/- on the usual sharing basis. It is recommended that the Commission may provide further assistance towards the following schemes:-

Item	Estimated cost Rs.	UGC share Rs.	Sharing basis Rs.
(i) Building (One Laboratory, two class rooms one room for departmental library and one room for Head of the Deptt./Store - an area of 3650 sq.ft.)	74,000	37,000	50:50
(ii) Furniture for library, Laboratory and class room.	15,000	7,500	50:50
(iii) Equipment	30,000	22,500	75:25
Total:	<u>1,19,000</u>	<u>67,000</u>	

- (f) The above grants may be sanctioned to the college on condition that the college will appoint a trained Laboratory Attendant and meet the expenditure on this account from its own funds.

The grant of Rs.67,000/- recommended by the Committee together with the grant of Rs.15,000/- already sanctioned to the College, is within the ceiling of Rs.1.5 lakhs for postgraduate departments of humanities and social sciences in the colleges. However, the ceiling of Rs.50,000/- per postgraduate department will exceed by Rs.32,000/- in this case.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H)/DO(H)

Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of A.N.D. Mahapalika Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur (Kanpur University) for financial assistance towards the development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to examine the proposal of A.N.D. Mahapalika Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur (Kanpur University) for financial assistance towards the development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences:-

1. Dr. H.C. Ganguli,
Professor of Psychology,
Delhi University.
2. Dr. A. Ansari,
Professor of Psychology,
Aligarh Muslim University.

Officer of the Commission

Dr. T.N. Hajela,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited the A.N.D. Mahapalika Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur on 28th November, 1970 and discussed the proposal of the college for the development of postgraduate studies in psychology with Dr.(Mrs.) Hem Lata Swarup, Principal of the College and members of the staff and members of the Governing Body. The main observations and recommendations of the committee are as under:-

- a) Acharya Narendra Dev Mahapalika Mahila Mahavidyalaya was established in 1963 by the Municipal Corporation, Kanpur in memory of the Socialist Leader, Acharya Narendra Dev. The enrolment of the college during these seven years has increased from 15 to 1465. The college imparts instruction upto degree level in 13 subjects in Arts faculty, 3 subjects in the Faculty of Science and has postgraduate classes in Botany, English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Economics, Sociology and Psychology. The college has also been training teachers through its B.Ed. department.
- b) The college is situated in the heart of the city and has fairly spacious building with a separate Science block and a Music block. The authorities have a proposal to build up a separate library building.
- c) M.A. Courses in Psychology are offered by five more institutions in the town. Since Kanpur is a highly populated city, this college has been able to attract a fairly large number of students to its postgraduate courses. There are 40 students in M.A. Previous and 34 students in M.A. Final in Psychology.

(61)

- d) The staff in the department of Psychology consists of 9 teachers. The Head of the Department possess a Doctoral degree. Two teachers are on the verge of completing their thesis for the Ph.D. degree and other three teachers are engaged in active research. The overall teacher/pupil ratio in Psychology is 1:40.
- e) The examination results of the college have been uniformly good. The pass percentage in Psychology was 94 at the M.A.(Previous) in 1968-69 and 1969-70 and 100% at the M.A.(Final) examination in 1970.
- f) The class rooms, furniture and equipment in the laboratory are not adequate for meeting the needs of a postgraduate department. The library of the college is also not very well equipped both in regard to reading seats and the number of volumes on shelves. There are about 115000 volumes in the college library of which 1098 relate to Psychology. The college has been subscribing to ten journals in Psychology.
- g) It was noted that the Commission had during the Third Plan and the current Plan period sanctioned grants amounting to Rs.18,000 for the expansion of Science education, Rs.229,000 for staff quarters and Principal's residence, Rs.355,000 for Non-resident Students Centre, Rs.4,000 towards students' welfare programmes and Rs.23,000 towards the purchase of library books.
- h) The committee was assured by the members of the Governing Body and the Principal of the College that the college is in a position to provide its matching share in respect of the scheme that may be sanctioned by the University Grants Commission.
- i) It was noted that the proposal of the college for the construction of a library building which was sanctioned by the Commission in September, 1969 has not been implemented, although more than one year has passed. The Principal stated that the delay has been owing to the procedural bottle-necks and indicated that they would submit the proposal afresh.
- j) The existing equipment in the department of Psychology is just adequate for undergraduate classes and will not serve the purpose of the postgraduate students. The teaching staff is adequate, as per rules of the Kanpur University. The laboratory space, library and class room accommodation is not adequate for running a postgraduate department. The college will have to appoint a trained laboratory attendant for the proper maintenance of the laboratory equipment and will have to meet the expenditure on this account from its own funds. The committee would like this provision to be incorporated in the Commission's sanction. The committee recommends that no grant be released to the college for the development of its postgraduate department of Psychology unless a firm assurance to this effect is given by the college.

f) The college had initially applied for assistance towards the construction of a psychology block at an estimated cost of Rs.90,000/- and for the purchase of furnitures at an estimated cost of Rs.6,000/-. When the committee visited the college, the Principal and the Head of the Psychology Department placed their requirements for the purchase of equipment for Psychology. It was pointed out to them that the requirement of the college for purchase of equipment are not contained in the initial proposal. The Principal requested that while assessing the requirements of the Department, the need for equipment may also be kept in view by the Committee. The committee noted that the Commission has already accepted the proposal of the college for the purchase of books and journals at a cost of Rs.200,000/-. The requirements for books and journals having already been accepted by the Commission, the committee considered the needs of the Department only for building, furniture and equipment. After assessing the requirements of the college in respect of these items and in view of the recommendations of the university in support of the proposal of the college, the committee recommends that assistance may be provided to the college for the following programmes:-

Items	Estimated cost Rs.	UGC Share Rs.	Sharing basis
(i) Building: (One Laboratory, two class rooms, one room for departmental library and one room for Head of the Deptt./Store - an area of 3650 sq.ft.)	774,000	37,000	50:50
(ii) Furniture for Library, Laboratory and class room.	115,000	7,500	50:50
(iii) Equipment	330,000	22,500	75:25
Total:	<u>1,119,000</u>	<u>67,000</u>	

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.11: To consider the report of the AICTE Expert Committee on financial assistance to the School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee University.

The University of Roorkee established in 1960 a School of Earthquake Engineering for training and research with financial assistance from CSIR.

India has a large seismic active area spreading over Assam, Bihar, UP, Panjab, Kashmir, Gujarat and Western Ghats and the needs in earthquake resistant design of engineering undertakings, such as, river valley projects, major industries, bridges etc. . . . prompted the University to establish the School in 1960. The CSIR financed the School upto 1968-69 and has suggested that since the School has now been set-up, its maintenance and further development should be taken over by the University with the help of UGC/the Central Government.

The School organised itself into four basic divisions,
e.g.

1. Engineering seismology and Seismo-tectonics
2. Field Observations Instrumentation and Model Techniques.
3. Structural Dynamics and Vibration Mechanics.
4. Soil Dynamics and Foundation Design.

The work at the School consisted of development of instruments for vibration measurements and recording strong earthquake shocks; analytical and statistical studies of the seismicity of some parts of the country; study of the behaviour of some of the engineering structures such as brick houses, multi-storeyed buildings, water towers, arch dams, etc. and behaviour of soil under dynamic loads, foundation subjected to vibratory forces, liquefaction of soil and its consequences on dams and other structures etc.

Various types of equipment that have been designed, developed and fabricated at the School included:

1. Laboratory equipment for testing models under vibratory forces; e.g. Accelerometers, Velocity pickup, displacement pickup, pressure transducers, vibration tables of several sizes and types.
2. Strong Earthquake Motion Recording Instruments.
3. Apparatus for Dynamic Testing of soil.

The Roorkee University approached the Commission for additional grant of Rs.15.62 lakhs for the period 1970-74 for the development and maintenance of the School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering.

(64)

The proposal of the University was referred to the Ministry of Education & Youth Services which constituted an Expert Committee consisting of Dr. Hari Narain, Director, National Geophysical Laboratory, Hyderabad and Dr. A.N. Tandon, Ex-Director (Seismology), Indian Meteorological Department, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, New Delhi.

The Expert Committee visited the School of Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee University on 7th and 8th August 1970 and submitted its Report to the Ministry of Education (Annexure). The recommendations in the Report have since been approved by the AICTE Board of Postgraduate Engineering Studies and Research. The main recommendations of the Expert Committee along with financial implications are indicated below:

1. The School may be declared a Centre of Advanced Studies and Research and be given 100% grant-in-aid by the Central Government. The School should function within the overall administrative control of the Roorkee University.

2. The following funds towards capital and recurring expenditure may be sanctioned:

A. Non-Recurring

Equipment Rs. 6,00,000

B. Recurring (p.a.)

(i) For additional staff
(1P+2R+2L+5 Research Assistants) Rs. 78,000

(ii) Scholarships to 20 M.E. students
at Rs.250/- per month. Rs. 60,000

(iii) Contingency grant for 20 M.E.
students at Rs.600/-per student Rs. 12,000

(iv) Contingency grant for 7 Ph.D. Rs. 7,000

(v) Level of Recurring expenditure
for existing staff including
contingencies, library, maintenance
grant etc. on the basis of
actuals. Rs. 3,62,000

Total Recurring: Rs.5,18,000 p.a.

3. As an incentive to School, the income from sponsored Research Projects may not be treated as Government receipts but instead be utilised by the School to create additional facilities by way of appointing additional hands of Research Assistants, wherever necessary.

It may be stated that the Commission has earlier accepted the recommendation of the Visiting Committee which assessed

p.t.o.

the needs of the University for development of Engineering and Technological Education and agreed to provide 70 per cent allocation (Rs.1.87 crores) for the period ending 1977-71 which included a provision of recurring and non-recurring grants for the School of Earthquake Engineering as below:

Recurring

Teaching Staff
(1P+1R+2L) Rs.1,19,070

Non-Recurring

Equipment Rs. 80,000
Books & Journals Rs. 10,000

Total: Rs.2,09,070

The Commission had further accepted the request of the Roorkee University for lifting restriction of 30 per cent allocation at its meeting held in February 1971 and has agreed to provide 70 per cent grants amounting to Rs.21.30 crores for the development of engineering and technology for the period ending 1973-74. In addition, the Commission had also agreed to provide a grant of Rs.82 lakhs as recommended by AICTE Board of Postgraduate Engineering Studies and Research for postgraduate studies and research in Engineering at Roorkee University for the period ending 1973-74.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(T)/DC(T)

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE ON THE FINANCIAL
ASSISTANCE TO THE SCHOOL OF RESEARCH AND TRAINING
IN EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING, ROORKEE UNIVERSITY.

The Northern parts of India extending from Assam to Kashmir and the Western parts of Gujarat and the Rann of Cutch are located in a highly seismic region. More than 40 destructive earthquakes have taken place in this belt during the past 200 years. The margins of the Deccan Shield which was hitherto believed to be immune from strong Earthquakes is no longer regarded as free from this hazard. During the last five years three Earthquakes viz. the koyna Earthquake of December 1967, Bhadrachalam Earthquake of April 1969, and the Broach Earthquake of March 1970 have taken place in this region.

Realising the importance of the problem in the context of the development plans of the country, the University of Roorkee established a School of research and Training in Earthquake Engineering in the year 1960 with financial assistance from the C.S.I.R. The University provided facilities of the existing laboratories for its work and the funds received from the C.S.I.R. by way of Capital and recurring expenditure were utilised to create additional facilities. The School functioned as a grant-in-aid Unit of C.S.I.R. fully supported by their funds till the year 1968-69. In the year 1969-70, the C.S.I.R. withdrew partial financial assistance and decided that since the School has developed to a satisfactory stage the Roorkee University should explore the possibility of continuing the School from the resources of the University Grants Commission and the State Government. The Roorkee University explored the possibility of funds from the University Grants Commission and came to know that the UGC did not support schemes of a continuing nature. The State Government was also not prepared to help the University in the maintenance of the School. Finding no help from any quarter, and in view of the fact that the School was running a postgraduate Course in Earthquake Engineering, the Roorkee University approached the Ministry of Education for assistance through its Board of Post-graduate Engineering Studies and Research which is responsible for development of postgraduate engineering education and research in the country.

The Post-graduate Board of Engineering Studies considered the request of the Roorkee University at its meeting held on the 13th March 1969. The Board observed that the School of Training and Research in Earthquake Engineering was a unique institution and had developed facilities which were not available in any other University Departments. It did not consider desirable that the School should close down for lack of funds and recommended that the School be supported to sustain and carry on the development of its useful activities. However, in view of the huge financial implications, it was considered necessary that the matter should be thoroughly discussed by all concerned and ways and means be found out to help the School in its further growth and development. The Board accordingly decided that the problem should be discussed by a Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Board, Prof. M.S. Thacker, Chairman, University Grants Commission; Member, Planning Commission; Vice-Chancellor, Roorkee University; Director-General, CSIR; representatives of the State Government and Shri L.S. Chandrakant, Joint Educational Adviser (Tech.) in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

(67)

The matter was discussed in a meeting between Prof. M.S. Thacker, Chairman of the UGC and Shri L.S. Chandrakant. It was decided that a Visiting Committee (consisting of the following experts) be set up to visit the University, examine the proposals in detail and make recommendations:

1. Dr. Hari Narain,
Director,
National Geophysical Research Institute,
HYDERABAD;
2. Dr. A.N. Tandon,
Ex-Director (Seismology),
Meteorological Department,
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation,
New Delhi.

The Committee visited the Roorkee University on the 7th and 8th August 1970. Shri H.S. Kapoor, Assistant Education Officer (T), Ministry of Education and Youth Services acted as Secretary of the Committee. On reaching Roorkee University, the Committee called upon the Vice-Chancellor who gave a brief resume of the proposal and the problems confronted by the School. Thereafter the Committee visited the School. The Committee went round the School and inspected the Laboratories and Workshops, Lecture rooms, Staff rooms, Library, Directors' room and general office and other facilities created by the School. The Committee examined the courses conducted and the work of the students; research papers and Journals produced; sponsored projects already completed and those in hand and other related activities of the School. The Committee also had an opportunity to discuss with the faculty members the requirements of the Course and the problems faced by the School. As a result of the inspection carried out and the discussions held, the Committee makes the following observations and recommendations:

Financial assistance and facilities created:

The School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering was established by the University of Roorkee in the year 1960 as a grants-in-aid unit of the C.S.I.R. The facilities of the existing laboratories of the University were provided for its work and the funds received from the C.S.I.R. were utilised to build up additional facilities. The total funds made available to the School by the C.S.I.R. from the year 1959-60 upto the close of financial year 1969-70 were as follows:-

Non-recurring	Rs. 13.00 lakhs
Recurring	Rs. 21.00 lakhs

In addition to the above, funds amounting to Rs. two lakhs were made available by the University Grants Commission under the India Wheat Loan Exchange Programme and the TCM for the purchase of equipment.

A Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission visited the Roorkee University in October 1968 for assessing the developmental needs of Engineering and Technical Education at the University for the period ending 1970-71. The Committee also visited the School of Earthquake Engineering and in its recommendations the Committee remarked that "Because the Unit is doing the work which is vital to the country as a whole and practically being the only Unit of the kind in the country, the Centre will have to bear a substantial portion of its cost, if not all. Such financing should be done through some Central Organisation, if necessary, by suitably modifying acts and rules applied to such Central organisations." On the recommendations of the Committee, the UGC sanctioned a token grant to maintain 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 2 lecturers and also a Capital grant of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for the period ending 1970-71.

With the help of the above financial assistance received from C.S.I.R. and other sources, the School has created the following facilities:-

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1. Building | 31,700 sq. ft. | Rs. 7.00 lakhs |
| | including 5 laboratories, 33 Class rooms, 2 Workshops, 2 Testing rooms, Staff rooms, Library, Store rooms, Director's office, general office etc. | (approx.) |
| 2. Equipment | | Rs. 9.00 lakhs |
| 3. <u>Staff:</u> | | |
| | (i) Director (Rs. 2000-2500) | 1 |
| | (ii) Professor (Rs. 1300-1600) | 3 |
| | (iii) Reader (Rs. 700-1250) | 2 |
| | (iv) Lecturers (Rs. 400- 950) | 8 |
| | (v) Research (PPs. 300- 600) | 1 |
| | Technicians | |
| | (vi) Non-teaching staff to assist the technical and administration work including contingencies etc. | 35 per cent of the above teaching staff. |

The figures for recurring expenditure during the last four years were as follows:-

1966-67	Rs. 3.13 lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 3.14 "
1968-69	Rs. 3.63 "
1969-70	Rs. 3.61 "

(69)

Training Programme and Organisation of the School:

The School is conducting the following training programme:

- (a) M.E. Course of two year duration in Earthquake Engineering. The Course was instituted in 1963-64
- (b) Special Training Courses of 3-4 week duration for the teachers of engineering institutions and departmental engineers working in the Seismic-Zones.
- (c) Imparting training in Structural Dynamics and Soil Dynamics to Master's degree students in Civil Engineering specialising in the fields of Structural Engineering, Soil Engineering etc.
- (d) Research work leading to Ph.D.

The School has organised itself into the following four basic divisions:

1. Field observations, Instrumentation and Model Techniques.
2. Engineering Seismology and Seismo-tectonics.
3. Structural Dynamics and Vibration Mechanics.
4. Soil Dynamics and Foundation Design.

The intake for M.E. Course is 10. Four students have already completed the Ph.D. degree and 7 students are working for the Ph.D. under the guidance of the School staff.

Each of the above Divisions is headed by a Professor. The Division of Structural Dynamics and Vibration Mechanics has an additional Professor as this Division is heavy and covers a wide range. One of the Professors acts as the Head of the Department and Director of Research as well as the Director of the School. Only two Divisions are supported by two Readers. It was stated that the Readers in the other two Divisions could not be appointed due to paucity of funds.

Importance of the Course and achievements of the School:

The training of Earthquake Engineers in the context of Developmental Plans of the country hardly needs any emphasis. Earthquake hazards involved in the seismic zones in India are well known to the country. The Koyana Earthquake of 1967 has clearly shown that even a small Earthquake can result in a loss of 15 to 20 crores of rupees. India has been divided into five seismic zones. Out of these, Zones III, IV and V are such wherein bulk of the engineering construction should necessarily take into account the occurrence of earthquake. There is, therefore, a need to have engineers trained in earthquake engineering for design work in these regions. For the purpose, the training facilities are necessary at a central place where they could keep in touch with the latest developments and be in a position to design structures in a most economical and efficient manner against earthquake forces.

The School of Earthquake Engineering when established, was third of its kind in the world. It is a rare and unique institution catering to the needs of civil engineers on all India basis.

Apart from training of students through a regular course, the School is devoted to the basic and applied research. The School has also been able to make a good headway in carrying out sponsored research projects. Some of the importance achievements of the School are:-

- (i) Development and Fabrication of instruments for vibration measurements and recording strong earthquake shocks. A good number of equipment fabricated by the institute have been supplied to foreign countries;
- (ii) Analytical and statistical studies of seismicity of some parts of the country;
- (iii) Establishment of 53 observation stations in the seismic regions of the country;
- (iv) Extensive studies of earthquake resistant designs of small houses which has found application in defence projects, industrial establishments, Capital project of Gandhinagar, C.P.W.D. buildings etc. in different seismic regions of the country. This method has received international recognition and is being adopted in other countries.
- (v) Study of the behaviour of some of the engineering structures such as brick houses, multistorey buildings, Water Towers, Arch. Dams etc. during earthquakes.
- (vi) Study of the behaviour of soil under Dynamic loads and foundations subjected to vibratory forces.
- (vii) Investigation of liquefaction of soils and its consequences on dams and other structures.

The School has done remarkable work in connection with sponsored - research projects. It has assisted in the design of various structures against earthquake shocks in important projects like the Bhakra Oil refineries, Life Insurance Corporation Buildings, Yamuna Valley and Ramganga projects, Antibiotics Project, Aero-engine project etc. It has completed several projects of the Departments of the Government of India like C.P.W.D., M.E.S. and Railways; several leading firms like Indian Explosive Ltd., Escorts Ltd., Hindustan Photo Films etc., and as many as of ten State Governments. In all the School has completed about 40 sponsored projects and made an income of Rs. 4.55 lakhs. As many as 23 projects worth Rs. 4.44 lakhs are under study in the School.

(7)

During the short tennure of 10 years and with only a skelton staff provided, the School has made an impressive contribution to the research work. The staff of the School has published as many as 229 papers in leading national and International Journals of repute. The break up of the paper is

(i) World Conferences and International Journals.	37 Nos.
(ii) National Symposia.	58 Nos.
(iii) Other Journals of repute.	124 Nos.
	<hr/>
	229 Nos.
	<hr/>

The School is the only institution of its own kind in the country and the Committee is satisfied that it is carrying out good workk of high standard. The Director of the School who is a member of the UNESCO Consultative Committee for Earthquake Engineering and Seismology recently noted as an UNESCO expert to Yougoslavia to set up a similar school there. Other faculty members also assisted for similar work for shorter duration on UNESCO invitation.

Recommendations:

In view of what has been stated in the foregoing paras the Committee makes the following recommendations:-

Source for future financies:

As already stated the School was established by the Roorkee University in the year 1960 as a grant-in-aid unit of the C.S.I.R. Thee School was fully supported from the financies of the C.S.I.R. upto the end of 1968-69. On the recommendations of its Civil Engineering and Hydraulics Research Committee, the C.S.I.R. partially withdrew its finaancie assistance and decided that since the School has developed to a satisfactory stage, the University may explore the possibility of funds from the sources of the UGC and the State Government. In the year 1969-70, the CSIR did not sanction any funds towards capital expenditure but sanctioned only 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure.

The Committee was informed by the University authorities thhat the University has been trying to get the remainig funds from the U.P. Government to keep the skelton staff going. The Committee was further informed that the U.P. Government was reluctant in making any funds available for the School and had not agreed to give any developmental funds on the ground that the work done at the School was of an all-India Chaaracte and the School was meeting the needs of all the States by way of taking their research projects. The zoning map of India indicates that the active

seismic zone in U.P. is only about 12 per cent of the total seismic area of the country. The U.P. Government, therefore, did not consider it reasonable on their part to expect that a National Organisation of this type should be maintained by the State Government only because it happens to be situated in one of its Universities. The U.P. Government has, however, asked the University to find funds for the maintenance of the School from the overall budget provision of the University. The University syndicate has permitted the School to utilise a sum of Rs. 2.80 lakhs during the session 1969-70 only.

The School is one of its kind in the country enjoying an all India Character. The School is doing a very commendable work and caters to the needs of all the States in the country. The Committee, therefore, feels that the School which has already developed a nucleus for training and research, should be fully supported and developed. It would be possible for the School to grow and fully developed if the national organisation like this which is catering the needs of all the States and enjoys an all India Character, is fully supported and given cent per cent financial assistance, by the Central Government. The Water Resources Development and Training Centre of the Roorkee University is a national training centre getting cent per cent grant-in-aid from the Central Government and is in the overall administrative control of the Roorkee University. The Committee recommends that the School may be declared as a Centre of Advanced Studies and Research and be given 100 per cent financial assistance by the Central Government. The School may function within the overall administrative control of the Roorkee University like the Water Resources Development and Training Centre.

Equipment:

The Committee examined the facilities available by way of equipment to conduct the courses and carrying out the research work. It also scrutinized a list of equipment worth Rs. 2.00 lakhs for which orders have already been placed. The Committee further scrutinized a list of equipment amounting to Rs. 5.00 lakhs which the School proposes to purchase. The Committee recommends that a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs (Rs. 4.00 lakhs for additional equipment + Rs. 2.00 lakhs for equipment for which orders have already been placed) may be sanctioned for the purchase of equipment.

Staff:

In view of the specialised nature of the course and the extensive research work carried out in the School, the Committee feels that each Division should be headed by 1 Professor, and supported by 1 Reader, a few Lecturers, and research assistants. The number of lecturers may be between 1 to 3 and research assistants between 1 to 2 depending upon the size of the Division and the work involved. Taking into account the staff already in position, the Committee recommends the following additional staff.

Professor	1
Readers	2
Lecturers	2
Research Assistants	5

(73)

Building:

The Committee feels that adequate accommodation facilities are available to conduct the courses and carry out the research work and accommodate the existing staff. No further additional facilities are necessary to accommodate the additional staff recommended above.

Scholarships:

The M.E. students are at present not getting any scholarships due to paucity of funds. These may be sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 250/- per student. Students may also be given contingency funds for postgraduate and research work.

Income from sponsored project:

The Committee has recommended the bare minimum staff for each division in the foregoing paragraph. The School has done remarkable work in connection with projects and needs all possible encouragement. As an incentive to the School to develop this activity further, the Committee recommends that the income received from the sponsored project may not be treated as Government receipts and instead this amount may be utilised by the School to develop the activity further by appointing additional hands of Research Assistants, wherever necessary.

Summary of recommendations:

1. The School may be declared a Centre of Advanced Studies and Research and be given 100 per cent grant-in-aid by the Central Government. The School should function within the overall administrative control of the Roorkee University.

2. The following funds towards capital and recurring expenditure may be sanctioned:-

(a) Non-recurring

- (i) Building nil
(ii) Equipment Rs. 6,00,000/-

(b) Recurring

(i) for additional staff	Number	Approximate financial Assistance
(a) Professor (Rs.1300-1600)	1	1500x12x1= Rs. 18,000/-
(b) Readers (Rs.700-1250)	2	900x12x2= Rs. 21,600/-
(c) Lecturers (Rs.400-950)	2	600x12x2= Rs. 14,400/-
(d) Research Assistants (Rs. 300-600)	5	400x12x5= Rs. 24,000/-

(ii) Scholarships to M.E. students for 20 students at
Rs. 250/- per month Rs. 60,000/-

(b) Contingency grant for
20 M.E. students at
the rate of Rs. 600/-
per student: Rs. 12,000/-

(c) Contingency grant for
7 Ph.D. students at
the rate of Rs. 1,000/-
per student: Rs. 7,000/-

Rs. 79,000/- Rs. 79,000/-

(iii) Level of Recurring
expenditure for existing
staff including contingencies,
library, maintenance grant
etc. on the basis of actuals. Rs. 3,61,000/-

R.E. Total Rs. 5,18,000/-

(iv) As an incentive to School, the income from sponsored Research Projects may not be treated as Government receipts but instead it should be utilised by the School to create additional facilities by way of appointing additional hands of Research Assistants, wherever necessary.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.12: To consider the recommendations of the AICTE on development proposals for Postgraduate Courses in Engineering and Technology at the Jodhpur University.

The Ministry of Education has forwarded the recommendations of Postgraduate Board of the AICTE on the development proposals of the M.B.M. College of Engineering, Jodhpur University for Postgraduate Education in Engineering and Technology.

The AICTE has approved the following courses and recommended physical facilities shown below:-

<u>Courses approved</u>	<u>Intake</u>
<u>Civil Engineering</u> (one speciality)	10
<u>Electrical Engineering</u> (one speciality)	6
<u>Mechanical Engineering</u> (one speciality)	6

Facilities Recommended

<u>Non-recurring</u>	
Building	nil
Furniture & Fittings	Rs. 0.30 lakhs
Library	Rs. 0.30 lakhs
Equipment	Rs. 1.50 lakhs
Total:	<u>Rs. 2.10 lakhs</u>

Recurring per annum

1. Staff (Academic)	
a) Professor 3)	
b) Asstt. Prof./	
Reader 3)	Rs. 1.05 lakhs
2. Technical	
Supporting staff	Rs. 0.14 lakhs
3. Maintenance	Rs. 0.22 lakhs
4. Scholarships	Rs. 1.32 lakhs
5. Library	Rs. 0.10 lakhs
	<u>Rs. 2.83 lakhs</u>

Total N.R.	Rs. 2.10 lakhs
Total R p.a.	Rs. 2.83 lakhs
UGC share @ 100%.	

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(T)/DO(T)

Confidential

(76)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated: 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 13 : To consider the proposal of Andhra University for starting part-time degree courses in Engineering for Diploma Holders.

In April 1969, Ministry of Education, Government of India, agreed to the implementation of the scheme of part-time degree courses in Engineering for Diploma Holders at the Andhra University with 100 per cent central assistance (to be provided by U.G.C.) for 5 years on the condition that entire expenditure will be borne by the State Government after the Central assistance ceased.

The phased programme along with the estimates of N.R. and Recurring expenditure for implementing the scheme from 1969-70 as forwarded by the Andhra University has been approved by the Ministry of Education. The estimates of expenditure for introducing the above courses with an intake of 90 students, are as below (Annexures I & II):

<u>Items</u>	<u>Financial assistance required</u>
<u>I Non-recurring</u>	
(i) Equipment, Furniture & Library	Rs.50,000/-
<u>II Recurring expenditure from 1969-70 to 1973-74</u>	
(i) Staff & Maintenance	Rs.7,11,430/-

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EC(T)/DO(T)

Annexure I to item No. 13.

Estimates of Recurring and Non-recurring expenditure
for starting part-time EE course at Andhra University.

RECURRING

<u>Year</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Elec.</u>	<u>Mechanical</u>	<u>Total</u>
1969-70	29,870	28,380	28,380	86,630
1970-71	39,610	39,080	38,120	1,07,810
1971-72	51,750	51,700	49,760	1,53,210
1972-73	60,510	61,900	59,480	1,81,890
1973-74	60,510	61,900	59,480	1,81,890

Total Recurring 7,11,430

Non-Recurring

Expenditure for all the three branches Rs.50,000/-

! equally distributed between the thhree branches of engineering.
ry and other Non-Engineering Subjects will be met from the allocations
en put at a maximum of 4,6,8 and 14 } periods for 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72
ill be the same as for 1972-73.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971

Item No.14: To consider the report of the Expert Committee appointed to examine the proposals of Khallikote College, Berhampur (Berhampur University) for the development of its postgraduate departments of Chemistry and Mathematics during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

A Committee consisting of the following members was appointed to assess the proposals received from the Berhampur University for assistance to the Khallikote College, Berhampur for the development of its postgraduate departments of Chemistry and Mathematics during the Fourth Five Year Plan period:

1. Prof. R.C. Mehrotra, ,
Head of the Department of Chemistry,
Rajasthan University.
2. Prof. H.S. Hans,
Department of Physics,
Panjab University

Officer of the Commission

Dr. M.L. Mehta,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited the College on January 20, 1971 and held discussions with the College authorities, staff members and research scholars. The Committee has recommended that the following grants may be provided to the College for the development of the postgraduate departments of Chemistry and Mathematics during the Fourth Five Year Plan period:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Total Expenditure</u> Rs.	<u>U.G.C. Share</u> Rs.
Chemistry	Equipment	80,000/-	60,000/-
	Books & Journals	32,000/-	24,000/-
		<u>1,12,000/-</u>	<u>84,000/-</u>
Mathematics	Books & Journals	40,000/-	30,000/-
	Equipment	6,000/-	4,500/-
		<u>46,000/-</u>	<u>34,500/-</u>
	Total	1,58,000/-	1,18,500/-

The report of the Committee is attached as Annexure.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Annexure to item No. 14.

Report of the Committee which visited
Khallikote College, Berhampur University,
Berhampur to assess their proposals for the
Postgraduate Departments of Mathematics and
Chemistry during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The Principal, Khallikote College, Berhampur affiliated to Berhampur University forwarded proposals for assistance from the UGC for the postgraduate departments of Chemistry and Mathematics under the UGC scheme of development of postgraduate studies in science subjects in affiliated colleges during the fourth plan period. The financial implications of the proposals are summarised below:-

<u>Department</u>	<u>Building</u> Rs.	<u>Equipment</u> Rs.	<u>Books</u> Rs.	<u>Total (in Rs.)</u>
1. Chemistry	20,000	1,60,000	1,20,000	3,00,000
2. Mathematics	-	20,000	1,10,000	1,30,000
Total:-	<u>20,000</u>	<u>1,80,000</u>	<u>2,30,000</u>	<u>4,30,000</u>

The matter was considered by the Commission and it was desired that an expert committee may visit the college in order to discuss the proposals with the college authorities. Accordingly a committee consisting of the following was constituted:-

- (1) Professor R.C. Mahrotra,
Head of the Department of Chemistry,
Rajasthan University,
Jaipur.
- (2) Professor H.S. Hans,
Department of Physics,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.

Officer of the Commission

- (1) Dr. M.L. Mehta,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited the College on 20th January 1971 and held discussions with the College authorities, staff members and research scholars. It also held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor of Berhampur University.

The Khallikote College, Berhampur was established in 1878 and is being privately managed. The question of taking over the College by the Government is under active consideration of the State authorities. The college provides postgraduate instructions in Chemistry, Mathematics, Commerce, Economics and English. The Berhampur University has started its own postgraduate Departments in Botany, Zoology and Physics.

Postgraduate Departments of the university in Chemistry and Mathematics are likely to be started by 1972. The question of having postgraduate teaching in the University Departments and undergraduate teaching in the Colleges is under consideration of the authorities of the Berhampur University. It is quite likely that in course of time, the colleges affiliated to Berhampur University may only do undergraduate teaching.

The staff position, student enrolment in the Postgraduate Departments of Mathematics and Chemistry of the Khallikote College is summarised below:-

<u>Department</u>	<u>Staff position</u>	<u>Student enrolment</u>	
Chemistry	1P, 2R, 13L	M.Sc.(Prev.)	M.Sc.(Final)
		16	16
Mathematics	1P, 2R, 8L	31	17

Postgraduate teaching in Chemistry was introduced in 1965 and upto now 43 research papers have been published by the staff members. At present 3 full time scholars are working for their research degrees excluding 4 staff members. The research publications of the Departments are indicated in Appendix I.

The Postgraduate instructions in Mathematics were started in the college in the year 1963. The Department has been doing research work in the areas of (1) Summabilities; (2) Geometry of Higher Dimensions; (3) Modern Algebra; (4) Hydrodynamics. During the last few years a number of research publications were brought out by the staff of the Department. These are indicated in Appendix II. A grant of Rs. 30,000/- was made available to the College for the Department of Mathematics during the third five year plan period. An expenditure of about Rs. 2.2 lakhs has been incurred. The college authorities were requested to send the audited statement of accounts etc. to the UGC.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan both the Departments of Chemistry and Mathematics propose to strengthen their teaching and research programmes. The Committee was impressed by the efforts of the college for providing research activities in the college. The Committee suggests that the following grants may be made available to the college during the Fourth Five Year Plan period:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Total Expenditure</u> Rs.	<u>UGC Share</u> Rs.
Chemistry	Equipment	80,000/-	60,000/-
	Books and Journals.	32,000/-	24,000/-
Mathematics	Books and Journals.	40,000/-	30,000/-
	Equipment	6,000/-	4,500/-

The Committee puts on records its thanks to the authorities of the College and the staff members of the Departments of Mathematics and Chemistry for facilitating the visit to the College.

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENTRESEARCH PUBLICATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1966-1970.

- 1.1. Oxidation of Toluenes and some of its derivatives by V : Chemistry and Industry, London, 1966.
By P.S.Radhakrishnamurti & S.C.Pati
- 2.2. Oxidation of Toluenes by Ce^{IV} : Chemistry and Industry, London, 1967.
By P.S.R.Murti & S.C.Pati
- 3.3. Oxidation of Substituted Toluenes by V : 3. Physik. Chem. (Leipzig) East Germany, 1969.
By P.S.R.Murti & S.C.Pati
- 4.4. Oxidation of Cyclohexols by Vanadium : Israel J. Chemistry, Israel, 1969.
By P.S.R.Murti & S.C.Pati
- 5.5. Kinetics and Mechanism of Toluenes by V : J. Indian. Chem. Soc., India, 1968.
By P.S.R.Murti & S.C.Pati
- 6.5. Oxidation of Hydrocarbons by Quinquevalent Vanadium : J. Ind. Chem. Soc., India, 1968.
By P.S.Murti & S.C.Pati.
- 7.7. Oxidation of Methoxy Toluenes by V : Proc. Nat. Inst. Sc., India, 1968.
By P.S.R.Murti & S.C.Pati.
- 8.3. Oxidation of Bromotoluenes by V : Ind. J. Chem., India, 1969
By P.S.R.Murti & S.C.Pati
- 9.2. Oxidation of Esters by N.B.S. : J. Ind. Chem. Soc., India, 1969
By P.S.R.Murti & S.C.Pati
- 10.0. Novel Features in the Oxidation of Hydrocarbons by V : J. Ind. Chem. Sec., (Ind. Press).
- 11.1. Ester Cleavages by HBr : Tetrahedron, England, 1968.
By P.S.R.Murti & T.P. Visvanathan
- 12.2. Frontside Participation of acetoxy group : Tetrahedron Letters, U.K., 1969.
By P.S.R.Murti & T.P. Visvanathan.
- 13.3. Kinetics & Mechanism of the Reactions of Alcohols with BHR. : J. Ind. Chem. Soc., 1968
By P.S.R.Murti & T.P. Visvanathan.
- 14.4. Conformational Aspects in Substitution Reactions. : Proc. Nat. Inst. Sc., 1969.
- 15.5. A Kinetic study of the Reactions of Diols with Hydrogen Halides. : Proc. Ind. Acad. Sc., 1969

16. Solvent Influences on the Reactions of Diols with HBr. : Ind.J.Chem.,1969
By P.S.R.Murti & T.P.Visvanathan
17. HBr. Reactions with Alcohols and Sidechain Ethers. : Proc.Ind.Acad.Sc.,1968
By P.S.R.Murti & T.P.Visvanathan
18. Benzyl Chloride - Amine Reaction: In Nitrobenzene Ethanol Mixtures. : Israel J.Chemistry, Israel,1969
By P.S.R.Murti & G.P.Panigrahi.
19. Benzyl Chloride - Amine Reaction: In Nitrobenzene ethanol Mixtures : Bull.Chem.Soc.,Japan,1970
By P.S.R.Murti & G.P.Panigrahi
20. Study of Co-competitive and Consecutive Second order Reactions. : J.Ind.Chm.,Soc., 1967
By P.S.R.Murti & G.P.Panigrahi
21. Novel Features in Benzyl Chloride Amine Reactions : J.Ind.Chem.Soc.,1968
By P.S.R.Murti & G.P.Panigrahi
22. Nucleophilic Reactivity Constants in S_N2 Reactions : J.Ind.Chem.Soc.,1969
By P.S.R.Murti & G.P.Panigrahi
23. Study of Co-competitive and Consecutive Second order Reactions:-Part II : J.Ind.Chem.Soc.,1969
By P.S.R.Murti & G.P.Panigrahi
24. Reactions of Methylene bromide and - halopropionic acids with Aliphatic Bases : J.Ind.Chem.Soc.,(In Press).
By P.S.R.Murti & G.P.Panigrahi
25. Oxidation of Cycloalcohols in Ternary Solvents : J.Ind.Chem.Soc. 1970
By P.S.R.Murti & T.Ch.Behera
vii
26. Oxidation of Esters by Cr : J.Ind.Chem.Soc.,1969
By P.S.R.Murti & T.Ch.Behera.
27. Oxidation of Glycols in aqueous acetone by CrO₃ : Ind.J.Chem. (In Press).
By P.S.Murti & T.Ch.Behera
28. Kinetics of Oxidation of α -hydroxy acids by Chromic(VI) & Cerium(IV) : Tetrahedron Letters,N.K.1970
By P.S.R.Murti & T.Ch.Behera
29. Solvent Effects in the Hydrolysis of Diethyl Malonate : Tetrahedron,U.K. (In Press).
By P.S.R.Murti & P.C.Patro

- 30.. First Order Consecutive Reactions :: J.Ind.Chem.Soc.,1969
By P.S.R.Murti & P.C.Patro
- 31.. Conformational Effects in Ester Hydrolysis :: Proc.Ind.Ac.Sc., 1970
By P.S.R.Murti & P.G.Patro
- 32.. Consecutive first order Reactions Part II :: J.Ind.Chem.Soc., (In Press).
By P.S.R.Murti & P.C.Patro
- 33.. Aromatic Nucleophilic Substitution Reactions :: Canadian J.Chem.,Canada,1969
By P.S.R.Murti & J.Sahu
- 34.. Aromatic Nucleophilic Substitution Reactions - Part II :: Proc.Ind.Acad.Sci., (In Press)
By P.S.R.Murti & J.Sahu
- 35.. Oxidation of Hydrocarbons by Ce^{iv} : Indian J.Chem., 1970
By P.S.Murti & M.K.Mehanti
- 36.. Co-relationship in Oxidations by Ce^{iv} :: J.Ind.Chem.Soc., 1970
By P.S.Murti & M.K.Mahanti
- 37.. Kinetics of Alkylation of Aliphatic Amines - Part III : Ind.J.Chem.,1970
By P.S.R.Murti & P.Nirmal Rao
- 38.. Oxidation of Phenols and Amines by V^v : Ind.J.Chem.,1970
By P.S.R.Murti & R.K.Panda
- 39.. Alcohol -HBr reaction: Temperature effects and Mechanism : J.Ind.Chem.Soc., (In Press).
By P.S.R.Murti & K.C.Samantra
- 40.. Oxidation of Hydroxy-acids by Ce^{iv} and Cr^{VI} : Communicated to Journal of American Chemical Society.
By P.S.R.Murti & T.Ch.Behera

PAPERS PRESENTED AT SEMINARS;

41. Alkaline Hydrolysis of Diesters in Aqueous Acetonitrile & Aqueous IMEO :: Convention of Chemists, 1970 (Madras)
42. Aromatic Nucleophilic Substitution Part III :: Convention of Chemists,1970 (Madras).
By P.S.R.Murti & J.Sahu

43. Conformational Effects in the Oxidation of Cyclanols by Ce^{IV} : Convention of Chemists, Madras (1970)
By P.S.R.Murti & M.K.Mahanti
44. Influence of Mixed Solvents on the Cleavage of Esters by HBr : Indian Science Congress, Bangalore
By P.S.Murti & T.P.Visvanathan
45. Mechanism of Oxidation of Hydrocarbons by Quinquevalent Vanadium - : Indian Science Congress, Bangalore.
By P.S.R.Murti & Subas C. Pati
46. Solvent Influences on the Reactions of Aniline with Benzyl Halides. : Indian Science Congress, Bangalore
By P.S.R.Murti & G.P.Panigrahi
47. Kinetics of Oxidation of α -hydroxy acids and esters in acetone - water mixtures by Transition - metal Oxidants Cr(VI) and Ce(IV) : Indian Science Congress, Bangalore
By P.S.R.Murti & T.Che.Behera.
48. Kinetics of Oxidation of Toluene by CrO_3 in acetic acid - water mixtures : Indian Science Congress, Bangalore
49. Solvent Influences in the Reactions of diols with HBr : Indian Science Congress, Bangalore
By P.S.R.Murti & K.C.Samantra.

1. " On the Absolute Norlund Summability factors "
 Rev. di Matematica, 1966, by N. Kishore
2. ' On Absolute Norlund Summability of a factored Fourier Series '
 I J M (1967), by N. Kishore
3. ' Absolute Norlund Summability of a Fourier Series '
 I J M (1968), by N. Kishore and S.N. Bhatt
4. ' Absolute Norlund Summability of the Conjugate Series to a
 Fourier Series ' I J M (1969), by N. Kishore
5. 'Inclusion and Equivalence of two Absolute Norlund Methods '
 'I.J.M.' (1970) by N. Kishore
6. ' On N, p_n / Summability factors ' Acta Scien. Math., 1970
 by N. Kishore and G.C. Hotta

Differential Equations

1. ' A note on Integrating factors " Bull. All. Math. Assn., 1969
 by N. Kishore

Differential Geometry

1. ' Projective motion in a RNP - Finaslar space' Tensor (N.S.), 21(1971)
 Japan by R.B. Misra and F.m. Meherr

Papers Accepted for publications::

Summabilities

1. ' A limitation theorem for absolute Norlund methods ' Jour.
 Lond. Math. Soc., by N. Kishore
2. ' On the absolute Matrix summability of a Fourier series '
 Ind. Jour. Math., by N. Kishore and G.C. Hota

(88)

3. ' On the absolute Norlund summability of a conjugate series ' Ind. Jour. Math., by N. Kishore and G.C. Hota
4. ' On absolute Norlund summability of a sequence of Fourier coefficients ' Math. Student, by N. Kishore and G.C. Hota

Modern Algebra

1. ' On the Independence of the associativity conditions in a ternary operation ' Acta Scien. Math., by N. Kishore and D.N. Adhikari

Differential Geometry

1. ' On the existence of affine motion in a $HR-F_n$ ' Ind. Jour. Pure and Applied Math., by R.B. Misra and F.M. Meher
2. ' A recurrent Finsler space of second order ' Rev. Roum. de Math. pures et appliques, by R.B. Misra and F.M. Meher

Papers communicated

1. ' On absolute Norlund summability of a Fourier series ' Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., by N. Kishore and G.C. Hota
2. ' On relative strength of two absolute summability methods ' Illinois Jour. Math., by N. Kishore and U.N. Samantray
3. ' On the reduction of an n-ry operation to bi-nary form ' Math. Magazine, by N. Kishore
4. ' On the inclusion of a $/N, P_n/$ method by $/T/$ method of summation ' Tohoku Jour., by N. Kishore and S. Rath
5. ' On the projective motion in a Finsler space ' Tensore (N.S.), Japan, by R.B. Misra and F.M. Meher
6. ' Lie differentiation in the projective Finsler space ' Tensor (N.S.) Japan, by R.B. Misra and F.M. Meher

7. ' A $SHR-F_n$ admitting an affine motion' Act. Math., by R.B.Misra
and F.M. Meher
8. ' Some communication formulae arising from Lie differentiation in
Finsler space' Annali Dòe Math. Pure ed Appl., by R.B. Misra
and F.M. Meher

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(90)

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 15 : To consider the report of the committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Allahabad University for development of its department of teacher education.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to examine the proposal of the Allahabad University for the development of its department of Education during the Fourth Plan period:-

1. Dr. K.L. Shrimali,
Vice-Chancellor,
Banaras Hindu University.
2. Professor P.K. Roy,
Principal,
Central Institute of Education,
Delhi.
3. Professor D.M. Desai,
Dean of the Faculty of
Education and Psychology,
Baroda University.

Officer of the Commission.

1. Dr. J.N. Kaul,
Development Officer,
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited the university on 22nd and 23rd of September 1970. Dr. K.L. Shrimali could not join the committee because of some last minute difficulties.

The Committee discussed the proposals of the University with Professor A.B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. S.B. Adaval, Head of the Education Department, Heads of some other concerned departments (History, Psychology) and the staff and the students of the department of Education. A copy of the report of the committee is attached (Annexure).

The main observations and recommendations of the Committee are as under:-

Enrolment and Staff:

1. Enrolment in Education course offered as an elective subject at the undergraduate level course has increased from 153 in 1948 to about 1000 in 1970.

p.t.o.

(91)

Enrolment in the M.Ed. class has varied from 20 to 25 per year. At present six students are working on their Ph.D. programmes.

The academic staff of the department consists of, one professor, one reader and seven lecturers. A professors' post is vacant. Three of the members of the staff have a Ph.D. degree in Education.

Proposals of the University:

The university proposes to set up a School of Education with the following main programmes:-

- (a) Institution of a two year M.A. course in Education.
- (b) Institution of B.Ed. Comprehensive programme covering teachers of pre-primary, primary and secondary stages.
- (c) Organisation of extension services.
- (d) Promotion of research in education in different fields with inter-disciplinary approach.
- (e) Publication of bulletins, periodicals and journals of research.

Requirements:

The total cost of the proposal made by the university is Rs. 9,90,504/- for a period of three years. This was, however, later revised to Rs. 13,41,572/- for a period of three years.

Observations of the Committee:

1. The committee has no doubt that the institution of a two year M.A. course in Education, as recommended by the Education Commission (1964-66), will bring teacher education into the main stream of academic life of the universities and will help in developing Education into a discipline of crucial importance in the universities. The question, however, is: What will be the objectives and the content of the M.A. course in Education and how will it be differentiated from the present one year M.Ed. course in objectives, in scope, in content and job opportunities?

2. The Education Commission recommended that "at the post-graduate stage, an M.A. degree in Education should be introduced, to be taken two years after the first degree in any subject. It should be possible at this stage to combine education with one other subject selected from a wide range in the Humanities and the Sciences".

3. A comparison of the syllabus of the existing M.Ed. course and the proposed two year M.A. course in education seems to indicate that several papers and areas of specialization are common and that the M.A. course in Education does not have any distinctive character of its own. This course does not provide for any cognate or related subjects to be taken up for study in the disciplines of the Humanities and the Social Sciences as envisaged by the Education Commission nor is there any indication that the study of the papers prescribed for the course will be

enriched and vitalised by the disciplines of Philosophy and Psychology, History, Sociology and Economics and the languages. In the absence of details of course outline of the two year M.A. course in Education, it is difficult to see why this course should take two years. The University does not contemplate to prescribe any professional bias in the course and this raises the important question: What job opportunities are available to the products of this course?

4. The objectives and content of the proposed M.A. course in Education was discussed by the committee with the staff and research students of the department. The discussion revealed that there was insufficient awareness of the objectives of the proposed M.A. course.

5. The committee was given no indication that the syllabus proposed for the two year M.A. course was ever discussed with the heads of the University department of Psychology, Philosophy, History, Economics and Statistics.

6. It would be better in the long run to institute the course only after the course objectives, the actual courses and the job opportunities have been thoroughly examined by discipline experts and teacher educators. It would be worthwhile arranging a seminar of two or three days during the current academic session to discuss these issues and to make adequate preparations for starting the course during the next academic year.

7. The present composition of the staff and their qualifications indicate that discipline oriented subjects like Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology and History are being taught by teachers who generally do not have postgraduate or doctoral degrees or any research output in their respective academic disciplines. The quality of instruction given in the department could be considerably increased if teachers with postgraduate or doctoral qualifications in Philosophy, Psychology, Economics, History and Statistics are made available to the department. The present good work done by the department at the M.Ed. and doctoral levels could be vastly improved with the addition of at least three senior posts which may be in Philosophy, Psychology and Sociology. The university should also take early steps to fill in the vacant posts in the department. When the two year M.A. course is eventually started, the requirements for additional staff will be only marginal.

† The Allahabad University has since organised this seminar with a support of the UGC. The report of the seminar is being finalised and conforms generally to the recommendations of the Education Commission in this regard. The comments of the Head of the Department on the recommendations of this seminar are given below:-

"So far as our commitment to the suggested programme is concerned, we have a set procedure of processing the curricular proposals through the Board of Studies, Faculty, and the Academic Council. As such, the University will not be in a position to commit itself to any course or syllabus just now. What I can, however, do is to place these proposals before our next Board of Studies meeting, scheduled in March, unless there is some particular objection from unforeseen quarters, there will be no difficulty in adopting the courses suggested by the conference."

(93)

8. The absence of the B.Ed. level training programme in the department is a serious lacuna in the programmes of the department. The committee wholly endorses the rationale given by the Department for introducing a B.Ed. degree. It, however, does not seem to be feasible nor practical to start a B.Ed. degree for pre-primary and primary teachers.

9. The committee agrees that the Education department of Allahabad University should provide extension services to a few institutions of teacher education at all levels and assist them to grow. The department may be helped suitably in this direction. It is recommended that a post of a coordinator in the grade of lecturer may be given to the department for this purpose.

10. The committee has recommended three senior posts for strengthening the teaching of the existing M.Ed. course and for starting the new two year M.A. course in Education. These senior teachers would reduce considerably the quantum of work at present done by the existing staff. It should be possible to spare for the new B.Ed. course staff equivalent to that of three to four lecturers which would be utilized for the B.Ed. course. The committee has also recommended the post of one coordinator in a lecturers grade who should also assist in the B.Ed. programme. Two more lecturers will, however, be necessary for the B.Ed. programme.

11. Extension of the present building does not appear to be an urgent need.

12. It is suggested that a grant of Rs. 50,000/- may be provided to the department for strengthening the library.

13. The Psychology laboratory of the department is still in a formative stage: essential equipment needed for experimental work is inadequate. A grant of Rs. 50,000 is recommended for the purpose.

14. Financial Implications:

The financial implications of the recommendations of the committee are given below:-

	Rs.
3 readers for three years.	1,08,000/-
2 lecturers for three years.	48,000/-
1 Coordinator in the Lecturer's grade for three years.	24,000/-
Library books and journals	50,000/-
Psychological Laboratory.	50,000/-
Seminars.	7,500/-
Publication	7,500/-
For extension work in teacher training institutions.	7,500/-
	<u>3,02,500/-</u>

15. Assistance has been recommended on a 100 per cent basis for the development of postgraduate studies on research in Education.

94

The assistance to the Allahabad University as recommended by the Visiting Committee, if approved by the Commission, will be met from allocation of Rs. 8 crores made to the Commission for the development of Teacher Education during the Fourth Plan and outside the Fourth Plan allocation.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H)/DG(H).

Annexure to item No. 15.

Report of the committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of Allahabad University for the development of its department of education.

The University Grants Commission appointed a committee consisting of the following members to examine the proposal of the Allahabad University for the development of its department of Education during the fourth plan period:-

1. Dr. K.L. Shrimali,
Vice-Chancellor,
Banaras Hindu University.
2. Professor P.K. Roy,
Principal,
Central Institute of Education,
Delhi,
3. Professor D.M. Desai,
Dean of the Faculty of
Education and Psychology,
Baroda University.
4. Dr. J.N. Kaul,
Development Officer,
University Grants Commission.

The committee visited the university on 22nd and 23rd of September 1970. Dr. K.L. Shrimali could not join the committee because of some last minute difficulties.

The committee discussed the proposals of the university with the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. S.B. Adaval, the Head of the Education Department, Heads of some other concerned departments (History, Psychology) and the staff and the students of the department of Education. The report of the committee follows:-

Present Position:

The Allahabad University was one of the first universities in North India to start the M.Ed. course. The first batch of students joined the course in 1942 for a two-year M.Ed. course. In 1948 Education was introduced as an optional subject for B.A. students and in the same year the duration of the M.Ed. course was reduced from two years to one year. The first D.Phil. degree in Education was awarded in 1953 and it is understood that so far 14 candidates have been awarded D.Phil. degree in Education by the university and that two students are currently working for their D.Lit. degree in the Education department.

(96)

Enrolment and Staff

Enrolment in the Education course at the undergraduate level has increased in the department from 153 in 1948 to about 1000 in 1970. The committee was told that many students had to be rejected for lack of staff and other facilities.

Enrolment in the M.Ed. class has varied from 20 to 25. At present six students are working on their Ph.D. programme in the department.

The staff of the department consists of one professor, one reader and seven lecturers in addition to office and laboratory assistants. Three of the members of the staff have a Ph.D. degree in Education.

The department has completed several research projects sponsored by the Government of India and the University Grants Commission. A publication called Study and Researches is brought out annually and this contains summaries of some of the dissertations submitted by the students in partial fulfilment of their requirements for M.Ed. and D.Phil degrees.

The committee was informed that the department is working in the direction of specialised training to advanced students of education in the areas of Educational Sociology, Guidance and Counselling, Educational Administration and Experimental Psychology and Experimental Education. A fairly good beginning has been made in setting up a psychological laboratory.

The Commission has approved the following facilities for the development of the Education Department of Allahabad University during the fourth plan period; one professor, one reader and one laboratory assistant and a grant of Rs. 5,000/- for books.

Proposals of the University

The university has proposed to set up a School of Education with the following aims:-

1. To conduct undergraduate and postgraduate courses in Education.
2. To conduct courses in professional education for different categories of teachers, namely pre-primary, primary and secondary.
3. To provide extension services to a few institutions of teachers' education at all levels and to assist them to grow.
4. To organise summer institutes and in-service programmes in subject content as well as in professional education.

p.t.o.

5. To work in close collaboration with a few schools of all types with a view to developing research and evolving better curricula and techniques of teaching.
6. To promote research in Education, especially with an inter-disciplinary approach.

The proposed programmes of the School of Education are given below:-

1. The Department is already conducting undergraduate course in Education since 1948. It is proposed to start a two year course in M.A. (Education). This course will be built up on the existing undergraduate course and will have a strong academic and research bias. A number of specialisations will also be provided. About 50 students, will be admitted in M.A. Previous class and the same number in the final class.
2. The Department is providing M.Ed. course since 1942. The absence of Teacher Training Programme has always been keenly felt by all concerned. The Department wants to start Teacher-Training Programme, but not of the routine type. It proposes to start B.Ed. Comprehensive programme which will impart professional education to different categories of teachers, namely, pre-primary, primary and secondary, under the same roof with a common core-programme. About 250 students will be admitted to this whole programme every year.
3. The Department proposes to provide Extension Services to a few institutions of teacher Education at all levels and will assist them to grow. It will organise inservice programmes, workshops, seminars and summer institutes for different categories of teachers in subject content as well as in professional education.
4. The Department would promote research in Education, in different fields with an inter-disciplinary approach. Both departmental and individual research projects will be carried out under the supervision of qualified and experienced staff members. In the teaching of various courses at B.A., M.A. (Education), B.Ed. and M.Ed. level, this inter-disciplinary approach will be followed by utilising experts in different disciplines in the university.
5. Through the publication of bulletins, periodicals, journals and reports the department will keep people informed about the programmes and activities of the School of Education as well as findings of researches in Education.

Requirements:

The University has proposed an additional staff of two professors, six readers, one coordinator, 14 lecturers, one senior research

(98)

officer, two research assistants, four technical assistants, two office assistants, one laboratory assistant, one librarian, two book attendants, two bus drivers and four peons. In addition, the department has requested for a grant of Rs. 2,05,000/- for extension of the present building, furniture, library books and journals, equipment and two vehicals, one for the proposed department of extension services and one bus for the women students. The total cost of the proposals made by the university is Rs. 9,19,504/- for a period of three years.

Rational of the proposals of the University

The university has given the following justification for starting a two-year M.A. course in Education:-

- (a) A two year postgraduate course in Education will provide a strong base to Education and will gradually give it the status of a well developed independent discipline.
- (b) The two year M.A. course will provide opportunities for postgraduate education to students who offer Education as an elective subject at the undergraduate level.
- (c) The course will intensely develop its own theoretical aspects and will also provide an opportunity to investigators to conduct research on an inter-disciplinary basis. It has been mentioned in this connection that the university of Allahabad has strong departments of different disciplines related to education and this would be an advantage in fostering inter-departmental research.
- (d) The two year M.A. course in Education will provide the really interested and creative scholars of Education with an academic avenue of their choice which hitherto they have missed due to professional colouring of the training stream.
- (e) If parallel courses of academic courses (two year M.A. course in Education) and professional (one year M.Ed. course) are started under one roof and involving different specialisations, mutual communication, discussion, dialogue and intellectual exchange will strengthen both the courses and give them very extensive and intensive theoretical and practical grounding which seems to be missing today.
- (f) There will be ample job opportunities for those who pass the two year M.A. course in Education. These students will be absorbed in higher research, in university departments, degree and intermediate colleges offering B.A. as an optional course and in training colleges.

The department of Education of Allahabad University does not have at present a B.Ed. course. The following reasons have been given for starting the course:-

(a) The level of advancement, extension and intensification of course at M.Ed. level is possible only with first-hand acquaintance with the nature, direction and limits of the training programme at the B.Ed. level.

(b) The proposed B.Ed. course will permit the university to introduce change and innovation in the teacher training programme. The proposed changes are intensification of content knowledge and experimentation in the field of methodology.

(c) The department also proposed to develop through the B.Ed. course a comprehensive teacher training unit with provision of facilities for the training of teachers of all categories at one place and also for research of the highest level under one roof.

(d) A large teacher training unit with a variety of curriculum programme will give rich experience and impart a sense of unity and dignity to the profession and will also ensure articulation of different levels of programme.

(e) Another reason for proposing a large B.Ed. unit is the demand for trained teachers in U.P. and inavailability of enough seats for those who seek admission to the B.Ed. course.

Observations of the Committee

The committee has no doubt that the institution of a two year M.A. course in Education, as recommended by the Education Commission (1964-66), will bring teacher education into the main stream of academic life of the universities and will help in developing Education into a discipline of crucial importance in the universities. The question, however, is: what will be the objectives and the content of the M.A. course in Education and how will it be differentiated from the present one year M.Ed. course in objectives, in scope, in content and job opportunities?

2. The Education Commission recommended that "at the postgraduate stage, an M.A. degree in Education should be introduced, to be taken two years after the first degree in any subject. It should be possible at this stage to combine education with one other subject selected from a wide range in the Humanities and the Sciences."

3. The syllabi of the existing one year M.Ed. course and the proposed two year M.A. course in Education at the Allahabad University are given below:-

<u>I Year M.Ed. Course</u>	<u>II Year M.A. Course</u> M.A. (Prev.)
Paper I : Philosophy of Education Advanced Educational	Paper I : Theory of Education
Paper II : Psychology, Statistics and Mathematics of Educational Research	Paper II : Problems and Controversies in Education.
Paper III : Comparative Education	Paper III : Advanced Educational Psychology.
Paper IV. : Psychology & Education of Exceptional Children.	Paper IV : Research Methods and Statistics.

(100)

Paper V : Guidance and Counselling
or Educational Psychology
or Experimental Education
and Experimental Psychology
or Educational Administration
and Supervision, dissertation
and viva-voce.

Paper V : Comparative
Education

M.A. Final

Paper VI & Paper VII } Area of
specialisation.

Paper VIII } Project Report
and
Paper IX }

Paper X : Viva-Voce

⁺One of the following areas
each consisting of 2 papers
is offered under Paper VI and
Paper VII:

1. History of Educational Thought
2. Philosophy of Education
3. Comparative Education
4. Sociology of Education
5. Educational Psychology
6. Educational Finance and Planning.

4. A comparison of the syllabus of the two degrees seems to indicate that several papers and areas of specialisation are common and that the M.A. course in Education does not have any distinctive character of its own. This course does not provide for any cognate or related subjects to be taken up for study in the disciplines of the Humanities and the Social Sciences as envisaged by the Education Commission nor is there any indication that the study of the papers prescribed for the course will be enriched and vitalised by the disciplines of Philosophy and Psychology, History, Sociology and Economics and the languages. In the absence of details of the two year M.A. course in Education, it is difficult to see why this course should take two years. The University does not contemplate to prescribe any professional bias in the course and this raises the important question: What job opportunities are available to the products of this course?

5. In May 1970 an expert committee consisting of Professor D.M.Desai, Dean of the Faculty of Education and Psychology, M.S. University of Baroda and Dr. R.H.Dave of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, examined the proposal of the Kurukshetra University for instituting a two year M.A. course in Education. The report of this

committee has made the same observations with regard to the two year M.A. course at Kurukshetra University which seems to be pertinent here and worth reporting in full. The comments of this committee are given below:-

"This raises the question as to whether it is worthwhile repeating the B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses in the two year M.A. course in Education. There is the further question of the job opportunities which will be available to the students of the M.A. course in Education. It is understood that neither the Kurukshetra University nor the Allahabad and Delhi universities prescribe any practical teaching as a necessary requirement for the M.A. course in Education. In view of this, it is doubtful if the employers will recruit the products of this course as teachers in schools. Even the teachers' training colleges may think twice before employing M.A.'s in Education in view of the fact that candidates with such qualifications will not be eligible to supervise practice teaching in schools. The Committee was informed that M.A.'s in Education could be employed as research officers in various organisations and as an elective subject at the B.A. level. But there are not many universities which offer such courses. All in all, it appears that the job opportunities available to M.A.'s in Education, especially without fulfilling the requirements of practice-teaching, will be very few indeed. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Meerut University has instituted an M.Phil. degree in education. Three postgraduate degrees in Education with different nomenclatures and signifying more or less the same content and training, are bound to create confusion.

It would have been expected that the M.A. courses in Education would encourage inter-disciplinary approach to the problem of Education. There is nothing in the syllabus prescribed by the universities of Allahabad, Delhi and Kurukshetra for the M.A. Education course which would indicate that the students would also take courses in other related disciplines or that the teachers of other departments would be invited to teach courses in the Department of Education". Mention may be made in this connection of the recommendation of the Education Commission which recommended that:-

"As the postgraduate stage, an M.A. degree in Education should be introduced, to be taken two year after the first degree in any subject. It should be possible at this stage to combine education with one other subject selected from a wide range in the Humanities and Sciences."

6. The observations of this committee were brought to the attention of Dr. S.B. Adaval, the Head of the Education Department. Although he was not in full agreement with the observations of the committee given above, he shared the anxiety of the committee and endorsed the suggestion that the two year M.A. course in Education should be a degree which has clear-cut objectives and which should not wholly duplicate the work done in the M.Ed. course although some duplication is unavoidable.

(102)

7. The objectives and content of the proposed M.A. course in Education was discussed by the committee with the staff and research students of the department. The discussion revealed that there was insufficient awareness of the purposes of the proposed M.A. course.

It was mentioned that the existing M.Ed. course was intensely professional and that the development of theory of Education in this course was neither possible nor practical. This seemed to indicate that the proposed two year M.A. course was conceived as an extension of the present M.Ed. course, extension being in the field of educational theory.

8. The committee was given no indication that the syllabus proposed for the two year M.A. course was ever discussed with the heads of the University department of Psychology, Philosophy, History, Economics and Statistics. The committee had an opportunity of informally discussing with the heads of the department of Psychology and History the question of their collaboration with the department of Education. Both of them were very anxious to help the Education department in developing studies and research in Psychology and History. It is quite likely that other heads of the department will also be willing to help the Educational department in developing research on inter-departmental basis. This is a very fortunate situation which might have been used fully for the benefit of the Education department.

9. The committee is of the view that the introduction of a new two year M.A. degree in Education is far too serious a matter to be taken up without adequate preparation. The committee suggested to the Head of the Education Department to explore the possibility of inviting a few discipline experts from the universities, including his own, and some outstanding teacher educators to discuss the various issues raised by the present and the Kurukshetra University Committee. A similar suggestion had also been made to the Kurukshetra University by its visiting committee. Dr. Agarwal said that this could be done but he also indicated that further discussion on this subject might delay the introduction of the course and dampen the enthusiasm of the staff.

10. The committee believes that it would be better in the long run to institute the course only after the course objectives, the actual courses and the job opportunities have been thoroughly examined by discipline experts and teacher educators. It would be worthwhile arranging a seminar of two or three days during the current academic session to discuss these issues and to make adequate preparations for starting the course during the next academic year.

11. The committee is also not happy about the proposal to have 50 students in the first year and 50 students in the second year of the two year M.A. course. During the first five formative years, the intake should not be more than 25 every year including students from other departments who may offer optional courses given by the Education Department.

12. The Education Department of the Allahabad University is one of the noted departments of Education in the country. It has considerable research

output to its credit and has produced a number of doctoral students. It has also had the good fortune of having some brilliant teachers. The present composition of the staff and their qualifications, however, indicate that discipline oriented subjects like Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology and History are being taught by teachers who generally do not have postgraduate or doctoral degrees or any research output in their respective academic disciplines. The quality of instruction given in the department could be considerably increased if teachers with postgraduate or doctoral qualifications in Philosophy, Psychology, Economics, History and Statistics are made available to the department. The present good work done by the department at the M.Ed. and doctoral levels could be vastly improved with the addition of at least three senior posts which may be in Philosophy, Psychology and Sociology. The university should also take early steps to fill in the vacant posts in the department. When the two year M.A. course is eventually started, the requirements for additional staff will be only marginal.

13. The absence of the B.Ed. level training programme in the department is a serious lacuna in the programmes of the department. The committee wholly endorses the rationale given by the Department for introducing a B.Ed. degree. It, however, does not seem to be feasible nor practical to start a B.Ed. degree for pre-primary and primary teachers. The committee was informed that the educational system in U.P. would absorb some teachers with B.A. B.Ed. qualifications in pre-primary and primary schools. It seems, however, doubtful whether all the trained graduates of the university who will have specialised in pre-primary and primary education would get suitable jobs in the market. The unemployment situation of trained teachers in the country, especially in U.P. and Delhi, is causing considerable concern to educational planners and nothing should be done to increase the dimension of this problem. The committee is all the more concerned about it because it is proposed to admit 250 students every year to the comprehensive programme. Dr. Adaval, however, conceded that it may be advisable to drastically reduce the number to about 75 especially in view of the fact that the proposed B.Ed. course was only an experimental measure and not a step in meeting the need of trained teachers in the State.

14. The committee agrees that the Education department of Allahabad University should provide extension services to a few institutions of teacher education at all levels and assist them to grow. The department may be helped suitably in this direction. It is recommended that a post of a coordinator in the grade of lecturer may be given to the department for this purpose.

15. The committee has recommended three senior posts for strengthening the teaching of the existing M.Ed. course. These senior teachers would reduce considerably the quantum of work at present done by the existing staff. It should be possible to spare for the new B.Ed. course staff equivalent to that of three to four lecturers which would be utilised for the B.Ed. course. The committee has also recommended the post of one coordinator in a lecturers grade who should also assist in the B.Ed. programme. Two more lecturers will, however, be necessary for the B.Ed. programme.

104

16. Extension of the present building does not appear to be an urgent need. The members of the committee went round the present building and found it adequate for the present needs of the department.

17. The department has a good library on Education and a large number of academic and professional journals but all the books and journals are in the Central library which is only next door to the department. The committee has recommended that the teaching of academic disciplines like Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology, History and Economics should be strengthened. For this a good library would be a necessary pre-condition. It is suggested that a grant of Rs. 50,000/- may be provided to the department for this purpose.

18. The Psychology laboratory of the department is still in a formative stage; essential equipment needed for experimental work was far too inadequate. A grant of Rs. 50,000/- is recommended for the purpose.

Financial Implications:

The financial implications of the recommendations of the committee are given below:-

	Rs.
3 readers for three years.	1,08,000/-
2 lecturers for three years.	48,000/-
1 Coordinator in the lecturer's grade for three years.	24,000/-
Library books and journals	50,000/-
Psychological Laboratory.	50,000/-
Seminars.	7,500/-
Publication	7,500/-
For extension work in teacher training institutions.	7,500/-
	<u>3,02,500/-</u>

The committee is grateful to Professor A.B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Professor S.B. Adaval, the Head of the Department of Education and the staff and research students of the department for the courtesy and consideration shown to the members of the committee during their visit to the university.

105

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.16: To consider the recommendations of the Indo-FRG Committee set up in pursuance of article 11 of the Indo-FRG Cultural Agreement (March 1969).

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services had signed a Cultural Agreement between India and Federal Republic of Germany on 20th March, 1969 with a view to promote by means of cooperation and cultural exchanges, an understanding in the culture, intellectual activities and ways of life of the people of the other side. The Ministry of Education and Youth Services in pursuance of the article 11 of this agreement set up a permanent Indo-FRG Committee consisting of 6 members to make suggestions and recommendations regarding the promotion of Cultural Cooperation and exchanges. The objectives of this Committee are:

- a) To keep under periodical review the working of the agreement.
- b) To advise the Governments concerned on the detailed manner of carrying out the agreement.
- c) Generally to advise the Governments concerned as to the manner in which the working of the agreement may be improved upon.

The first meeting of the above Committee was held in New Delhi from 7th to 9th December, 1970. The following were the Indian members:-

- i) Secretary, Ministry of Education and Youth Services.
- ii) Secretary, University Grants Commission (representing Chairman UGC).
- iii) Joint Educational Adviser (Culture).

The Committee considered a rough outline of implementing the articles of the agreement and noted that the exchange of experts and Scientists between the two countries has been satisfactory. The Committee inter alia recommended the following proposals:

- i) The two sides would exchange a group of experts with a view to preparing a plan of collaboration between particular departments of universities in specified disciplines.
- ii) Both sides would exchange groups of Vice-Chancellors, educational administrators, staff members and students of universities so as to give an opportunity to each of these groups to meet and discuss common and urgent problems of university education facing the modern world.
- iii) Lecturers of German language would continue to be placed in Indian universities but in future, placements may be arranged in consultation with the University Grants Commission with a view to facilitating the proposed Institutionalisation of German studies.

(106)

- iv) It would be most fruitful to promote cooperation between particular University departments and research Institutions of the Universities in the two countries.
- v) The possibility of promoting such collaboration between Universities other than the Universities of Osmania and Bochum Aachen should be explored.
- vi) 15 Scholarships from FRG may be allocated to the University Grants Commission for Junior teachers and research scholars of Indian Universities for advanced training/research in F.R.G.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.S.(G)/D.S.(T)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.17: To consider a report on the affiliated colleges
- of the Meerut University.

The Meerut University undertook a depth study of the colleges affiliated to it, with financial assistance from the Commission. The University constituted a committee for the purpose, which included an officer of the Commission. The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure).

The Meerut University was established in June 1965, and has at present 55 private colleges affiliated to it. Twenty-seven of these colleges are conducting instruction at the postgraduate level also. The total student enrolment in these colleges was 43,392 in September, 1969. The enrolment at the postgraduate stage was 11,240.

Some of the observations made by the Committee are as under:-

- (1) Most of the colleges at present affiliated to the university are of recent origin. Twenty-nine colleges had a student enrolment of less than 400 in September 1969.
- (2) Most of the colleges have accumulated heavy deficits. The colleges depend mainly on the State Government's grant and income from fees for their maintenance. Other sources of income, except from endowment, are more or less non-existent or illusory. The finances of newly started colleges are particularly unsatisfactory. The State Government gives no grant to institutions during the first three years of their existence. Many colleges have not fulfilled even the statutory obligations regarding endowment.
- (3) A large number of colleges have very small campuses, and inadequate library, laboratory and other facilities. Library buildings are not properly planned; the lay-out is unsatisfactory and space insufficient. Many colleges do not have reading rooms. Hostel accommodation is meagre and expensive.
- (4) In some places, two or more colleges carry on postgraduate instruction in the same disciplines. No attempt has been made to pool their resources for postgraduate instruction or to introduce cooperative teaching.
- (5) Very few colleges have play grounds. Many colleges have not provided any facilities for games and sports.
- (6) A number of colleges have canteens, but only in a few the conditions are hygienic. The prices are usually higher than those in the market. The canteen contractors have to pay high rents to the colleges concerned.

(108)

- (7) Under the present conditions, there is hardly a dialogue between students, the Principal and the teaching faculty, unless a strike is threatened or actually brought about. It is necessary for each college to have a Consultative Committee, with teachers and students, and possibly a few guardians nominated by the Principal.
- (8) A number of colleges have been started without any definite plan and foresight in respect of future expansion.. Buildings have not been properly planned, and the expansion has been haphazard. The colleges do not have any expert advice available to them in planning and providing physical and academic facilities.
- (9) The conditions of affiliation, prescribed by the university, have been very lenient and in many cases even these lenient conditions have not been fulfilled, and have been relaxed.
- (10) The grant-in-aid code adopted by the State Government for providing maintenance grants to colleges needs drastic revision in consultation with the University. There is no firm basis for grants for capital expenditure. The contribution of the State Government on this account has been very inadequate, with the result that at times the colleges had to deny themselves grants from the University Grants Commission since they are not able to meet the matching contribution.
- (11) Of late, the contribution of the University Grants Commission to the development of the affiliated colleges has been quite appreciable. Due to help from this source, there have been some improvements in the library, laboratory and other facilities in a large number of colleges, but the needs of the affiliated colleges are 'immense', and unless the grants made available to them are on a much high scale than at present, it would be difficult to maintain proper academic standards.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(C.II)/JS(C)

MEERUT UNIVERSITY



REPORT
OF THE
DEPTH STUDY
OF THE
Affiliated Colleges

REPORT
OF THE
DEPTH STUDY
OF THE
Affiliated Colleges
OF THE
Meerut University

Foreword

The idea of Depth Study of the affiliated colleges of Meerut University was conceived on October 11, 1966 over a luncheon given by the United States Educational Foundation in honour of visiting American Teachers under the teacher exchange program of the Foundation. The venue was the India International Centre, New Delhi. Three persons, late Dr. Olive I. Reddick, for years Director of the Foundation, Dr. J. Edward Dirks, Vice President of the Danforth Foundation and I shared a table. The topic of conversation was the collegiate education in India and its problems. It was easily recognised that colleges, *inter se*, differ so greatly in their physical appearance, library and laboratory facilities, the size of the student population, qualifications of the teaching personnel and the nature and quality of management that any rational classification of them is well nigh impossible. From this arose the idea of a Depth Study to enable some kind of quantification of the variations. It was decided then and there that the Meerut University was to undertake the study and the Danforth Foundation to foot the bill. The Chairman of the University Grants Commission, Dr. D. S. Kothari, ever-ready to welcome progressive measures, not only welcomed the idea but also made available funds to finance the program. A team of five was formed—Dr. R. C. Gupta, Development Officer, University Grants Commission, to represent that organisation, Sri Ram Hita, Deputy Director of Education, Meerut Circle, to represent the State Government and Dr. S. S. Joshi, Dr. K. K. Sharma, retired Principals of Meerut College and Sri Shital Prasad, retired Principal of D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar, as nominees of the Meerut University. By consensus

Dr. S. S. Joshi became the leader of the team. The hope was that the study would be completed within six months of the grant of funds from the U.G.C. viz., 1-4-1968.

The complexity of the task was not sufficiently realised. The team of five, inclusive of two persons in full time positions with different organisations found difficulty in teaming up. To add up to this, as it were, Principal Shital Prasad left soon after to become the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Agra. Dr. K. K. Sharma found himself much too busy with his academic pursuits to give much time. The major responsibility, therefore, of collecting data from fiftyfive colleges, some recalcitrant, others indifferent and all with inadequate office staff, fell on Dr. S. S. Joshi. All the five members have, however, contributed richly to the study for which the University and I personally are beholden to them.

The report represents the conclusions arrived at by the team after a detailed study of the colleges of the University. In varying degrees, however, the findings hold good of the colleges generally throughout India and may be taken as the basis for remedial measures to place collegiate education on a sounder footing. Besides what has gone in the brochure, the team has made available a mass of data on individual colleges for internal consumption. These may be published in due course.

A perusal of the report would give an impression of an alliance between the different sections of the Society—the Government, the political leaders, the managements, the teaching profession, the parents and the student community, to defeat the purpose of higher education. This unfortunate position

IV

can be explained simply. The Universities and colleges have failed to get the support of the Government. It is the politician who forms the Government. Whatever may be his ideology, the ethical basis having been discarded, the end has become more important to him than the means. The old saying "the end justifies the means" does not offer any consolation for the end is not good education. It is the retention of power. Students provide the fighting force. The leadership of the student community has passed on to the professional politician, inside and outside the student community. The destructive power of the Student Community, is considered a great asset. Their respective rolls are however fast changing. Having acquired power consciousness, students have begun to dominate the educational scene. The role of the professional and seasoned politician is becoming secondary.

The truth of the above generalisation is amply demonstrated by the hostile reception given by all the political parties to the B K.D. measure, the promulgation of an Ordinance making membership of the Students Union optional (which in most Universities was never compulsory), a measure hailed by the teaching profession as the most important step by the Uttar Pradesh Government in recent years to rehabilitate higher education. This politically-oriented motivation coupled with the incapacity of the State Government to bear the consequential financial strain of the increased and increasing number of Universities and colleges in the State and non-responsible secretariat have made the role of the Government *vis a vis* higher education very dubious.

The management is the second major partner in respect of overall planning and development. College founding and development owe their origin and existence to special interests, largely sectional and sectarian in nature. A college tends to select staff which

will further and conserve the special interest. As a result the colleges have become bastions of separation rather than of social integration. Even where the major interest is similar the management is divided on more specific personal issues, the goal being personal power, prestige and other advantages including financial, which accompany the control of a college. The educational aim has receded to the background.

What is true of the college administration holds true of the administration at the University level also to an appreciable degree. The Vice-Chancellor is "the principal executive and academic officer of the University." From an uncritical reading of the Act, one is likely to get the impression that having been charged with the responsibility "to ensure faithful observance of the provisions of the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances" he would "possess all such powers as may be necessary in this behalf." It is no doubt laid down that "the Vice-Chancellor shall exercise general control over the affairs of the University and constituent and affiliated colleges and shall be responsible for the due maintenance of discipline in the University." The mechanism provided to make the above possible, although borrowed from the constitutions of the British Universities, on a testimony of their successful working, has failed to reproduce the results in our setting.

In most matters the Vice-Chancellor is an agent of the Executive Council, which for all practical purposes, is the supreme authority of the University. The mandatory nature of the Vice-Chancellor's responsibilities is to be interpreted in reference to the composition of the Executive Council. The Executive Council is to consist of twenty-three persons in this University, besides the Vice-Chancellor, eleven of whom must necessarily be teachers. The quality and complexion of the Executive are,

however, decided by the five members of the Court elected by it and the five persons nominated by the Chancellor. For reasons of propriety, it will be advisable not to mention why generally speaking the teachers follow the lead given by this or that group. Suffice it to say that theirs is not the decisive voice.

The five members of the Court are elected by the Court in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The Court consists among others of five nominees of the State Government, seven representatives of the State Legislature, ten nominees of the Chancellor and ten representatives of the registered graduates. Most of the time they are managed members. Election from the Court, therefore, depends largely on the capacity to canvass and on the bargaining strength of a group; seldom persons are elected for the qualitative contribution they may have made in the past or may be expected to do so in future. Generally speaking the five members have strong vested interests of a personal or group nature. More important than these five are the five members nominated by the Chancellor. They set the standard and provide the leadership. Whenever the Chancellor is indifferent or is not able

to play the role legally assigned to him, these members come from the lower echelon of the party. Seldom they rise above the expectation.

The teaching profession could have countered the baneful effect arising from the influence of the aforesaid groups but it has been caught in the general melee. While the vast majority of the teachers could be induced to do their duty, their leaders imbued with the trade union spirit create conditions, which must result in confrontation, taking care that students remain as their allies. The determined minority wins over an apathetic majority, largely because of a feeling in the latter of deprivation of professional claims. Their living and working conditions are poor, their salaries are not at par with the salaries of those whom they consider as their equal, and if they are in service of a college in a small town dominated by a local management, they are treated as second class citizens. As a result of these adverse circumstances, the teaching profession has lost its moral base.

The position is certainly bleak. It is my most earnest hope that in the New Year the public consciousness will be aroused and it will demand a fairer treatment for education of the nation's children.

26.12.1970.

R. K. SINGH

PREFACE

Falling academic standards of our young men and women who take degrees from the different universities—teaching and affiliating—has been a matter of deep concern to all interested in the future of the country. Ever since the Meerut University started functioning in 1967, its Vice-Chancellor, Dr. R. K. Singh, was keen to have detailed information about the colleges affiliated to the University—their requirements, their difficulties and their limitations—with a view to help them to improve the prevalent conditions. On his suggestion the University Grants Commission, New Delhi readily agreed to sponsor the scheme for the Depth Study of the affiliated colleges. A Committee was formed by the Vice-Chancellor which consisted of Shri Shital Prasad, Dr. K.K. Sharma and Dr. S.S. Joshi to make the study. To this Committee were added Dr. R. C. Gupta, Development Officer, a nominee of the University Grants Commission and Shri Ramhita, Dy, Director of Education, Meerut Region, a representative of the Uttar Pradesh Government. In some inspections in which Dr. R. C. Gupta could not come Dr. T. N. Hajela, Education Officer, University Grants Commission, joined the team in his place.

In the beginning it was thought that the task would not take much time, and it would be possible to complete the study and submit its report within a year or so. But when the work on the project was started and as it progressed numerous difficulties and obstacles cropped up. All of them have caused the delay in the submission of the report.

The drafting of a questionnaire to get consolidated information from the colleges about their finances, academic programmes, library and laboratory facilities for students, administrative set up and other connected matters took some time. The questionnaire was sent to the Principals of the colleges on October 15, 1968, but it took as many as 13 months, after a number of reminders, to get the required information from a few of them.

A superficial study of the information supplied by the Principals indicated that nearly in all the institutions the conditions were very nearly satisfactory; the students had adequate facilities for their education and participation in extra curricular activities. Often shortcomings and deficiencies were not mentioned and difficulties were not stated. It was, therefore, considered necessary while visiting the colleges to devote more time to study their problems and difficulties on the spot. To fix dates for inspection of colleges which would be convenient to all the members of the team and the principals of colleges often took time. Two of the members had whole time assignments and could not be available for more than two or three days in a week.

During inspections of institutions the procedure adopted was first to visit the library, laboratories, hostels and other college buildings, playgrounds etc. and then discuss with the Principal different matters concerning the college. This also provided an opportunity to verify the written information supplied by the colleges. One common practice that was followed was to meet the students individually and enquire from them their difficulties and problems. Often this was very illuminating and gave a better insight about the college. The same procedure was adopted while meeting members of the teaching faculties and members of

VIII

Managing Bodies. The finances of the colleges were scrutinised by members of the University office staff placed at the disposal of the visiting team. The information collected by them was very helpful. In this connection it may be stated that very often the Principals gave reliable information orally which they did not supply in writing for reasons which can be easily guessed.

The report of Depth Study deals with the conditions that are generally prevalent in the affiliated colleges and about the difficulties that college authorities experience in maintaining proper academic standards; it also includes suggestions which may be helpful for improving the existing conditions. A few appendices have been added which give some information about individual colleges.

The members of the Team are grateful to Dr. R. K. Singh, the Vice-Chancellor, who conceived the idea of the Depth Study and gave us an opportunity to undertake the study. Sri V. K. Sharma a Senior Assistant in the University office was attached to the team. His assistance has been very valuable for which we are grateful.

1. 10. 1970

S. S. JOSHI
Convener

DEPTH STUDY OF THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES OF MEERUT UNIVERSITY

The Meerut University has been created by the Kanpur and Meerut Universities Act which received the assent of the President of India on June 25, 1965. Although it is generally said to be a new University, in reality it is the result of a trisection of the Agra University which had to undergo this operation due to its inordinate size. On the day the Act received the assent of the President, the Agra University had 141 colleges, of which 47 were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Meerut University. Since then 9 more colleges have been added. For 6 of these, conditions of affiliation had been laid down by the Agra University, and 3 came into existence as a result of independent action by the Meerut University. One college, however, has ceased to send candidates for the University examinations from 1968. All the fifty-five are private colleges in the sense of being administered and partly financed by independent agencies. One, the Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Medical College located at Meerut, is a constituent college maintained by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

The territorial jurisdiction of the Meerut University is coterminous with the administrative unit known as Meerut Division which includes the districts of Dehradun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Bulandshahr, having a total area of 8,985.7 sq. miles and an approximate population of ten millions. The University serves the needs of a compact area. The maximum distance of any college from the headquarters of the University, located in

Meerut, does not exceed 125 miles by road.

As could be anticipated, the Meerut University started with a heritage from the Agra University. In the first year of its existence its students were examined by the parent University although the successful candidates were awarded degrees of the Meerut University. Factually, the Meerut University became an independent entity in July 1967; until then for most purposes the Statutes and Ordinances of the Agra University were applicable to it.

Starting as an affiliating University, it has to a small degree changed its character by the introduction of M. Phil. courses in three Divisions—Physics and Mathematics under the Division of Physical Sciences, Botany, Agricultural Botany, Horticulture and Agronomy under the Division of Plant Sciences and Psychology, Sociology and Education under the Division of Behavioural Sciences. The University intends to start similar courses in Economic Science and Linguistics from May 1971.

General Statistical Information :

Although some students come from the neighbouring areas, the University and its colleges, by and large, cater to the needs of the Meerut Division. The following tables give the relevant statistical data about the enrolment in the pre-university (Intermediate) and University classes, districtwise area and enrolment and number of colleges (co-educational and girls') affiliated to the University :

TABLE I
Number of students appearing in the Intermediate Examination and taking admission for the first degree, during 1969.

	<i>Number of students</i>
Appeared in Intermediate Examination.	45,717
Successful in Intermediate Examination.	21,746
Joining first degree classes.	15,282
Percentage of students successful in Intermediate Examination who join degree classes.	70.2

TABLE II
Districtwise Area, Population and Student Enrolment in affiliated Colleges on September 1, 1968 and 1969.

<i>District</i>	<i>Area in sq. miles</i>	<i>Population in 1961</i>	<i>STUDENT ENROLMENT</i>					
			<i>September 1968</i>			<i>September 1969</i>		
			<i>U. G.</i>	<i>P. G.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>U. G.</i>	<i>P. G.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dehradun	948.2	4,29,014	4793	1457	6250	4703	1764	6449
Saharanpur	2125.9	16,15,478	4231	824	5055	4518	1067	4585
Muzaffarnagar	1664.3	14,44,921	3178	599	3777	3322	712	4034
Meerut	2332.9	27,12,960	15124	6102	21226	16005	6936	22941
Bulandshahr	1924.4	17,37,397	2946	634	3580	3604	779	4383
Total	8985.7	79,39,770	30,272	9616	39888	32152	11240	43392

TABLE III
Affiliated Colleges Districtwise on September 1, 1970

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Intermediate Colleges on April '69</i>	<i>No. of Degree and Post-Graduate Colleges</i>	<i>Co-educational</i>		<i>Girls'</i>	
			<i>U. G.</i>	<i>P. G.</i>	<i>U. G.</i>	<i>P. G.</i>
Dehradun	32	6	—	4	1	1
Saharanpur	55	11	4	4	2	1
Muzaffarnagar	48	7	3	3	1	—
Meerut	118	21	7	9	3	2
Bulandshahr	66	10	6	3	1	—
Total	319	55	20	23	8	4

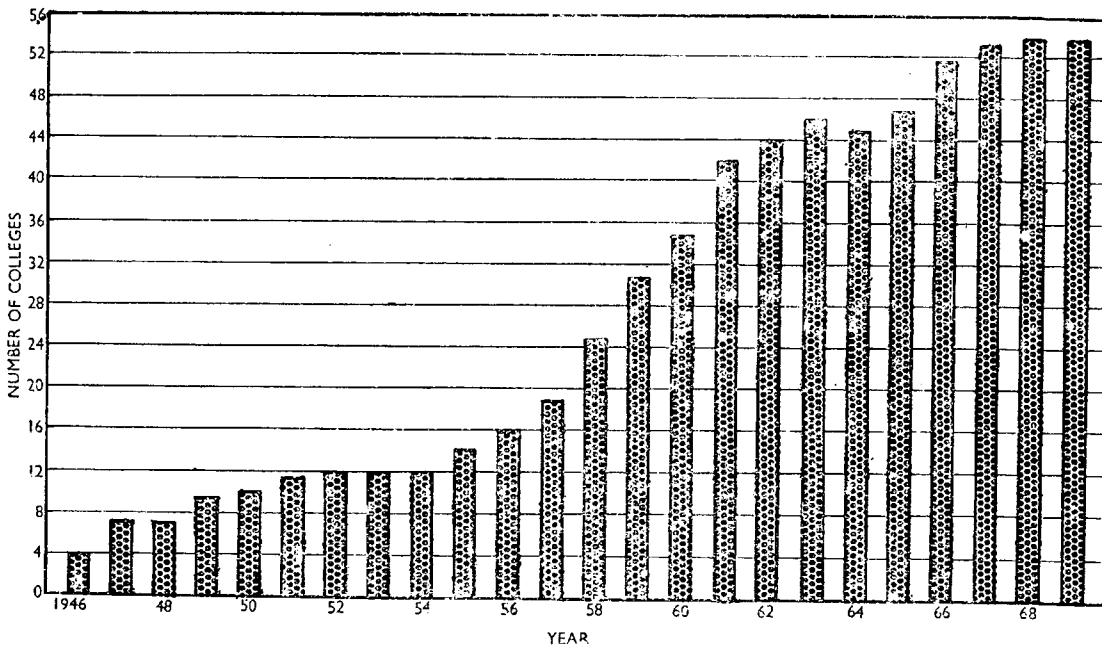
LL.B. and B.Ed. have been taken as undergraduate courses.

In the last Semester Examination held in April 1970 it examined 61,397 candidates of whom 49,889 had attended classes in the different colleges of the University, 1,775 had taken Correspondence Courses for the B.A. degree, 886 were ex-students and 9,829 private candidates (either teachers, librarians, or members of the inspecting staff under the State Department of Education, working within the territorial jurisdiction of the University, or women candidates residing in the Meerut Division). Correspondence Courses for the B.A. Degree are conducted by the University for the benefit of

students residing in any part of the country.

Affiliated Colleges :

Most of the colleges at present affiliated to the University are of recent origin. Only one college has been in existence for more than 75 years and another for more than 25 years. About 40 of them were established between the years 1955 and 1966. The diagram below gives a visual representation of the number of affiliated colleges yearwise from 1946 to 1969, in the region now under the jurisdiction of the Meerut University :



GROWTH OF COLLEGES

The University has 55 affiliated colleges. Post-graduate teaching is conducted in 27 of them. The number of colleges affiliated under different faculties together with total facultywise enrolment as on September 1, in the under-graduate and post-graduate classes for the last three years is given below :

TABLE IV
Student Enrolment etc., Facultywise on September 1, 1967-1969.

FACULTY	1967				1968				1969			
	No. of Colleges having under-graduate classes only	Under-graduate enrolment	No. of Colleges having Post-graduate classes also	Post-graduate enrolment	No. of Colleges having under-graduate classes only	Under-graduate enrolment	No. of Colleges having Post-graduate classes also	Post-graduate enrolment	No. of Colleges having under-graduate classes only	Under-graduate enrolment	No. of Colleges having post-graduate classes also	Post-graduate enrolment
Arts	21	8,788	21	4,975	20	12,944	21	6,049	21	14,435	22	7,135
Science	12	8,621	16	1,980	15	11,323	16	2,460*	17	11,475	16	2,952*
Commerce	—	1,054	8	569	—	1,442	8	631	—	1,759	8	692
Education	9	1,068	2	33	9	1,011	2	33	9	996	2	32
Agriculture	6	1,740	3	389	6	1,749	3	426	6	1,376	3	378
Law	6	918	1	9	6	1,303	1	15	6	2,111	1	51
Medicine	1	112	—	—	1	275	—	—	1	318	—	—
Total		22,501		7,955		30,547		9,616		32,470		11,240

* This number includes 58 students of Post-graduate Diploma Courses.

As the figures indicate enrolment has increased considerably in all the faculties except in those of Education and Agriculture. The reduction in Education is due to the restriction imposed by the University with regard to intake and pupil-teacher ratio and in Agriculture due to considerable decrease in the employment potential in recent years.

The following table gives the number of colleges now within the jurisdiction of Meerut University and their total enrolment during the period 1961—1969 :

TABLE V
Number of Affiliated Colleges and Student Enrolment on 1st September.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Colleges</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>Increase over the Preceding Year</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
1961	42	18,676		
1962	44	19,238	562	3.14
1963	46	20,351	1,113	5.78
1964	45	22,064	1,713	8.41
1965	47	24,688	2,624	11.89
1966	52	27,577	2,889	11.7
1967	53	30,344	2,767	10.03
1968	54	39,888	9,544	31.45
1969	54	43,392	3,504	8.78

As the figures show the increase in enrolment was conspicuously large in 1968; this was due to the introduction of the semester system of studies and examinations in July 1967. The evils of annual failures and consequential dropouts from regular studies have well nigh disappeared under the semester system. Unless his performance is much below the expected standard, a student is permitted to proceed to the next step. There is a provision to make good the deficiencies through summer and additional courses.

Twenty-seven colleges conduct postgraduate teaching; many of them are multifaculty colleges. Details of post-graduate enrolments, subject-wise, are given in Table VI on the next page.

As will appear from table VI, the enrolment in different subjects varies considerably depending largely on employment potentiality and the ease with which a student can pass the examination. In subjects involving practical work, the University places a ceiling on the number to be admitted. Even then the number of students admitted to post-graduate classes is very large. The percentage of Post-graduate enrolment to the total enrolment in the University is about 26.6 as compared to the all India percentage of 8.9.

It is significant that the increase in enrolment, both at under-graduate and post-graduate levels, is not so much in new colleges as in comparatively older colleges. In two or three bigger colleges the enrolment, both in B.Sc. and M.Sc. classes, is larger than in some university departments in the country. In case of colleges located in rural areas, the increase is less marked. The factors which influence enrolment are the reputation of the college, residential facilities, the socio-economic condition of the people and the density of population in the region.

The enrolment position in Science courses in some older and newer colleges is indicated in Table VII on page 7.

It is apparent that, for a variety of reasons, the enrolment in some of the newly established colleges has not increased to the same extent as in the older colleges in some urban centres.

Increase in the Number of Affiliated Colleges :

Several causes have been responsible for the growth in the number of colleges during the last 15 years, the most important being the demand of the people for higher education

TABLE VI
Number of Colleges affiliated for Post-Graduate Teaching and Student Enrolment
(Regular and Private) in Different Subjects for the Examinations of April 1970.

Faculty	Subject	No. of Colleges Teaching the Subject	No. of Registered Candidates (Regular and Private)		Total
			II Semester	IV Semester	
ART	Drawing & Painting	5	106	96	202
	Economics	21	1,652	1,285	2,937
	English	16	599	473	1,072
	Geography	6	124	107	231
	Hindi	19	987	839	1,826
	History	12	515	369	884
	Mathematics	12	41	55	96
	Philosophy	2	20	06	26
	Political Science	17	1,380	759	2,139
	Psychology	7	84	68	152
	Sanskrit	9	226	127	353
	Sociology	12	386	253	639
	Total		6,120	4,437	10,557
SCIENCE	Botany	4	53	52	105
	Chemistry	16	334	346	680
	Geology	1	16	10	26
	Mathematics	15	988	603	1,591
	Physics	15	307	310	617
	Statistics	5	75	72	147
	Zoology	5	78	83	161
	Total		1,851	1,476	3,327
AGRICULTURE	Agronomy	3	55	52	107
	A.H. & Dairying	1	16	17	33
	Ag. Botany	2	34	33	67
	Ag. Chemistry	1	17	17	34
	Ag. Extension	2	40	40	80
	Ag. Economics	1	22	21	43
	Horticulture	1	20	18	38
	Total		204	198	402
COMMERCE		8	284	272	556
LAW		1	35	11	46
EDUCATION		2	37	—	37
	Grand Total				14,925

TABLE VII

Name of the College	Class	1963	1965	1967	1968	1969
OLD COLLEGES						
J. V. Jain, Saharanpur	M.Sc.	—	25	81	120	145
(B.Sc. 1960)	B.Sc.	150	227	262	327	297
M. S., Saharanpur	M.Sc.	39	65	117	148	170
(B.Sc. 1955)	B.Sc.	301	423	628	811	815
D.A.V., Muzaffarnagar	M.Sc.	100	163	202	271	265
(B.Sc. 1950)	B.Sc.	326	579	737	1018	950
Meerut College, Meerut	M.Sc.	288	294	384	441	613
(B.Sc. 1906)	B.Sc.	973	1098	1412	1721	1570
D. N., Meerut	M.Sc.	—	31	67	71	134
(B.Sc. 1958)	B.Sc.	109	240	506	744	722
J. V., Baraut	M.Sc.	49	88	131	146	130
(B.Sc. 1950)	B.Sc.	139	246	367	515	479
N. R. E. C., Khurja	M.Sc.	18	36	59	76	104
(B.Sc. 1948)	B.Sc.	286	386	452	799	805
NEWER COLLEGES						
C. K. Jain, Khatauli	B.Sc.	38	70	89	125	112
(B.Sc. 1961)						
A. S., Mawana	B.Sc.	49	54	93	127	125
(B.Sc. 1961)						
D. P., Anupshahr	B.Sc.	—	22	82	125	142
(B.Sc. 1965)						
L. S. S., Dhaulana	B.Sc.	—	7	29	38	28
(B.Sc. 1960)						

arer home. This is a natural corollary of increased facilities for Secondary Education which has brought to schools larger number of boys and girls whose parents can ill afford the cost of education away from homes. The parent university responded to this demand by liberally granting affiliations. Other factors which have brought about an increase in the number of degree colleges are difference in emoluments of Intermediate and Degree College teachers and the prestige and importance associated with the

membership of the Managements of Degree Colleges. Nearly all the degree colleges have come up as a result of the upgrading of the Intermediate Sections of the Intermediate Colleges. Similar factors have been responsible for the upgrading of degree colleges to the post-graduate level. Caste and sectarian considerations, it appears, have also played an important role. Of the 55 colleges in the University 18 had caste or sectarian names until recently. Though caste names have been dropped under

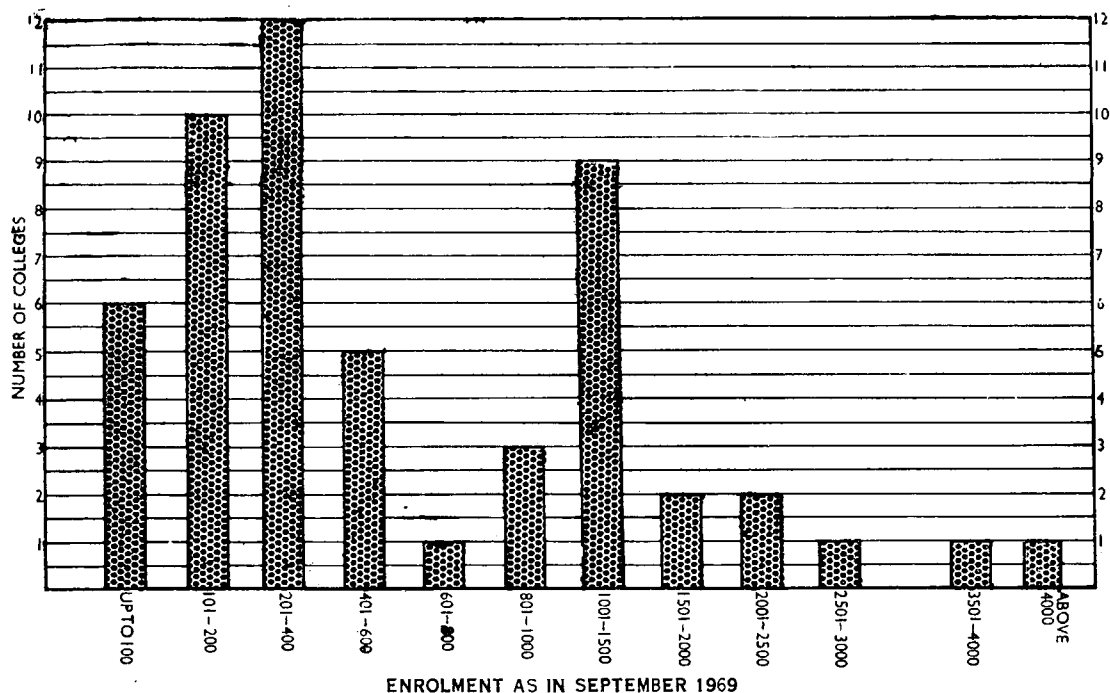
a Governmental order of 1968, sectarian names continue. A number of colleges, however, retain their caste or sectarian character and are dominated by persons of particular castes or groups. The existence of two or more small colleges in the same area which could have been better served by one college is due to caste and sectarian rivalries.

One consequence of these factors is the existence of a good number of affiliated colleges with an enrolment of less than 400. On September 1, 1969 six of them had less than 100 students, eight had the student enrolment between 101 and 150, three had between 151 and 200 and ten between 201 and 300 and another two between 301 and 400. Enrolment in about

10 of these colleges has continued to be less than 200 even after more than five years of their establishment.

Institutions with small enrolment are unlikely to become viable and efficient units in the near future. It is improbable that they will close down either as a result of Government action or of their own volition. Perhaps one way to make them viable, both financially and academically, is to permit them to add Intermediate classes. This may result in substantial economy and efficiency.

The number of colleges with enrolment between certain limits on September 1, 1969 is shown diagrammatically below :



As stated earlier, most of the degree colleges were started by upgrading the Intermediate Colleges which were recognised for teaching classes VI to XII. To satisfy the provisions of the Agra University Act, campuses were partitioned and per force, the larger and better built portions were allotted to the High School Section. Since

the passing of the Agra University (Amendment) Act of 1953 colleges, except those for education of women only, are not allowed to retain Intermediate classes. This has led to a further re-adjustment of boundaries and division of assets, thus making a situation which was bad enough still worse. In one post-graduate

college of Agriculture, farm facilities are common to High School, Intermediate, Degree and Post-graduate Sections. In another college, the school hostel has been converted into a college laboratory, and in many, playgrounds, if they at all exist, are held in common. The sharing of facilities by independent or semi-independent institutions has not worked well.

Finances of Colleges :

All affiliated colleges of the University are under private managements. They, however, depend mainly on the State Government grants and income from fees for their maintenance. Their permanent sources of income, except from endowment, are more or less nonexistent or illusory. Donations received are insignificant. In many cases they represent membership fee from the trustees enrolled periodically to capture power in the college concerned. Hardly ever the motive is educational. Collection of unauthorised capitation fees is another source of income which persists in spite of strenuous efforts.

The finances of the newly started colleges are particularly unsatisfactory. The State Government gives no grants to institutions and departments of studies during the first three years of their existence—a period when enrolment is the smallest and financial needs are the largest, particularly due to expenditure on non-recurring purposes. Funds collected by the sponsors for the establishment of a college are not adequate. A good proportion is spent in meeting the initial capital expenditure. The balance, if any, is small and further contributions usually cease. Colleges, therefore, start with deficits from the beginning which continue to accumulate. Questionable methods including non-fulfilment of conditions of affiliation are sometimes used to cover or minimise expenditure.

Some colleges even of more than three years' standing and on the grant-in-aid list of

the Government and having adequate enrolment are unable to balance their budget particularly if they conduct courses for the teaching of Physical, Biological and Plant Sciences. The position of colleges with heavy programme of teaching and research at a higher level is still worse. Many of them have accumulated heavy deficits which they cannot expect to wipe off from their own resources.

Many colleges have not properly fulfilled even the statutory obligations regarding endowment. Guarantees for the annual contribution of the required amount towards the Maintenance Fund have been given by the sponsoring bodies by resolutions which have not always been honoured. Only a few colleges have created separate Endowment Funds or have a permanent inalienable source of income as required by the Statutes.

Managing Bodies :

The progress of a college depends largely on the vision of the governing body and smooth working of the administrative machinery. The constitution of the governing bodies of most colleges is more or less on similar lines. They have usually in addition to elected representatives of a large number of small donors the Principal, a teacher and in a few cases, two nominees of the University as members. In some colleges, however, the membership is restricted to nominees of the family of the founders or associated families on a hereditary basis. In some colleges only persons belonging to one particular caste, sect or sub-sect can usually find place on the Management. Whatever the constitution, in actual practice there is a tendency in most colleges towards exclusive domination of a particular caste or group. The number of members in these bodies varies. As a membership carries with it prestige, power and influence, election of representatives of donors is often keenly contested by well organised factions and groups. Group inter-

ests tend to override academic considerations. The power vested in the Management is not unoften misused. One of the worst results of groupism in the governing bodies is its percolation to the teaching staff and even to students.

It is almost a truism to say that the character of an institution of higher learning, as perhaps of any other, depends largely on the composition of its governing body. A good management offers the best guarantee for the healthy development of an institution. It must, however, be regretfully confessed that it will be difficult to name many managements which are making any significant contribution to the colleges entrusted to their care. The system of membership through election by donors or in the form of self-perpetuating and hereditary boards has not worked satisfactorily.

Several remedies have been suggested to improve the administration of the colleges. In a parallel situation, the Secondary School teachers have demanded nationalisation of schools. With regard to colleges in the universities, it has been suggested that the University should have a decisive voice in the affairs of the colleges which should include the power to appoint and transfer the Principals and other members of the teaching staff and to decide the composition of the Boards of Management. Some have even suggested the substitution of Boards of Management by Advisory Committees. These may appear drastic steps and may not be feasible. But unless the constitution of the managements is modified, the colleges will not yield the educational dividend expected of them. One way to improve the administration of colleges may be a modification of the composition of the managements under which the elected, self-perpetuating or hereditary members may not exceed half of the entire membership, the rest may be nominees of the University, representatives of the teaching faculty in the college concerned and

some ex-officio members from among the State officials. It may be an advantage if a high official, such as, the Commissioner, the District Judge or the District Magistrate, is the ex-officio President of the Board of Management.

Principals of Colleges :

Whatever may be the composition of the college Management, the role of the Principal should always remain pivotal. He occupies the key position. On his effective functioning depends the future of the college. It is, therefore, most regrettable that in many cases Principals are either not permitted to play, or are incapable of playing the role expected of them. They are often appointed for considerations other than merit. Any independent action by the Principal is resented. When he does not agree with the Management, conflicts arise. In case of serious divergence of opinion he is punished by dismissal, or conditions are created to paralyse his administration. In one case litigation has been going on for about 4 years between the Management and the Principal ; the Management asserting that the Principal has abandoned his post while the Principal denying it. In another case the services of a Principal of the largest and oldest college in the University were terminated without notice and without the item having been placed on the circulated agenda. He was restored to his position by a Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court. The Principal, the University and the Management were involved in prolonged litigation. The Principal had to incur an expenditure of about Rs. 10,000 from his own resources, the University spent Rs. 4,150.00 on the litigation to defend its rights and obligations and the Management spent about Rs. 14,000 from the College funds. In yet another case which happened only a few months back a Principal had to resign his position because of the most difficult situation created by the Management. Recently a

Principal was humiliated by being sent up to police lock up for overnight ; the case between the Principal and the Management is now under litigation. Some other Principals sit on the fence between removal and ineffective continuance.

The *modus operandi* for creating a difficult position for principals is more or less similar. A few senior teachers are taken into confidence and are promised promotion ; usually one of them is given the hope to replace the Principal. The Principal is publicly insulted and even threatened with physical violence. Clerical staff does not give him the necessary co-operation and sometimes even the students are instigated against him. Unless the Principal has his own party he has to leave. Those principals who retain their position under such circumstances are usually under constant strain and have to become subservient to the Management. They lose all moral influence. It should be obvious that it will become increasingly difficult to find persons of ability, integrity and seriousness of purpose to occupy the high position.

As the situation is in some colleges, the Principal has to face every day petty problems and engineered emergencies, and has forces around him which often are more interested in creating difficulties than solving them. He has more often to deal with a few students who are indifferent towards their studies rather than with many more who are keen to learn, and with some teachers who are more interested in other activities than in teaching. He is unable to put through schemes that would be helpful in raising academic standards and creating the proper atmosphere. In bigger institutions even under more or less normal conditions the Principal is so much overburdened with administrative work that he has little time for constructive thinking. Some assistance must be provided to the principals to lighten their routine work.

College Campuses :

College campuses vary considerably in their sizes. Only one college has a campus area of about 100 acres, two of about 50 acres each and three of about 20 acres each, but a large number of them have very small campuses. Twelve co-educational institutions have campuses between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 acres, and five between 3 and 5 acres ; one of them with an area of about 2 acres has an enrolment of over 1,400. Girls' colleges have even smaller campuses. Three of them have between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres and two between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 acres of land. The campus of the biggest girls' college with over 1,900 students on rolls, is only of less than 3 acres. In many colleges, due to faulty planning the buildings are so badly placed that little space is available for out-door activities. Even this is being gradually swallowed up as a result of new constructions.

The position is bound to improve in respect of colleges that will be established in future as there is a statutory provision now that co-educational colleges should not have less than 5 acres of land and girls' college less than 3 acres. No relationship, however, has been fixed between total enrolment and size of the campus.

Among themselves the colleges vary widely as regards competence of teachers, library facilities, laboratory equipment, facilities for extra-curricular activities and amenities for students, etc. These factors coupled with the personality of the Principal, the ability and devotion of teachers and the interest taken by them in students, the smooth working of the administrative machinery, location of the institution, general atmosphere of the community from which students are drawn, greatly influence the standard of work. A few colleges have developed satisfactorily and have been able to create an academic atmosphere but the majority of them have been facing serious difficulties. Even

some of the largest colleges come in the latter category. A few of the smaller colleges are functioning more or less as coaching centres—good, bad or indifferent. This is particularly true of colleges in smaller towns with small enrolment and without residential facilities.

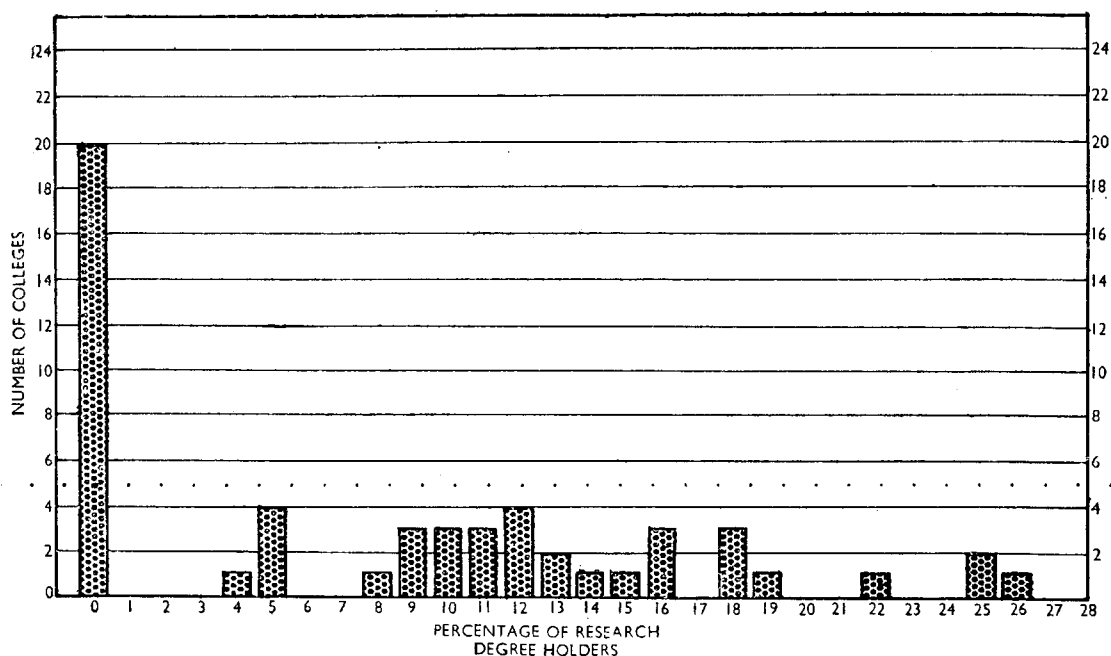
Teaching Faculty :

The role and effectiveness of teachers, as may be expected, have a close relationship with the administration and prevailing atmosphere in a college. There are now about 2000 teachers in the affiliated colleges of the University. Usually their academic qualifications are much above the minimum prescribed by the University and many of them are anxious to improve them still further. But absence of adequate facilities in colleges, lack of encouragement from the management and financial and other difficulties for undertaking research work elsewhere have stood in the way of many of them. In view of these difficulties the members of the faculty are unable to keep themselves abreast with recent developments in their field of work. To bring their knowledge to the expected standard the University has organised summer schools and special seminars in certain subjects, but their number and frequency have not been adequate. By and large social sciences and humanities have been neglected. One important step that has been taken for upgrading the qualifications of teachers is the introduction of M. Phil. courses in some subjects. It is a 14 months' course primarily to upgrade the qualifications of teachers in the colleges. If the opportunities are properly utilised, some of the marked deficiencies may be overcome. The courses are likely to attract more teachers from

the affiliated colleges of this and other Universities, if they are not put to financial loss and given some incentive by way of advance increments. The success of the experiment will depend on the support it can get from the Managements, the University Grants Commission and the State Government.

No efforts seem to have been made to evolve objective criteria to determine the competence or effectiveness of teachers. Usually reference is made to merit and seniority. Since merit continues to be equated with the last degree earned, which in most cases forms the basis for initial recruitment, seniority, for all practical purposes, becomes the deciding factor for further promotion; there is hardly any incentive to improve upon the original academic record. As it is, only a few teachers have academic qualifications which may be considered outstanding. Post-graduate departments of many colleges do not have teachers who hold research degrees or have any research work to their credit. Even in case of many of those who hold research degrees continuance of research work ceases after the first research degree has been acquired. Considerable variation is also noticed in the number of research degree holders in different subjects. For example, out of about 200 Ph. D.'s working as teachers in the colleges, 37 hold degree in Hindi, 33 in Economics and Commerce while the number in Physics is only 4 and in Mathematics only 3. This disparity is explained by comparative lack of facilities in the colleges for research work in the aforesaid subjects.

The percentage of research degree holders in the total teaching staff of the colleges is shown in the following figure :



Higher percentage of research degree holders are often in colleges with smaller teaching faculty. Thus, a college having only 1 Ph. D. in a staff of five teachers would have a higher percentage than a college with 5 Ph. D.'s in a staff of 50.

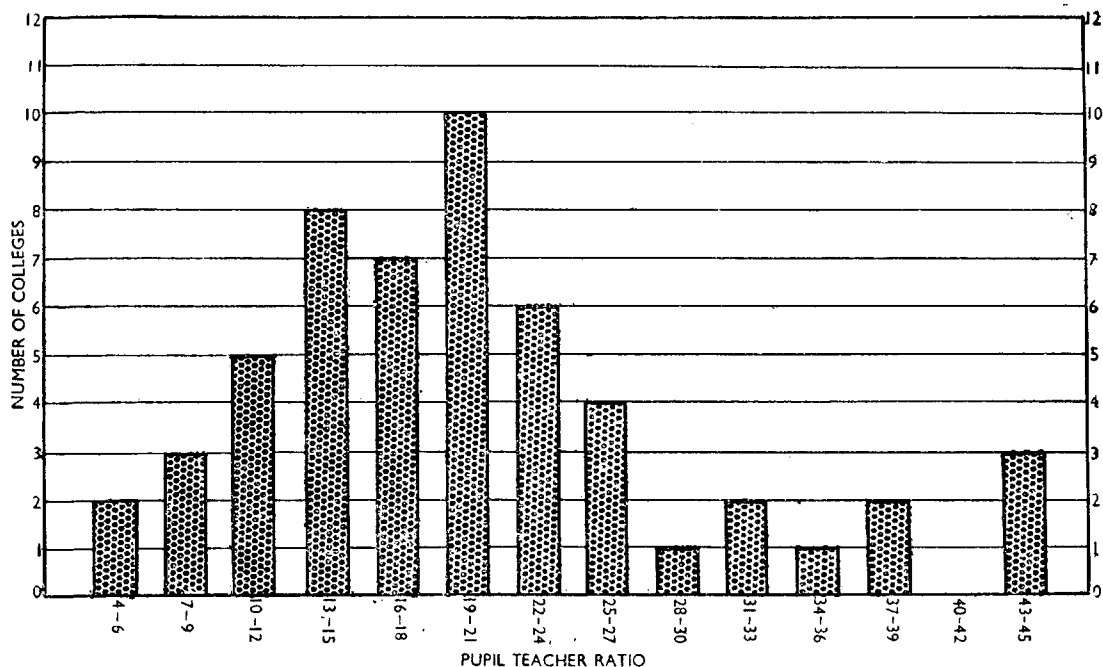
It is, however, encouraging to note that the number of teachers who possess first class Master's Degree in different subjects is appreciable as the table below will indicate.

TABLE VIII

	<i>No. of Teachers in Colleges during 1968-69</i>	<i>No. of First Divisioners during 1968-69</i>
Arts	756	204
Science	738	339
Commerce	52	25
Education	73	8
Agriculture	143	38
Law	27	4

The number of teachers in colleges usually is in accordance with university requirements. The overall pupil teacher ratio in the University is 22 : 1. It, however, varies considerably between different colleges and is often lower in case of those colleges which have poor enrolments. This happens because teacher requirement is prescribed on the basis of teaching load which takes inadequate notice of the number of students to be taught. Individual contact with students particularly in larger colleges is very meagre. The system of written assignments and seminar discussions has almost disappeared. Even where the system could be possible due to insufficient teaching load on teachers or small enrolment it is not undertaken for a variety of reasons, the most important being the feeling among the teachers that whether the class is large or small the quantum of teaching work required of them is the same.

In the figure below is shown the pupil teacher ratio in different colleges :



Libraries :

The libraries in the colleges have been very much neglected in the past; some improvement has, however, been effected within the last few years largely with financial assistance from the University Grants Commission. Understandably the emphasis has been on the purchase of books though the Commission has made funds available for buildings also. It has not, however, been sufficiently appreciated that a library needs much more than a collection of books. Facilities for their utilisation, such as, easy access, adequate accommodation for quiet study and competent and helpful library staff and above all enlightened guidance in use of books and journals, can make even a small collection of carefully selected books go a long way. These facilities are hardly available in an adequate measure in any of the colleges. Even in respect of them, the variation is large from college to college. No college has complete open shelf system; even partial open shelf system has been adopted by only a few. In

most of the colleges books are kept in locked almirahs to be opened on demand and a student has to spend considerable time in borrowing books. Facilities for serious study in library are mostly inadequate due to paucity of accommodation and suitable furniture.

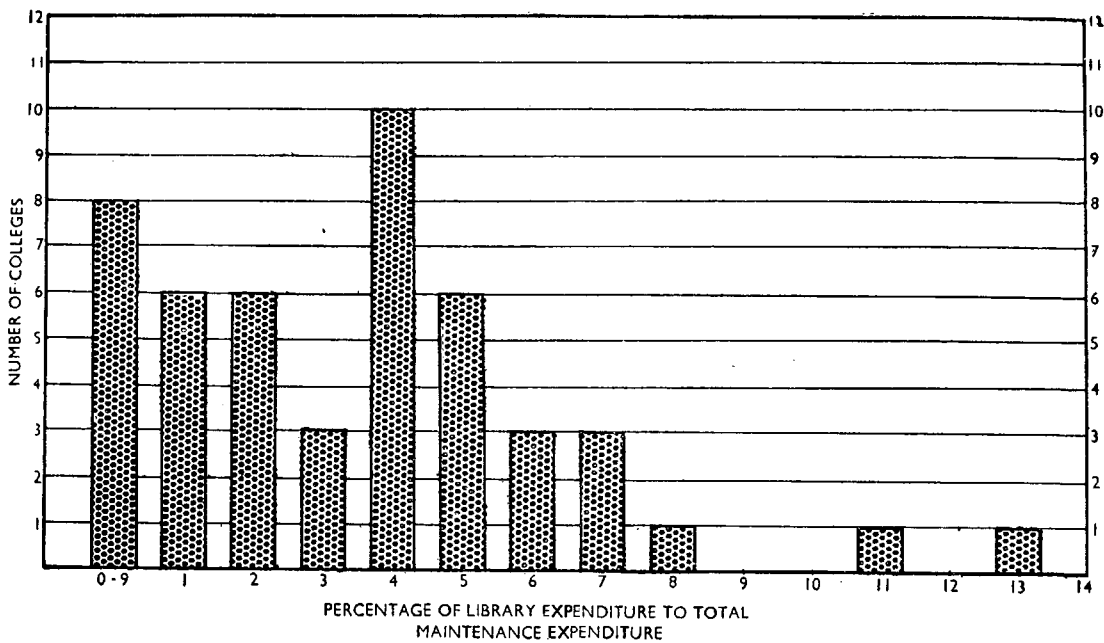
Generally colleges do not have properly planned library buildings. The space available is insufficient and the lay out unsatisfactory. Very often a class room or other accommodation which could be easily spared but is totally unsuitable for the purpose is allotted for the college library. Some libraries are so crowded with almirahs that free movement is difficult. The furniture is often rickety and inadequate and the lighting arrangements poor. In most colleges even though there are qualified librarians the supporting staff is invariably inadequate. In one college, for example, with an enrolment of over 1200 students the library staff consists of a librarian and a peon only. The position is not very different in many others with comparable or slightly lesser enrolment.

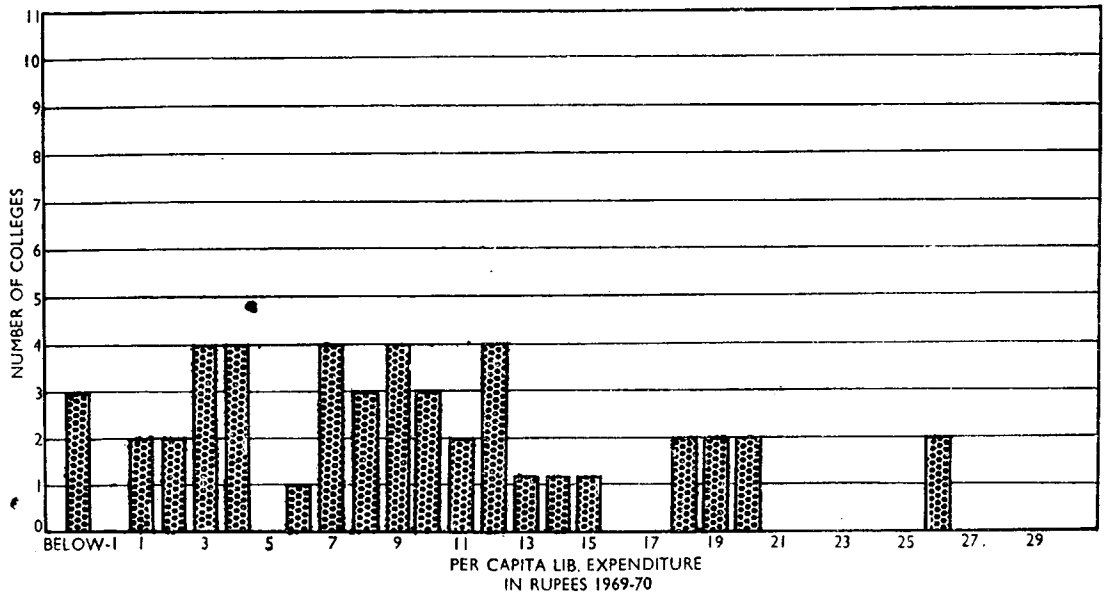
Even the limited resources are not properly utilised. Sufficient care and attention are not given to selection of books in some institutions. Books of very high standard unconnected with subjects of study in the institutions on the one hand and cheap notes, help books and cram books on the other could be seen side by side on the shelves of many libraries. Sometimes only one copy of standard text-books is provided. Old and obsolete editions of text-books and reference books have not been weeded out and substituted. Students continue to depend on old publications and consequently do not get the most recent information on the subject. The desirability of weeding out unwanted books is not yet recognised, probably because pride lies in numbers.

In a number of colleges standard books are rarely used. This is attributed to the poor knowledge of English of a large proportion of students. Although frequent reference is made to English as a library language efforts have not been made to make it so. The

colleges and the University should make efforts to see that students acquire sufficient knowledge of English to understand books written in that language. One way to realise it may probably be to introduce a special intensive course in English for all those students who proceed for post-graduate studies.

The Education Commission is of opinion that the library expenditure should be "about Rs. 25/- for each student and Rs. 300/- per teacher" and "could vary say from 6.5 per cent to 10 per cent" of educational budget. In many of the colleges the expenditure is much less. It also varies from year to year and is considerably higher for the years in which they receive special grants, or in the first three years of their existence because of the obligation to fulfil the conditions of recognition. The following figures show per capita annual expenditure on library in colleges and percentage of the library expenditure to total maintenance expenditure :





The variation between different colleges, as can be seen, is very large. In case of per capita expenditure at one end of the scale are colleges with an expenditure of Rs. 2/- and on the other those which spend Rs. 20/-. Similarly the percentage of library expenditure to maintenance expenditure varies between 2 per cent to 10 per cent.

With the increase of knowledge in every field the yearly publication of books and journals has gone up very considerably. The college libraries are able to acquire a very limited number of them; also due to very meagre resources a large number of students are unable to purchase even the most essential books and have, therefore, to depend upon the college library. Even if books can be borrowed from the library some quiet place is needed where students can sit and study. Most of them do not have this facility in their own homes. Adequate reading room facilities in libraries, extended working hours and fewer holidays are essential for their utilisation by

students. But most of the colleges have either no reading rooms or have improvised ones with very limited number of seats often unsuitable for quiet study. The recommendation of the Education Commission is that a university or a college library should have provision for reading seats for 25% of the total enrolment. In no college this provision is even remotely reached.

An appreciable number of students have vacant periods during college working hours and roam about the campus aimlessly. They cannot utilise their free time in the library as the number of seats there is very limited. They cannot even study their own books as there is no place where they can sit undisturbed. The college authorities should provide more reading accommodation even though it be outside the library building with proper furniture to enable students to study either their own books or books borrowed from the library. This would help in proper utilisation of time, now wasted and create in them a reading habit. These

Study Rooms/Halls can be profitably used by students living not far away from the colleges after college hours also.

Each college should have a Library Committee comprising of some of the senior teachers, and students selected on the basis of their academic performance, to look after the library administration, its proper maintenance and working. This Committee should take the necessary steps to improve and popularise the library. Whatever else may be the functions of the Committee, the most important must be to stimulate the use of the library by the staff and the students. A properly constituted committee should be able to do this. The librarian should be made to play a more important role than is expected of him at present. The selection of books, however, must be left to the subject teachers who may be given necessary assistance by the librarian. The University should also come more directly in the picture. A list of more important books including the latest publications in each subject should be made available to the colleges periodically.

Residential Accommodation :

Residence of students within the college campus has an important place in university education but only a few colleges provide this facility. Even some of the larger colleges have no hostels attached to them.

Districtwise enrolment and hostel seats for boys in co-educational institutions and for girls in girls' colleges are given in Table IX and Table X respectively.

Co-educational colleges have usually no hostels for girls. A few degree college hostels provide accommodation to students of intermediate classes also; their number has not been excluded from the total. No private hostels either for boys or for girls recognised by the University exist,

TABLE—IX
Hostel Accommodation for boys in
Co-educational Colleges

<i>District</i>	<i>Student Enrolment</i>	<i>Hostel Seats</i>	<i>Percentage of Hostellers</i>
Dehradun	5,152	210	4.0
Saharanpur	4,720	149	3.1
Muzaffarnagar	3,783	264	6.9
Meerut	19,997	1,298	6.4
Bulandshahr	4,300	518	10.1
Total	37,952	2,439	6.4

TABLE—X
Hostel Accommodation for girls in Girls'
Colleges

<i>District</i>	<i>Student Enrolment</i>	<i>Hostel Seats</i>	<i>Percentage of Hostellers</i>
Dehradun	1,297	101	7.7
Saharanpur	865	—	—
Muzaffarnagar	251	—	—
Meerut	2,944	230	7.7
Bulandshahr	83	—	—
Total	5440	331	6.0

It is regrettable that there are no hostels for girl students in any of the colleges in Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr districts. The residential accommodation even for boys in Saharanpur town is unusually small. One of the colleges provides only 73 seats against an enrolment of 2323, while the other with an enrolment of 1116 has no hostel accommodation. In the absence of adequate hostel facilities in colleges, students from rural areas and smaller towns are in a very disadvantageous position. This is particularly true of women students.

Even the limited hostel accommodation available cannot be considered satisfactory. Often the rooms are much too small for the number of students in them. In some hostels there are no common rooms, in many the messing arrangements are poor and in most of them sanitary amenities are far from satisfactory.

Living cost in hostels is often quite above the resources of a student of average means. Hostels receive no grants for their maintenance from the State Government and are, therefore, expected to be self-supporting even for periodical repairs to buildings. The college authorities seldom provide funds to meet their running cost even partially. To make matters worse they sometimes divert a portion of the hostel income to other purposes. The living conditions outside are, however, much worse. Due to housing shortage rooms in healthy surroundings, if at all available, are so costly that they are beyond the means of most students. They have to live in untidy localities in overcrowded rooms without even the minimum sanitary facilities, without any supervision by the college authorities and yet have to pay rent much higher than for living in hostels. The girl students have to face even greater difficulties. In their case hostel or home is a must unless they choose to appear as private candidate or take correspondence courses. Those who desire to offer science subjects have no other alternative but to discontinue their studies.

The obvious conclusion, therefore, is that more hostels should be provided as soon as possible. At the same time they should be subsidised by the State Government so that the expenses of students residing in hostels are not much higher than those of local students who live with their guardians. At present the cost of lodging and boarding in college hostels is prohibitive for the poorer students. The difference in the expenses of commuters and non-commuters is very

substantial. This virtually amounts to a denial of equality of educational opportunity to boys and girls from rural areas and smaller towns who do not have institutions of higher learning within commutable distance from their homes. A beginning could be made by accepting the principle that in matters of grant of concession in fees, preference will be given to residential scholars.

The Education Commission is of the opinion that the number of seats in college hostels should be about 25% of the under-graduate enrolment and 50% of the post-graduate enrolment. This is not possible under the existing circumstances. One of the main reasons for inadequacy of hostel accommodation is the lack of interest on the part of sponsors and donors to contribute funds for construction of hostels. They mostly belong to the town where the college is located and are, therefore, unable to appreciate the difficulties of students from outside. The University Grants Commission has, therefore, to be more liberal in the matter of giving grants for construction of hostels, particularly for girls. The provision of matching grants by the colleges is a great bar and must be waived off at least for this purpose.

There is another aspect of the problem. The existing hostels have to be lifted from their present conditions to be made more livable and educative. Hostels "as understood in the West do not form an essential feature of the educational system in this country. Whether they be judged from their educational contribution, or for adequacy of accommodation, or for their cheapness, the verdict is bound to go against them. Even in the best of our Universities and colleges little or nothing has been done to make the hostel life richer or healthier than in an average home. There are neither opportunities for healthy personal contacts between the teachers and the taught nor such educational

aids as are provided by class libraries and well organised tutorial system. The lax discipline of a hostel provides occasions for mischief and abuse which would be absent in an average home. The personal influence of the teacher which would act as a corrective to some of the undesirable youthful tendencies is practically nonexistent. The hostel authorities usually come in the picture when something goes wrong which demands police or magisterial duties. Their role is to investigate and punish and now since the organisation of the students' union substantially rules out the question of punishment, they just investigate and report. With little superior example to emulate, fear of restraint and punishment gone, our hostels provide a hunting ground for political charlatans and breeding place for social and moral evils."*

A large proportion of students will always be day-scholars, residing with parents or relations, or in rented houses, some because of financial or other reasons of convenience, others due to non-availability of accommodation in hostels and some because of the unrestricted freedom which residence outside permits. In all cases some sort of supervision by college authorities is advisable. This could be provided by teachers living in the area.

Laboratories :

The laboratories in most of the colleges leave much to be desired in the matter of planning, accommodation and equipment. Except in a few cases many of the buildings used as laboratories were never constructed for that purpose. Alterations and improvisations had to be made from the very beginning. Due to shortage of funds the equipment is usually insufficient and of poor quality even for the first degree classes. In many cases the

colleges seek and get affiliation upto post-graduate standard soon after they start the first degree classes. Due to this they remain ill-equipped both for under-graduate and post-graduate studies.

Facilities in the laboratories are often unable to keep pace with the advancement of science and changes in curriculum. The conditions, which usually were never too good before, further worsen in many colleges due to a very large increase in intake both at the degree and post-graduate levels without proportionate addition in facilities. As a result in a number of institutions, practical classes are sometimes delayed to minimise expenditure on laboratories. Often at the B. Sc. level two students are required to perform experiments jointly. The practice in many colleges is to provide only such experiments as are less expensive. The choice of optional courses in M. Sc. is also greatly restricted for cost considerations. For example, in Physics, in most colleges students can only offer wireless which is regarded as less expensive than other courses. Though it is recognised that a Post-graduate Department in Physics should have workshop attached to it, yet only one college has a workshop which may deserve mention. Workshops are necessary for repairs and maintenance of apparatus and for fabrication of simple equipment. They should prove useful in giving some workshop practice and experience to students. In their absence even necessary equipment when once out of order remains useless for considerable time.

Teaching Facilities in Agriculture, Education and Law :

Education in Agriculture is being provided at present in 8 colleges of which 3 are affiliated up to the post-graduate standard. All of them, except one, are affiliated in one or more other

* Dr. R. K. Singh "Our Universities and Our Vice-Chancellors."

faculties. Conditions in them are even worse than in colleges teaching pure sciences. Not only are laboratory and library facilities meagre, the facilities for field work are also very restricted. In certain colleges the area of the farm is negligible. Since marks are often liberally awarded in practical examinations, authorities are not appreciative of the deficiencies. These agricultural colleges are facing another serious problem. The enrolment in most of them is decreasing. One of them had to close its agricultural section. Recognitions on easy terms for teaching agriculture were given to colleges in rural areas in the hope that the graduates will engage themselves on their farms. Many of the students studying agriculture do not have farms. Besides, the farms are too small to need additional hands with the result that a large number of agricultural graduates go unemployed. Because of the nature of their training they are not much in demand for general employment. The agriculture sections of these colleges have the additional disadvantage of denial of financial help from the centre due to the pattern of financial assistance. The conditions of grants are such that colleges of this state are generally unable to qualify for them.

In the Faculty of Education eleven colleges are recognised for teaching for the Bachelor's Degree; of these two are recognised for the Master's Degree also. Conditions in the Education Sections of most colleges are far from satisfactory—the accommodation available is insufficient, the equipment is poor and the demonstration apparatus is more or less non-existent. Practice schools are often far away from the colleges and permission for practice teaching is usually hesitatingly given by the school authorities. No grants were given by the State Government for the Education Sections of the college,

except in one, upto two years back. As the colleges had to run their Education Sections from fee income and their own resources, in some cases questionable methods were employed to meet the expenditure. However, it can be expected that their inclusion in the grant-in-aid list may result in some improvement in their conditions. This faculty usually does not attract students who have good academic qualifications because of low salary and unhealthy conditions in most of the schools. Moreover, the number of students who take B. Ed. degree every year is more than the requirement of the area; many of them have to seek employment in departments other than teaching and also accept lower grades in schools.

Seven colleges are affiliated for the teaching of law upto LL. B. standard and only one of them is affiliated up to LL. M. standard. All of them are multifaculty colleges. Classes are held in afternoons and evenings after regular college hours. Study of law has not been taken seriously, both by teachers and students. The teachers usually are practicing lawyers and the students are largely part timers. Law classes have been regarded as a source of income by colleges as the expenditure for them is less than even the income from fees. It is, however, hoped that with the introduction of three year LL. B. course and appointment of some whole time teachers the conditions may improve.

To bring about a qualitative improvement, particularly in subjects involving practical work, it is essential that either the number of students be restricted, or facilities be increased proportionately. Keeping in view the employment potential and expenses involved restricted admissions at the post-graduate level would appear to be the advisable course. The colleges are not, however, in a position to bring about this because of the necessity to balance the budget and also because of pressure for admis-

sions arising from unemployment and very large enrolment in lower classes. Both the courses could be adopted in a moderate way. The non-seriousness which prevails in colleges due to preponderance of students in the faculties of Arts and Law and the dis-satisfaction due to inadequate facilities for the number enrolled could be lessened by making provision for correspondence courses. This has been done in the University for the first degree in the Faculty of Arts in a few subjects.

Co-ordinated Teaching :

At some places two or more colleges are affiliated upto the post-graduate standard in the same subjects, very often teaching the same optional courses. In order to make the best use of the resources available and to economise on expenditure such colleges should be made to pool their resources and undertake co-operative teaching on the basis of one educational unit. Each may specialise in one major area or in a part of a subject. A good example is provided by the field of specialisation in Chemistry. If there are two or three colleges in a city, instead of each teaching two or more branches of Chemistry, each one could specialise in the teaching and research in one field of Chemistry only. One could specialise in Organic Chemistry, the other in Inorganic and the third in Physical Chemistry. Students registered in one college may be enabled to attend lectures in other colleges also and thus have the benefit of teachers, libraries and laboratories of the other colleges in their fields of specialisation. Details of such a scheme could be worked out by the colleges under the guidance of the University. The teaching time saved as a result of co-operative teaching could be utilized for providing seminars, and tutorial instructions, totally neglected at present, or for providing facilities for teaching additional optionals. It is highly improbable that the arrangement suggested

will be the outcome of voluntary action of the colleges. Some statutory provision or incentive may be advisable.

Students Problems :

The transition from school to college presents some difficulty for all students. It is more marked when a student has to shift from a rural to an urban area to join a college. There are two occasions for change, one from a High School to an Intermediate College and the other from an Intermediate to a Degree College. Intermediate Colleges are fairly well distributed in this region and are generally within commutable distance for a majority of students. In many cases they are a continuation of the High School under the same roof. Even when a student has to change from a High School to an Intermediate College he does not find any appreciable change in the general conditions and social surroundings. The process of adjustment is easy. The difficulties about residence are experienced only by a small number as most of them live with their parents or near relations. But when a student leaves his home to join a Degree College in a city, the picture changes very radically. There is a change not only in the academic standards but also in the socio-economic environment. The boy from a rural area comes generally from a poorer and educationally backward home. The difficulty is further aggravated due to lack of moral support. He is unable to receive any guidance from his people and has most of the time to depend on his own resources. He is worried about the choice of subjects and about residential difficulties and in most cases is under financial strain. He is psychologically disturbed and begins his college career with depression. It is at this time that he becomes a victim of adverse environmental influences. The first few weeks are very important in the life of a beginner of this description.

It is necessary that college authorities provide adequate help and guidance to such students. In certain institutions, there is the system of Students Advisers under which each student on admission is assigned to a teacher who is expected to act as his helper and guide. This breaks the psychological barrier between students and teachers. This system should be strengthened in all institutions, including the University. Where this does not exist, a beginning could be made immediately. It will, however, succeed only if teachers feel their moral responsibility to extend their help and co-operation.

Deans of Students' Welfare :

In addition to the difficulties of adjustment that students experience when they join a college, there are other matters concerning the rules and regulations of the college and the University on which they need help and guidance during the period of their stay in the college. All colleges now have a Dean of Students' Welfare to help and advise them on individual and group problems. At the University level also there is a Dean of Students' Welfare to whom such difficulties which cannot be solved by the college Deans and the Principals can be referred.

The University has also taken steps to organise a Students' Assistance Bureau with its office in the University building to attend to the problems of students and supply the information that they may require from time to time. Additional facilities are provided by the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau set up at the instance of the State Government.

Students' Welfare Board :

To get acquainted with the problems and difficulties of students studying in the colleges

and the University, the Meerut University Students' Welfare Board has been set up. It consists of 15 representatives of students three from each district, 11 students selected on the basis of their academic performance, 10 students distinguished in Sports and Games, 10 Deans of Students' Welfare of colleges, the seniormost Principal in the University and the Chairman of the University Sports Council with the Dean of Students' Welfare in the University as Chairman and the Registrar as Secretary. This body can make helpful suggestions and can thus render great help both to the student community and the University authorities.

Active efforts should, however, be made both at the University and college levels to induce students to take full advantage of the opportunities for help and guidance that have been provided.

In this connection it has to be pointed out that for proper functioning of the Deans of Students' Welfare in colleges, particularly with large enrolment, it will be necessary to provide them suitable office accommodation, assistance of ministerial staff and some reduction in teaching work.

Extra- and Co-curricular Activities :

The role of extra- and co-curricular activities is well recognised in the educational process. They are expected to provide opportunities for a healthy development of personality and are essential to inculcate among students the qualities required of a good citizen—spirit of service, fellow feeling, sense of duty and qualities of leadership. These activities did contribute to collegiate life, though not in a significant way, a few decades ago ; now they have practically disappeared.

Students' Union :

Most of the colleges no doubt have Students'

Unions.* Soon after the colleges open, students who are intimately interested in them begin a hectic campaign for elections. Groups and parties are formed ; many of them receive moral and even financial support from outside organisations. The rival groups often create unpleasant situations. With the Union Funds at their disposal the only function that the Unions organise is the College Week consisting of music, dance, drama, mushaira, kavi sammelan, etc. In the festival the main participants are usually outsiders. The contributions of Unions have on the whole been much below expectation. In the ultimate analysis, therefore, in the present climate of the country, a healthy collegiate life depends as much on the quality of leadership in the Unions as on any other single or even combination of factors. The problem is not solved by the assertion that 95% of the students are peace loving and if left to themselves, they would engage in serious studies. If the leadership rests with the remaining 5% it is they who matter. This fact must be recognised by the University, the college, the teaching profession and the general public.

It is difficult to lay down a definite line of approach with any certainty of success. Each college must strive to achieve the goal in the light of the prevailing circumstances in the college and its needs. The starting point must, however, be the recognition of the legitimate grievances and needs of the students. To the extent the solution of many of them depends on the availability of funds beyond the financial capacity of the colleges, they may feel helpless. Yet there is a large area in which the action of the colleges will have a bearing on

discipline. Earnest and sincere efforts will go a long way to establish proper understanding.

As has been stated earlier the absence of provision for extra-curricular activities is one of the regrettable facts of collegiate life. Sudden increase of number in the colleges without proportionate increase of facilities is partly responsible for the looseness which has crept in. The complaint is that students are not interested, but while this may appear correct, it must also be admitted that efforts have not been made to make them interested. Indifference on the part of teachers has been reciprocated by the student community. Funds collected to support extra-curricular activities are conveniently diverted to other purposes. A kind of vicious circle has set in. This can be broken only by strenuous efforts of the teachers, under the leadership of the Principals.

Subject Associations exist in colleges but often their meetings are few and far between. At times their inaugural and closing functions are the same. Rarely distinguished persons are invited for lectures, discussions, talks etc., from outside ; advantage of local persons is seldom taken.

Hobby Workshops :

Hobby workshops which can be of great help in creating and developing interest of students in creative activities exist only in very few colleges. Only a small number of students join them and they also do not continue for long. Steps should be taken to start hobby workshops in more institutions under the active supervision of interested teachers.

*The situation has now changed as a result of an ordinance issued by the State Government on July 11, 1970 under which "the membership of any Union of students.....shall not be compulsory, and accordingly, no amount intended to be paid to such union as fee or subscription.....shall be realised from any student." The full effect of it, however, will be known in due course.

Unless teachers are interested the objectives of the Hobby Science Workshops will not be achieved.

Games and Sports :

Hardly half a dozen colleges have play grounds for games like football, hockey, or cricket. Only one college has a permanent track for athletics. Even facilities for games like volleyball, basket ball, kabaddi, and also table tennis, badminton, etc., which need less space are mostly inadequate. Six colleges have covered badminton courts, four have swimming pools and only two have gymnasiums with adequate apparatus. A large number of colleges are not providing facilities even for games which do not require extensive grounds. But worse still is that even where some facilities exist the number of participants is very small. This provides an opportunity to the college authorities to transfer funds collected for games and sports to other purposes. It is, therefore, recommended that each college should have an active Games and Sports Committee consisting of students and teachers to administer the games fund and to guide and organise athletic and sports activities in the institution.

It is enjoined on the college authorities to take all possible steps to encourage students to participate in games and sports. Provision of adequately trained staff, particularly in institutions in which enrolment is large should be made compulsory. Two or three colleges with small enrolments in the same vicinity could make provision for such a post on a co-operative basis. The University should also make available services of coaches to colleges or groups of colleges for short periods and also organise training camps during the summer recess. To encourage students to attain a high standard of efficiency, excellence in games and sports should be recognised and honoured. It

may be advisable for the University to institute scholarships on the lines done for academic achievements. The State Government may be approached to place funds at its disposal for granting scholarships and stipends to outstanding athletes as is being done for students of higher secondary schools.

Canteens :

Many colleges have canteens but only in a few the conditions are hygienic and the food provided is of good quality. The prices are usually higher than in the market, only thereby contractors are able to make up for the high rent they have to pay to the colleges. The rent provides a good source of income to some of the colleges. In one college, for example, with an enrolment of less than 200 the canteen contractor is paying a rent of Rs. 1800/-per annum which forms part of the endowment contribution by the Management. It is not an uncommon practice. Canteens should be run on no profit no loss basis. Prices and quality of foodstuffs and general conditions should be strictly regulated. To the canteen should be attached a lunch room for the use of students who wish to bring lunch from home. It will be most advisable for a Co-operative Society of students and teachers to take over the management of the college canteen. In some colleges of the state, this arrangement has worked to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Medical Facilities :

Medical fees are charged in most colleges, but usually students do not get adequate return. At present some colleges have no doubt dispensaries and part-time medical officers who usually visit the dispensaries after college hours. Each student should be examined thoroughly soon after his admission; and then re-checked once a year. Health charts should be prepared and maintained. He should be told

about the condition of his health, and steps he may take to improve. Guardians and parents be kept informed in serious cases.

Consultative Committees in Colleges :

Under the present conditions there is hardly a dialogue between the students, the Principal and the teaching faculty unless a strike has been threatened or actually brought about. The advisability of associating students, in some form or other, with the decision making process in the matters which vitally concern them, has to be recognised. For this purpose, each college should have a Consultative Committee with teachers and students and possibly a few guardians nominated by the Principal as members. The student members should be selected or nominated to the Committee on account of their achievements in studies, games and sports, and in other extra-curricular activities. A senior teacher nominated by the Principal should be the President.

The Committee should freely discuss all matters of general interest and suggest to the college authorities steps which may be taken to provide the necessary facilities for students' welfare. It should be able to suggest a code of conduct for the observance of students. The opinion of this body should receive due consideration by the authorities concerned. There should be no voting on any item of the agenda. Opinions expressed should be recorded for such action as may be considered advisable and feasible. It is hardly necessary to say that the success of the Consultative Committee will depend on its composition. The responsibility of the Principal is to nominate to this body teachers with a high sense of duty and of the students to see that the Committee does not become a forum for competing groups.

Problems of Colleges :

Any one who visits colleges and studies the

problems of students would be depressed with the meagreness of facilities available in most of them. To sum up the position, facilities for games and sports are poor, hostels either do not exist or have meagre accommodation, residence outside is expensive and un-healthy, the libraries have poor stock of books, poor service and very inadequate arrangement to seat students in their vacant periods; most colleges do not have a mentionable reading room section supplied with newspapers and current literature, and in practically all, the canteen arrangements are extremely unsatisfactory and very expensive.

Few college campuses are well maintained. In many of them the grounds around the college buildings are uneven, overgrown with weeds and grasses and littered with brickbats. The buildings also appear uncared for and neglected. In many of them cycles are scattered all over the verandah and even in corners of class rooms. Sanitary arrangements, wherever they exist, are unhygienic and neglected.

Removal of all these shortcomings would involve expenditure of money not easily available. Utilisation of the existing resources in a systematic way would partially remove the difficulties. Once made their responsibility it should even be possible to induce students to provide voluntary labour and to raise funds for their own advantage and benefit. The starting point, however, must be the establishment of proper understanding and appreciation of the problems.

Development Officer :

A number of colleges have been started without any definite plan and foresight in respect of future expansion. Buildings have not been properly planned and expansion has been haphazard. Where resources are meagre, careful planning becomes all the more necessary. Generally the limited resources available have

not been utilised in the best possible way, largely because of the lack of experience on the part of the college authorities. There is no provision for expert advice. The University could supply this deficiency by organising a section or a cell solely for the purpose of providing guidance to the colleges. The cell should include experts in different fields. It should be assisted by adequate ministerial staff. Its function should be to collect information and to offer advice in planning. It should have plans of library, laboratories, hostel buildings for different levels of enrolment, etc. This cell may also be entrusted with the task of helping the colleges in respect of selection of books, laboratory equipment, etc. It may prepare, for the use of the colleges, lists of selected books and publications suitable for undergraduate and postgraduate classes in different subjects. The Principals should be induced to utilise the services of the cell. The Development Officer of the University should be entrusted with the responsibility of organising the cell.

Ministerial Staff :

The ministerial staff in nearly all the colleges is over-worked and underpaid. With the introduction of the Semester System (with examination work often three times in the year), increased demands for information of different types by the University, the State Government, and the University Grants Commission, the pressure on the office staff has considerably increased. The staff being inadequate the natural consequence is delay and inefficiency. The Visiting Committee found that account books in many colleges were not properly maintained, postings in them were not upto-date ; papers were not properly filed with the result that even the basic information was not easily available. The position has been made worse due to increased expectations and demands of students. They insist on the

ministerial staff to attend to them immediately and supply them all types of information. The ratio of 1 : 200 for ministerial staff as prescribed by the Government has proved very inadequate in the changed circumstances and calls for a review. Also because of comparatively lower salaries, the quality of the ministerial staff has become poorer. Even if their educational qualifications are adequate they have no experience. It is suggested that steps be taken to organise short courses for the new staff in the University Centre, or the colleges may be induced to employ the services of retired persons with experience of the work for short periods of time to organise the office and give training to new staff.

As stated earlier in most of the colleges maintenance of accounts is far from satisfactory. Entries regarding receipts and disbursements under different heads—maintenance, non-recurring grants, donations etc.—are all mixed up and it is often not easily possible to find out how the college finances stand. Amounts received are not always deposited in banks soon after their receipt and payments at times are made in cash and not by crossed cheques. Worse is the maintenance of loan accounts which are stated to have been taken from the parent association. The transactions are often in cash neither party issuing proper receipts for amounts received. It is surprising why loans are given by the sponsoring bodies and not outright donations, and how they are sometimes paid back when colleges can never be expected to have any surplus. In a few cases on suggestions of the Depth Study Committee loans have also been wiped off. This sometimes creates doubts about the genuineness of loans.

An unsatisfactory but common practice is the diversion of funds for purposes for which they are not meant. Amounts from Students' Funds so diverted are rarely paid back. In a

few colleges the account books, endowment deeds, etc. are not available in the college office and are reported to be either with the Secretary or in the Office of the sponsoring association. In a few, previous account books were even missing. At times expenditure is incurred by the Managing Bodies of the colleges which apparently is not for the benefit of the institutions. Some type of control to avoid misuse of college funds is necessary.

A proper accounting system should be evolved by the State Government which all institutions may be asked to follow. At present the system varies considerably. The wrong methods adopted in many institutions may be due to incompetence of staff and ignorance of account rules. In some cases, however, it may probably be to cover up irregularities.

Affiliating Universities

The affiliating type of universities have been condemned without much being done to remove their shortcomings and defects. The Radhakrishnan Commission has stated that "the purely affiliating university is today doing more harm to the good name of Indian Universities as a whole than any other single factor and we urge that this type shall disappear from the Indian landscape at the earliest possible moment." and that "the purely affiliating university has not been a success. Such a university is hardly more than a machine for conducting examinations.....But, worse than this such a university cannot even satisfactorily fulfil its task as an examining machine." The Education Commission has been more moderate. "We have to recognise that the standard of the first degree and other post-graduate work in the bulk of affiliated colleges cannot be in general, the same as that of the education imparted in university departments." The implications of the above statements deserve

serious consideration. If the statement of the Education Commission is accepted then about 85% of students receiving education in affiliated colleges must continue to receive education of inferior quality. In the existing condition of the country, the entire college-going population cannot be educated in university departments. Odds are against the colleges but the acceptance of an inferior status for them will be inconsistent with the principles of equality of educational opportunity. Unfortunately in spite of their known shortcomings effective steps have not been taken by the agencies concerned to remove them. Their condition can be improved if adequate funds are made available, managements are placed on a sound footing and the University is more vigilant about educational standards and conditions prevailing in the colleges. With adequate facilities and possibilities of personal attention and sound programming it should be possible for the colleges to provide qualitatively comparable post-graduate teaching with that in the universities and when it comes to undergraduate teaching it may even be better. This possibility should be clearly recognised by the University and the colleges and all out efforts should be made to convert it into a reality.

The Meerut University has made serious beginning through an acceptance of the principle that the University must not compete with its colleges and that the colleges should be direct beneficiaries of all the activities in which the University engages itself. The difference between the University and the colleges has to be effaced. The colleges should be regarded as different campuses of the University scattered over a large area unlike the campuses of teaching universities which are concentrated in one locality. They should be considered components of the University and be treated as such.

It is the colleges which make the university but many of them are indeed poor in quality.

The Education Commission has made very pertinent observations about multiplication and continuance of the weak and substandard colleges :

- “Such institutions mainly arise from :
- the rapid expansion of higher education due to various socio-economic factors ;
 - the inability of the Government to provide resources needed to make adequate provision for this expansion ;
 - the social and political pressures that operate within the university system itself ; and
 - the political pressures arising outside the university system and which the universities are often unable to resist.”

Affiliation

Affiliation is an academic matter and it is the responsibility of the University to prescribe conditions of recognition to ensure proper academic standards. The University has not unoften failed to perform this very important function satisfactorily and fairly, with the result that often the conditions laid down for starting new colleges have been very lenient. In many cases even the lenient conditions have not been fulfilled and have been subsequently relaxed. The position has become still worse because of additional enrolment without proportionate increase in facilities and affiliation in new subjects without the fulfilment of conditions previously imposed. Before according permission to start a new college the financial position of the sponsoring body and the constitution of the proposed Board of Management should be thoroughly scrutinised. It will be well if the University can get a guarantee from the Government that the college will be placed on grant-in-aid list after it has fulfilled the conditions of recognition. The University would be well advised if they keep in view the

following observations of the Education Commission while considering cases of new affiliations :

“We recommend that, in granting affiliation to colleges, the universities should emphasize the expansion of existing colleges, rather than the establishment of new ones. Unless there are strong reasons to the contrary, a college should have a minimum enrolment of 500 and it would be preferable to raise the enrolment in as many colleges as possible to 1,000 or more. In granting affiliation to a new college, care should be taken to see that its location is properly planned so as not to interfere with the proper growth of an existing institution and there should be reasonable chance that it would grow into an institution of an adequate size within a period of about five years.”

Inspection of Colleges

The University should be vigilant about fulfilment of obligations by the colleges. Periodical inspections should be conducted for newly started colleges every year in the first three years and once every three years thereafter. The Panel of Inspectors should discuss its finding with the colleges for a mutual understanding of the problems and to explore possibilities of improvement. The aim of inspection should be not only to report the deficiencies but also to see that the colleges take positive steps to remove them, and to improve the academic standards. Proper inspection of colleges poses serious problems before the University. These relate to conduct of inspections and subsequent follow up. Both would become easier if a specialized staff is provided in the University Office for this purpose.

Maintenance Grants

Many of the shortcomings common to all colleges are largely due to insufficiency of funds. Managements seldom make any significant

contribution either to meet deficits or for development once permanent recognition has been secured. Even in middle-sized colleges with a few Post-graduate departments of studies the fee and endowment income and the maintenance grants are hardly able to meet the recurring expenditure. In case of larger colleges with expensive post-graduate department and colleges with small enrolments the difficulties become much greater. The grant-in-aid rules given below fail to meet the requirements :

“Maintenance grants to a degree college shall not exceed

- (a) Half of the approved tuitional expenditure of the college or
- (b) the difference between the recurring approved expenditure for the year and recurring approved income for the year, excluding Government grant, whichever is less.

In colleges which have gone for post-graduate studies in laboratory subjects, the deficit is more than half of the approved tuitional expenditure. They have to meet the excess. Further as stated earlier the usual practice of not giving financial assistance to newly recognised colleges or departments of studies in the first three years of their existence is a serious hardship. This leads to irregularities and, may be, malpractices in view of the necessity to balance the budget in the first three years. Practices which get established outlive the financial necessity. It is also unfortunate that there is no dialogue between the University and the State Government in fixing criteria for approved expenditure. The requirements of the University may be very different from what the Government considers reasonable with the result that often the colleges are unable to fulfil the conditions laid down by the University.

With the increase in the number of subjects involving greater expenditure on library, laboratory etc. and on the salary bills of teachers and other staff due to rise in salaries, the shortcomings of the grant-in-aid system have become more apparent. While the position of the colleges and their responsibilities have undergone great changes, the formula of grant-in-aid remains the same as was decided upon, perhaps, half-a-century ago. Colleges are not able to maintain even minimum standards laid down by the University from the Government grants, fee incomes and endowment contributions. Large deficits have accumulated in a number of colleges during the past few years. There is no easy way for them to wipe off the deficit.

In a few colleges the total indebtedness shown may not be very reliable as sometimes payments are said to have been made by taking ‘loan’ out of funds available with the sponsoring body. In many others, however, they are genuine and have been partially met by taking loans and transferring funds from non-maintenance accounts, such as, Students Funds, Provident Fund, Securities etc. The situation is very serious and needs immediate attention.

The State Government does not consult the University at any stage while formulating the principles regarding maintenance grants to colleges, with the result that invariably the colleges are unable to fulfil even the minimum requirements laid down by the University. This practice needs review.

There is no declared basis for grants for capital expenditure. The contribution of the State Government on this account has been very inadequate with the result that at times colleges and even the University have to deny to themselves grants from the University Grants Commission since they are not able to meet the

matching share. The University is in close contact with its affiliated colleges and knows their needs and requirements. Its advice about individual colleges and priorities would be very helpful in assessing the grants needed by them. It is necessary to evolve a definite policy for giving non-recurring grants also. The amount may be a certain percentage of the maintenance grant or it may be calculated on some other basis. In any case the obligation of the State Government to meet the matching share against the grants made by the University Grants Commission or Government of India should be clearly accepted.

Education is the responsibility of the Government. The assumption that the Managements of colleges contribute towards maintenance expenditure is factually not correct in a large number of cases. Their contribution is mainly restricted to a statutory obligation of income from Endowment which when genuine is an insignificant percentage of the total expenditure. A number of them do not even meet this obligation since endowment either was not required when the college was founded or because of the illusory nature of the endowment.

The need for revision in grant-in-aid system has been generally recognised. Different methods have been suggested for assessing recurring grants. Any rational basis after considering the suggestions may be adopted and given immediate effect. In any case it should not be linked with fee income, the basis of which has remained unchanged for a considerable time. Further postponement will make the matters worse. Regarding accumulated deficits a detailed examination of figures of deficits in different colleges should be undertaken soon by the State Government, and genuine deficits of all the colleges be met.

Grants from University Grants Commission

Of late, the contribution of the University Grants Commission to the affiliated colleges has been quite appreciable. Due to help from this source there have been some improvements in library, laboratory and other facilities in a large number of colleges. But the needs of the affiliated colleges are immense and unless the grants made available to them are on a much larger scale than at present, the facilities available for the education of about 85 per cent of students enrolled in the affiliating universities shall continue to be inadequate for maintaining the proper academic standards. It would appear that in comparison to the grants given to the Universities those received by the affiliated colleges are small. According to the figures given in the University Grants Commission report for 1968-69 the amount received, under plan projects, by the universities was Rs. 9,16,26,328 as against Rs. 2,45,57,388 granted to the affiliated colleges. The desirability of raising the financial ceiling to colleges should, therefore, be recognised. Further, colleges which have been doing creditable work should be encouraged in their efforts by granting them additional aid from time to time. One difficulty that the colleges have been experiencing in taking advantage of some of the grants given by the University Grants Commission is non-availability of the matching share. When this is not made available by the State Government the colleges are unable to take advantage of same. This policy of insisting on contribution of matching grants by the colleges needs early revision.

The problems of affiliated colleges are numerous and difficult. Since 85 per cent of the student population engaged in higher education is in these colleges, strenuous efforts have to be made to raise its standard. The University may provide the necessary guidance

and exercise greater control over the maintenance of academic standards. The State Government has to be more liberal and scientific in allocation of funds to meet the university requirements and the University Grants Commission has to liberalise its policy of giving aid to affiliated colleges. In addition, all should agree to place reasonable restrictions on starting of new colleges and Post-graduate departments in old colleges and on increase in enrolment in existing colleges without proportional increase in facilities. Co-operative/co-ordinated post-graduate teaching, wherever possible, should be introduced.

Since it started functioning in 1966, the Meerut University has been attempting to remove some of the shortcomings and weaknesses associated with the affiliating type of universities. Formerly, with the colleges far flung from the headquarters of the University contact between the two was rather remote. The Meerut University does not suffer from this handicap to the same extent since its territorial jurisdiction is compact and contiguous.

One significant departure from the traditional system has been the introduction of the semester system of teaching and examination both at the under-graduate and the post-graduate stages. At a result of this, two regular examinations one at the end of each semester, i.e., one in November and the other in April, are held besides a third in June in some of the courses for the benefit of those who wish to utilise their vacations for earning Advance Credit or for "re-appear" in the courses in which they have not been successful or have secured poor marks. The students remain busy with their studies all the year round with less free time at their disposal compared to those who appear in examination once in a year. They have little time for non-

academic and unhealthy activities. The number of working days has been increased to about 100 in each semester, and syllabi in all the subjects have been revised and upgraded. The library and laboratory requirements have been revised and improved.

Many changes have been introduced in the examination system for speedy and fair evaluation of scripts. All question papers are set by Professors and Readers of other universities; evaluation of scripts, however, is done by teachers of the colleges. The scripts are not sent to examiners, but are evaluated at seven centres mostly in different towns where teachers go to evaluate them within specified hours soon after the examinations are over. Students have been assured of greater care in evaluation by permitting them to get their scripts re-evaluated (as distinct from scrutiny). They can also get their examination, in one or more courses, cancelled and re-appear in them later on. If a student fails to pass in a course or courses, he is not detained; he goes to the next stage automatically, but he has to earn the degree within three years. Those who wish to improve their division in the Master's degree taken by them are permitted to do so by re-appearing in all the papers once again or in four courses which they have not offered before. Correspondence courses at the first degree level in the Faculty of Arts have been introduced to provide facilities to all those who are unable to get enrolled as regular students and are not eligible to appear as private candidates. Though the pass percentage has not been altered, but every candidate has to secure at least 20 per cent marks in each course.

In addition to study of the usual subjects for the Bachelor's degree every candidate has to offer four general courses and voluntarily

two more if he so likes. About twenty general courses are permitted by the University of which the course on Religion and Culture is compulsory for all. These courses afford not only general education but are also supporting courses for some of the basic courses.

To improve the quality of teachers M. Phil. course have been started at the University level in some subjects to impart knowledge more advanced than that provided for the Master's degree. Summer Schools and seminars have also been organised and teachers encouraged to take advantage of them. Proper selection of teachers in future has been made possible by the University Statutes which provide that all

appointments shall be made by the Management of the college on the recommendation of a Selection Committee of which two educationists nominated by the Vice-Chancellor shall be members and no recommendation shall be made by this Committee unless at least one of the University nominees agrees with the recommendation.

Meerut University has so far directed its efforts towards raising the standard of teaching and examination at all stages. What contribution these changes would make in removing the deficiencies and shortcomings commonly associated with affiliating type of universities will be known in due course.

Appendix A
Enrolment in Affiliated Colleges

S. No.	Name of the College	Year of Foundation	E N R O L M E N T					
			1967-68	1968-69	1969-70		1970-71	
					U. G.	P. G.	U. G.	P. G.
1.	D.A.V., Dehradun.	1946	2,661	2,939	1,866	1,138	2,032	1,166
2.	D.B.S., Dehradun.	1961	1,057	1,249	1,122	176	1,209	302
3.	M.K.P., Dehradun	1958	692	1,035	908	243	820	265
4.	S.G.R.R., Dehradun	1960	556	657	452	117	453	97
5.	D.W.T., Dehradun.	1961	118	119	146	—	168	—
6.	M.P., Mussoorie.	1963	210	251	209	72	187	87
7.	J. V. Jain, Saharanpur	1955	1,521	1,913	1,586	737	1,690	763
8.	M.S., Saharanpur.	1957	837	1,108	946	170	976	226
9.	M.L.J.N.K., Saharanpur.	1966	210	427	477	86	416	150
10.	K.L.D.A.V., Roorkee.	1960	284	310	321	—	320	—
11.	B.S.M., Roorkee.	1958	162	236	334	—	350	—
12.	S.D.P.C., Roorkee.	1966	162	185	203	—	201	—
13.	Gochar, Rampur Manhyran.	1959	145	129	87	—	103	—
14.	R.M.P.P.V., Narsan.	1958	184	163	47	63	35	61
15.	S.M.J.N., Hardwar.	1961	242	349	418	—	386	—
16.	Gurukul, Mahavidyalaya Jwalapur.	1965	21	13	—	11	—	15
17.	Mahila Vidyalaya, Satikund.	1966	63	99	99	—	80	—
18.	D.A.V., Muzaffarnagar.	1950	1,108	1,413	1,264	265	1,103	274
19.	S.D., Muzaffarnagar	1949	918	1,240	898	366	954	448

S. No.	Name of the College	Year of Foundation	ENROLMENT					
			1967-68	1968-69	1969-70		1970-71	
					U. G.	P. G.	U. G.	P. G.
20.	C.C.R., Muzaffarnagar.	1959	360	346	307	—	266	—
21.	Jain Girls', Muzaffarnagar.	1963	127	164	251	—	294	—
22.	S.K.K. Jain, Khatauli.	1961	89	125	116	—	116	—
23.	R.K., Shamli.	1958	319	354	349	—	408	—
24.	Vaish, Shamli.	1957	131	135	137	81	186	74
25.	Meerut College, Meerut.	1892	3,390	4,167	3,268	1,252	3,380	1,339
26.	N.A.S., Meerut.	1952	1,296	1,713	1,428	493	1,488	561
27.	D.N., Meerut.	1958	596	815	742	176	756	230
28.	R.G., Meerut.	1948	1,396	1,753	1,424	511	1,264	595
29.	I.N., Meerut.	1962	92	201	194	—	220	—
30.	Kanoor Lal, Meerut.	1969	—	—	86	—	87	—
31.	J.V., Baraut.	1949	1,198	1,530	987	493	916	402
32.	D.J., Baraut.	1947	655	841	677	284	730	380
33.	R.S.S., Dhaulana.	1960	123	250	236	—	134	—
34.	M.M.H., Ghaziabad.	1948	3,270	4,197	2,216	1,967	2,290	1,957
35.	S.D., Ghaziabad.	1962	1,071	1,366	485	953	487	1,084
36.	V.M.L.G., Ghaziabad.	1961	408	535	432	109	463	161
37.	L.R., Sahibabad	1967	282	652	834	—	902	—
38.	S.S.V., Hapur.	1951	729	979	735	389	744	542
39.	A.K.P., Hapur.	1959	155	198	188	—	183	—

S. No.	Name of the College	Year of Founda- tion	E N R O L M E N T					
			1967-68	1968-69	1969-70		1970-71	
					U. G.	P. G.	U. G.	P. G.
40.	K.V., Machhra.	1955	356	355	337	—	378	—
41.	M.M., Modinagar	1957	889	1,085	956	363	1,027	387
42.	A.S., Mawana.	1961	63	127	125	—	118	—
43.	K.D., Mawana.	1959	86	85	221	—	242	—
44.	K.D., Simbhaoli.	1956	180	222	209	—	275	—
45.	M.M., Khekra.	1959	86	140	185	—	179	—
46.	D.A.V., Bulandshahr.	1956	434	636	534	261	665	281
47.	I.P., Bulandshahr.	1970	—	—	—	—	59	—
48.	D.P., Anupshahr	1965	82	125	142	—	130	—
49.	Digambar, Dibai.	1960	97	141	142	—	144	—
50.	D.N., Gulaothi.	1966	63	81	108	—	118	—
51.	N.R.E.C., Khurja.	1946	1,153	1,781	1,957	385	1,884	422
52.	A.K.P., Khurja.	1966	44	57	83	—	98	—
53.	J.S., Sikandrabad.	1959	85	169	173	—	180	—
54.	Mihr Bhoj, Dadri.	1968	—	48	86	—	130	—
55.	A.S., Lakhaoti.	1941	462	542	379	137	397	120

Appendix B

Number of Teachers, Pupil Teacher Ratio and Ph. D. Enrolment in Affiliated Colleges,
on September 1, 1969

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the College</i>	<i>Total Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of Teachers</i>	<i>Pupil Teacher Ratio</i>	<i>No. of Students Enrolled for Ph.D.</i>
1.	D.A.V., Dehradun.	3,004	131	23 : 1	38
2.	D.B.S., Dehradun.	1,298	58	22 : 1	5
3.	M.K.P., Dehradun.	1,151	46	25 : 1	—
4.	S.G.R.R., Dehradun.	569	38	15 : 1	—
5.	D.W.T., Dehradun.	146	15	10 : 1	—
6.	M.P., Mussoorie.	281	26	11 : 1	2
7.	J.V. Jain, Saharanpur.	2,323	77	30 : 1	10
8.	M.S., Saharnpur.	1,116	60	19 : 1	3
9.	M.L.J.N.K., Saharanpur.	563	13	43 : 1	—
10.	K.L.D.A.V., Roorkee.	321	21	15 : 1	—
11.	B.S.M., Roorkee.	334	9	37 : 1	—
12.	S.D.P.C., Roorkee.	203	8	25 : 1	—
13.	Gochar, Rampur-Manhyran.	87	11	8 : 1	—
14.	R.M.P.P.V., Narsan.	110	18	6 : 1	1
15.	S.M.J.N., Hardwar.	418	11	38 : 1	—
16.	Gurukul, Jwalapur.	11	2	5 : 1	—
17.	Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Satikund-Kankhal.	99	7	14 : 1	—
18.	D.A.V., Muzaffarnagar.	1,529	74	21 : 1	14
19.	S. D., Muzaffarnagar.	1,264	51	25 : 1	20
20.	C.C.R., Muzffarnagar.	307	22	14 : 1	—
21.	Jain Girls', Muzaffarnagar.	251	11	23 : 1	—
22.	S.K.K. Jain, Khatauli.	116	7	16 : 1	—
23.	R. K., Shamli.	349	30	12 : 1	—
24.	Vaish, Shamli.	281	9	24 : 1	—
25.	Meerut College, Meerut.	4,520	215	21 : 1	107
26.	Kanohar Lal, Meerut.	86	12	7 : 1	—
27.	R.G., Meerut.	1,935	75	26 : 1	14

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the College</i>	<i>Total Enrolment</i>	<i>No. of Teachers</i>	<i>Pupil Teacher Ratio</i>	<i>No. of Students Enrolled for Ph.D.</i>
28.	I.N. Girls', Meerut.	194	10	19 : 1	—
29.	D.N., Meerut.	918	46	20 : 1	3
30.	N.A.S., Meerut.	1,921	81	24 : 1	7
31.	J.V., Baraut.	1,426	87	16 : 1	10
32.	D.J., Baraut.	961	61	16 : 1	4
33.	R.S.S., Dhaulana.	236	18	13 : 1	—
34.	M.M.H., Ghaziabad.	4,183	130	32 : 1	41
35.	S.D., Ghaziabad.	1,438	32	45 : 1	2
36.	V.M.L.G., Ghaziabad.	541	26	21 : 1	4
37.	L.R., Sahibabad.	834	19	44 : 1	—
38.	S.S.V., Hapur.	1,124	53	21 : 1	4
39.	A.K.P., Hapur.	188	12	16 : 1	—
40.	K.V., Machhra.	337	28	12 : 1	—
41.	M.M., Modinagar.	1,319	62	21 : 1	22
42.	A.S., Mawana.	125	8	16 : 1	—
43.	K.D., Mawana.	221	7	31 : 1	—
44.	K.D., Simbholi.	209	18	12 : 1	—
45.	M.M., Khekra.	185	11	17 : 1	—
46.	D.A.V., Bulandshahr.	795	23	34 : 1	7
47.	D.P., Anupshahr.	142	6	20 : 1	—
48.	Digambar, Dibai.	142	8	18 : 1	—
49.	D.N., Gulaothi.	108	7	15 : 1	—
50.	N.R.E.C., Khurja.	2,342	96	24 : 1	9
51.	A K.P., Khurja.	83	10	8 : 1	—
52.	J.S., Sikandrabad.	173	9	19 : 1	—
53.	Mihir Bhoj, Dadri.	86	6	14 : 1	—
54.	A.S., Lakhaoti.	512	34	15 : 1	1

Appendix C
Information about the Libraries of the Affiliated Colleges

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the College</i>	<i>Enrolment during 1969-70</i>	<i>No. of Teachers</i>	<i>Maintenance Expenditure of 1969-70 in rupees</i>	<i>Library Expenditure of 1969-70 in rupees</i>	<i>Percentage of Library expenditure to Maintenance Expenditure</i>	<i>Per Capita Library Expenditure in rupees</i>
1.	D.A.V., Dehradun.	3,004	131	12,72,115	46,000	3.6	10
2.	D.B.S., Dehradun.	1,298	58	3,96,606	51,866	13	26
3.	M.K.P., Dehradun.	1,151	46	3,65,174	20,718	5.6	12.1
4.	S.G.R.R., Dehradun.	569	38	2,47,615	3,392	1.3	3.3
5.	D.W.T., Dehradun.	146	15	79,273	2,363	2.9	7.2
6.	M.P., Mussoorie.	281	26	2,00,275	*21,956	10.9	37
7.	J.V. Jain, Saharanpur.	2,323	77	7,30,977	31,125	4.2	9.5
8.	M.S., Saharanpur.	1,116	60	6,66,937	21,672	3.2	11.8
9.	M.L.J.N.K., Saharanpur.	563	13	1,28,266	*15,144	11.8	21
10.	K.L.D.A.V., Roorkee.	321	21	1,66,987	2,172	1.3	3.8
11.	B.S.M., Roorkee.	334	9	1,07,966	8,825	8.1	19.9
12.	S.D.P.C., Roorkee.	203	8	56,373	587	1	1.9
13.	Gochar, Rampur Manhyran.	87	11	92,673	1,835	1.9	8.3
14.	R.M.P.P.V., Narsan.	110	18	1,69,286	2,067	1.2	6.3
15.	S.M.J.N., Hardwar.	418	11	78,701	3,783	4.8	6.8
16.	Gurukul, Jwalapur.	11	2	956	—	—	—
17.	Mahila Vidyalaya, Satikund Kankhal.	99	7	14,034	623	4.4	3.4
18.	D.A.V., Muzaffarnagar.	1,529	74	6,15,048	46,388	7.5	19.1

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the College</i>	<i>Enrolment during 1969-70</i>	<i>No. of Teachers</i>	<i>Maintenance Expenditure of 1969-70 in rupees</i>	<i>Library Expenditure of 1969-70 in rupees</i>	<i>Percentage of Library expenditure to Maintenance Expenditure</i>	<i>Per Capita Library Expenditure. in rupees</i>
19.	S.D., Muzaffarnagar.	1,264	51	4,96,389	21,347	4.3	11.3
20.	C.C.R., Muzaffarnagar.	307	22	2,37,330	4,609	1.9	8
21.	Jain Girls', Muzaffarnagar.	251	11	1,06,898	7,609	7.1	19.8
22.	S.K.K. Jain, Muzffarnagar.	116	7	87,065	3,598	4.1	17.9
23.	R.K., Shamli.	349	30	2,35,460	3,255	1.3	4.5
24.	Vaish, Shamli.	281	9	1,92,667	1,186	0.6	3
25.	Meerut College, Meerut.	4,520	215	19,64,851	95,549	4.8	13.4
26.	N.A.S., Meerut.	1,921	81	6,01,583	26,640	4.4	9.2
27.	D.N., Meerut.	918	46	4,18,782	10,295	2.4	7
28.	R.G., Meerut.	1,935	75	6,99,523	35,372	5.0	12.4
29.	I.N., Meerut.	194	10	1,23,342	6,348	5.1	20.3
30.	Kanohar Lal, Meerut.	86	9	76,454	*5,031	6.5	26
31.	J.V., Baraut.	1,426	87	7,82,247	45,158	5.7	18.2
32.	D.J., Baraut.	961	61	4,46,734	15,766	3.5	9.3
33.	R.S.S., Dhaulana.	236	18	1,48,385	1,190	0.8	2.6
34.	M.M.H., Ghaziabad.	4,183	130	11,51,040	60,629	5.2	10.5
35.	S.D., Ghaziabad.	1,938	32	2,14,767	—	—	—
36.	V.M.L.G., Ghaziabad.	541	26	2,61,613	—	—	—
37.	L.R., Sahibabad.	834	19	1,50,371	*16,215	10.7	15.2

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the College</i>	<i>Enrolment during 1969-70</i>	<i>No. of Teachers</i>	<i>Maintenance Expenditure of 1969-70 in rupees</i>	<i>Library Expenditure of 1969-70 in rupees</i>	<i>Percentage of Library expenditure to Maintenance Expenditure</i>	<i>Per Capita Library Expenditure in rupees</i>
38.	S.S.V., Hapur	1,124	53	5,78,462	26,127	4.5	14
39.	A.K.P., Hapur.	188	12	1,58,652	2,462	1.5	7.4
40.	K.V., Machhra.	337	28	2,25,777	153	0.06	0.2
41.	M.M., Modinagar.	1,319	62	6,04,535	24,265	4.0	11.7
42.	A.S., Mawana.	125	8	75,759	1,849	2.4	8.3
43.	K.D., Mawana.	221	7	89,104	5,950	6.6	19.5
44.	K.D., Simbhaoli.	209	18	1,79,648	200	0.1	0.4
45.	M.M., Khekra.	185	11	1,30,694	584	0.4	1.8
46.	D.A.V., Bulandshahr.	795	23	2,25,236	9,338	4.1	8.7
47.	D.P., Anupshahr.	142	7	56,427	314	0.5	1.3
48.	Digambar, Dibai.	142	8	76,477	280	0.3	1.1
49.	D.N., Gulaothi.	108	7	36,408	701	1.9	3.6
50.	N.R.E.C., Khurja.	2,342	96	7,24,041	38,503	5.3	11
51.	A.K.P., Khurja	83	10	97,485	2,554	2.6	12.5
52.	J.S., Sikandrabad.	173	9	96,170	4,264	4.4	15.1
53.	Mihir Bhoj, Dadri.	86	6	63,609	509	0.8	3.2
54.	J.S., Lakhaothi	512	34	4,05,551	49,000	2.2	9.7

Note : In calculating per capita expenditure, one teacher has been considered equal to twelve students.

* Larger expenditure due to fulfilment of affiliation conditions and special non-recurring grants.

Appendix D
Some General Information About Affiliated Colleges

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of the College.</i>	<i>Maintenance Grant in rupees</i>	<i>Fees Income in rupees</i>	<i>Accumulated Deficit on March 31, 70 in rupees</i>	<i>Area of the main campus in acres.</i>	<i>Hostel Accommodation.</i>
1.	D.A.V., Dehradun.	5,44,956	5,27,094	9,33,582	7	165
2.	D.B.S., Dehradun.	1,38,312	1,40,048	4,33,765	4	20
3.	M.K.P., Dehradun.	1,82,675	1,77,507	1,81,022	13	101
4.	S.G.R.R., Dehradun.	80,935	68,352	1,03,514	5	—
5.	D.W.T., Dehradun.	14,832	19,662	39,179	1½	—
6.	M.P., Mussoorie.	85,965	38,453	—	1	25
7.	J.V. Jain., Saharanpur.	2,86,705	3,89,548	39,723	10	73
8.	M.S., Saharanpur.	2,63,783	2,29,174	1,63,450	5	—
9.	M.L.J.N.K., Saharanpur.	25,579	1,09,075	19,191	4	—
10.	K.L.D.A.V., Roorkee.	85,481	89,105	42,292	3	—
11.	B.S.M., Roorkee.	57,050	54,466	12,612	2½	—
12.	S.P.P.C., Roorkee.	4,692	32,392	16,673	2½	—
13.	Gochar, Rampur Manhyran.	56,146	18,926	47,944	3½	29
14.	R.M.P.P.V., Narsan.	1,07,607	29,605	8,001	1	32
15.	Gurukul Jwalapur.,	600	692	—	60	15
16.	Mahila Vidyalaya, Satikund Kankhal.	1,001	12,870	940	5	—
17.	S.M. J.N., Hardwar.	24,492	53,036	28,509	17½	—
18.	D.A.V., Muzaffarnagar.	4,29,824	2,98,467	1,10,881	20	42
19.	S.D., Muzaffarnagar.	1,75,140	2,50,765	—	18	20
20.	C.C.R., Muzaffarnagar.	1,19,839	68,357	63,551	15	152
21.	Jain Girls' Muzaffarnagar.	21,967	25,637	54,723	1/4	—

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of the College</i>	<i>Maintenance Grant</i>	<i>Fees Income</i>	<i>Accumulated Deficit on March 31, 70</i>	<i>Area of the main campus in acres</i>	<i>Hostel Accommodation.</i>
22.	S.K.K. Jain, Khatauli.	51,153	29,464	4,112	2½	—
23.	R.K., Shamli.	1,37,459	69,340	2,64,739	10½	—
24.	Vaish, Shamli.	37,241	35,349	1,16,179	—	50
25.	Meerut College., Meerut.	7,24,820	5,24,679	5,89,075	97	592
26.	N.A.S., Meerut.	2,28,277	4,16,945	23,845	8	97
27.	D.N., Meerut.	1,06,536	2,05,139	1,40,711	5	59
28.	R.G., Meerut.	2,50,128	3,35,638	60,865	3	130
29.	I.N., Meerut.	34,032	25,853	29,708	1/3	—
30.	Kanohar Lal, Meerut.	—	39,840	38,169	3	—
31.	J.V. Baraut.	3,08,772	3,33,745	1,95,559	21·8	130
32.	D.J., Baraut.	2,07,120	2,35,242	8,065	12	83
33.	R.S.S., Dhaulana.	62,556	23,990	2,15,067	1½	—
34.	M.M.H., Ghaziabad.	4,75,569	7,96,666	4,27,575	12½	80
35.	S.D., Ghaziabad.	17,280	1,83,089	14,538	2	—
36.	V.M.L.G., Ghaziabad.	85,049	1,13,221	41,375	8	100
37.	L.R., Sahibaad.	—	1,32,462	43,357	1½	—
38.	S.S.V., Hapur.	3,05,183	2,16,086	3,07,700	4	—
39.	A.K.P., Hapur.	63,952	72,418	11,771	1½	—
40.	K.V., Machhra.	1,14,025	51,310	1,48,862	10	82
41.	M.M., Modinagar.	3,02,191	2,64,569	7,28,549	6	103
42.	A.S., Mawana.	37,388	26,711	13,541	2	—
43.	K.D., Mawana.	45,488	37,404	40,150	2½	—
44.	K.D., Simbhaoli	62,844	40,457	54,844	4	52
45.	M.M., Khekra.	30,111	30,942	—	2	20

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of the College</i>	<i>Maintenance Grant</i>	<i>Fees Income</i>	<i>Accumulated Deficit on March 31, 70</i>	<i>Area of the main campus in acres</i>	<i>Hostel Accommodation.</i>
46.	D.A.V., Bulandshahr.	71,016	1,19,424	31,948	3½	—
47.	I.P., Bulandshahr.	—	—	—	1¾	—
48.	D. P., Anupshahr.	28,610	12,996	66,460	1	54
49.	Digambar, Dibai.	47,997	27,346	—	½	—
50.	D.N., Gulaothi	—	24,464	11,197	1	—
51.	N.R.E.C., Khurja.	3,95,925	3,69,592	1,71,592	48	224
52.	A.K.P., Khurja.	37,484	11,876	42,049	3	—
53.	J.S., Sikandrabad.	44,713	33,955	36,792		—
54.	Mihir Bhoj, Dadri.	—	10,362	—	8	36
55.	A.S., Lakhaoti.	1,86,988	1,15,000	61,733	22	192

Appendix E
Enrolment, Farm Land and Residential Accommodation in Agricultural Colleges

Sr. No.	Name of the College	ENROLMENT						Farm Land in acres.	Other faculties in which college is affiliated.
		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70			
		U.G.	P.G.	U.G.	P.G.	U.G.	P.G.		
1.	A.S. Lakhaoti,	295	131	330	149	302	133	55	Arts.
2.	J. V. Baraut,	379	195	401	210	333	182	60	Arts and Science
3.	R.M.P.P.V., Narsan.	121	63	96	67	47	63	60	—
4.	Gochar, Rampur Manhyran.	145	—	129	—	87	—	33	Science
5.	C.C.R., Muzaffarnagar	360	—	337	—	256	—	90	Science
6.	R. K., Shamli	146	—	126	—	75	—	83	Science
7.	K. V., Machhra.	115	—	109	—	116	—	30	Arts, Science and Education.
8.	K. D., Simbhaoli	142	—	155	—	119	—	—	Arts and Science
9.	R. S.S., Dhaulana*	37	—	66	—	41	—	30	Arts and Science

*R.S.S. College, Dhaulana has not admitted students in Agriculture for I and III Semesters in July 1970.

Appendix F
B.Ed. and M Ed. Enrolment in the Colleges Affiliated in the Faculty of Education.

S. No.	Name of the College	ENROLMENT						Other faculties in which college is affiliated.
		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		
		B.Ed.	M.Ed.	B.Ed.	M.Ed.	B.Ed.	M.Ed.	
1.	Meerut College,	129	21	120	18	120	18	Arts, Science, Commerce & Law
2.	N.A.S., Meerut.	113	12	120	17	104	14	Arts, Science & Law
3.	N.R.E.C., Khurja	90	—	82	—	90	—	Arts, Science Commerce & Law
4.	D.A V., Dehradun.	99	—	82	—	84	—	do
5.	D. J., Baraut.	91	—	83	—	84	—	Arts & Science
6.	D.A.V., Muzaffarnagar.	94	—	83	—	84	—	Science & Law
7.	J. V. Jain, Saharanpur.	89	—	84	—	84	—	Arts, Science, Commerce & Law
8.	K. V.. Machhra.	93	—	83	—	94	—	Arts, Science & Agriculture
9.	D.W.T., Dehradun.	93	—	84	—	85	—	Arts
10.	K.L.D.A.V., Roorkee.	88	—	82	—	84	—	Science
11.	V.M.L.G., Ghaziabad.	89	—	108	—	83	—	Arts
Total		1068	33	1011	35	996	32	

Appendix G.
Enrolment in LL. B. and LL.M. Classes

S. No.	Name of the College.	E N R O L M E N T						No. of teachers as on Sept. 1969	Other faculties in which college is affiliated.
		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70			
		LL.B.	LL.M.	LL.B.	LL.M.	LL.B.	LL.M.		
1.	Meerut College,	171	9	242	15	415	51	9	Arts, science, Commerce and Education
2.	N.R.E.C., Khurja.	39	—	54	—	142	—	3	Arts, Science, Commerce and Education
3.	D. A. V., Dehradun.	168	—	270	—	387	—	8	Arts, Science, Commerce and Education
4.	M. M. H., Ghaziabad.	298	—	387	—	516	—	6	Arts, Science, and Commerce
5.	D. A. V., Muzaffarnagar	75	—	91	—	190	—	4	Education and Science
6.	N. A. S., Meerut.	95	—	122	—	250	—	5	Arts, Science, and Education
7.	J. V. Jain, Saharanpur.	72	—	137	—	211	—	6	Arts, Science, Commerce and Education
Total		918	9	1303	15	2111	51	41	

Confidential

(109)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.18: To consider the comments of the Ministry of External Affairs on the study "North Eastern Frontier of India with China" by Dr. P.L. Mehra, Reader in History, Panjab University.

In May 1966, the Commission approved a research project by Dr. P.L. Mehra, Reader in History, Panjab University on the North East Frontier of India with China and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.12,000/- as detailed below:-

(a) For the stay of Dr. P.L. Mehra approximately for ten months in Delhi.	Rs.6,000
(b) Travelling in the North Eastern Frontier to and from Chandigarh.	Rs.1,500
(c) Research Assistant @ Rs.300/- p.m. for 10 months.	Rs.3,000
(d) Typing/Stationery/Incidentals	Rs.1,500
Total:	<u>Rs.12,000</u>

The proposal was supported by the Ministry of External Affairs in view of the importance of the subject.

The project was to have been completed by July, 1967 but Dr. Mehra wished to consult certain private and official papers in the United Kingdom and to discuss a few problems with British Scholars who had an intimate knowledge of the subject. The Ministry of External Affairs recommended to the Commission that some assistance may be provided for the purpose. The Commission, at its meeting on 1.5.1968, considered this proposal and desired that Shri B. Shiva Rao may review the progress of the project in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs and advise the Commission regarding this. On the recommendation of Shri B. Shiva Rao, the Commission accepted the Panjab University's proposal to provide a grant of Rs.28,000/- for Dr. Mehra's visit to U.K. for a period of six months as under:

1. Stay in London for six months: 6 x 150	£ 900
2. Travel to and from London to places of work.	£ 150
3. Books, Papers, Microfilms, stationery	£ 200
Total:	<u>£ 1250</u>

In March 1969, the Commission accepted the proposal of the Panjab University to the extension of Dr. Mehra's stay in U.K. for a further period of five months to enable him to complete his study, and agreed to provide a further grant of Rs.14,000/- for the

p.t.o.

(110)

purpose as under:

1. Stay in London for 5 months @ £ 150/- p.m.	£ 750
2. Microfilming, Stationery, Typing	£ 150
3. Travel	£ 40
Total:	<u>£ 940</u>

Unspent amount lying with the Panjab University	<u>£ 250</u>
	£ 690

or Rs. 14,000/- approximately.

The report of the study undertaken by Dr. Mehra was sent to the Ministry of External Affairs for its comments. The comments of the Ministry are attached (Annexure).

The Ministry has stated that the book, it would appear, was originally attempted as a reply to Prof. Lamb's work on the McMahon Line. Although the book represents a useful contribution to our understanding of the boundary question with China, and particularly the background of the Simla Conference, it does not materially add to our knowledge about the weaknesses of Prof. Lamb's arguments.

The A.G.C.R. while auditing the accounts of the U.G.C. raised certain objections towards payments made to the Panjab University for this project, has desired that the comments of the Ministry of External Affairs on Dr. Mehra's report together with the observations of the Commission may be made available to them.

The Commission is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO (H) / DO (H)

Shri P.L. Mehra's book entitled
"The McMahon Line and After"

The book deals in two volumes with the interaction between the interests of British India and those of China during the period from 1880 to 1935. It also traces the subsequent developments in the relations between India, China and Tibet upto 1969, particularly with regard to the boundary question.

The author has shown how Tibet was keen on preserving her independent identity and in fact acted in a very independent manner despite systematic Chinese attempts to bring pressure on Tibet. The author has tried to set the record straight regarding the Chinese and Tibetan plenipotentiaries' role at the Simla Conference. He has also made it clear that but for British involvement in Persia, Afghanistan and China trade, Tibetan independence would have become a reality . . . like the Mongolian Republic which crystalized during this period.

It also shows that Tibet agreed to the delineation of the McMahon Line after a careful and detailed examination of it and after being convinced that the Line did not deprive her of any territory which legitimately belonged to her. The author has also shown how the Chinese reservation regarding the 1914 Convention expressed in subsequent years related exclusively to the Sino-Tibetan border and not to the Indo-Tibetan boundaries.

The book, it would appear, was originally attempted as a reply to Prof. Lamb's work on the McMahon Line. Although the book represents a useful contribution to our understanding of the boundary question with China, and particularly the background of the Simla Conference, it does not materially add to our knowledge about the weakness of Prof. Lamb's arguments.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(112)

Confidential

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No. 119 : To consider a reference received from the Ministry of Education & Youth Services, Government of India, regarding the proposal of the Annamalai University for financial assistance from the Ford Foundation for research projects in the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics.

The Annamalai University has approached the Ministry of Education & Youth Services, Government of India, for approval in principle to seek financial assistance from the Ford Foundation for implementation of one of the following research projects, in order of preference, at the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics. A copy of the letter received by the Ministry together with its enclosure are attached as Annexure. The assistance envisaged for proposals is as indicated below:

<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Estimated expenditure</u>
1. A survey of Dravidian Languages	Rs. 4,85,480/-
2. A survey of Tamil Dialects	Rs. 3,50,900/-
3. Materials for Teaching Tamil	Rs. 2,24,720/-

The University proposes to seek assistance to appoint staff, purchase books and equipment etc. The details are given in the Annexure attached with the letter of the University addressed to the Ministry of Education.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the Department of Linguistics, Annamalai University is a Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics and is included in the programme of British Assistance to the Centres of Advanced Study Project. The assistance from U.K. provides the services of experts, training fellowships for the staff members in U.K. as well as equipment from U.K.

The University has not indicated the arrangements for continuing the recurring expenditure after the Ford Foundation assistance ceases.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(Sc.II)/JS(Sc.)

PROGRAM PROPOSAL TO THE FORD FOUNDATION

Center of Advanced Study

in Linguistics

Annamalai University

India

The Government of India, at the time of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Annamalai University made a grant of three lakhs of rupees for a chair in Tamil, which the Syndicate on the recommendation of a Special Committee, decided to promote the study of Dravidian Philology and Research including the preparation of an Etymological Dictionary in Tamil. The Rockefeller Foundation, under its project for promoting the study of Linguistics in India, helped two of the teachers of this University to get themselves trained in Linguistics in the United States of America. The University Grants Commission through its grant made it possible . . . to start and run this Department with additional staff with a separate building for the Department of Linguistics. This Department had been cooperating with the Summer Schools of Linguistics run formerly under the Rockefeller project and later by several universities under the UGC scheme. This University itself conducted an Autumn School in 1957 and Summer Schools 1959 and 1967. The Department started its part-time post-M.A. Diploma course in Linguistics in 1960. The Department was upgraded as the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics on 16th October, 1963.

The benevolent nature of the University Grants Commission brought this Centre under the benefactory scheme of collaboration between various Centres for Advanced Study in Indian Universities and the Universities in the United Kingdom in 1967. Subsequently the British Council made arrangements for the deputation of Mr. K. Murugaiyan for a nine months' training programme in Phonetics at the Edinburgh University from October 1968 and Dr. Kushalappa Gowda in 1969.

The British Council agreed to install a sixteen booth Cybervox Language Laboratory in the Centre under the Colombo Plan. It is arranging for visits of notable linguists from the U.S. These programmes provide students, research scholars, and staff of the Centre and the Department with a chance to develop their talents and keep abreast of the latest developments in the various fields of linguistic research. The Centre's staff is actively engaged in research, and there are also research associates of the Centre.

The Centre has facilities for higher studies and research in Linguistics providing for the study of various languages and Linguistics at different levels. It provides studentships, scholarships and fellowships, to meritorious students to pursue their linguistic studies and research. Outstanding research materials are published by the Centre.

Visitors like Professors Robert Lees, Michael Dobbin, David Abercrombie felt that the Centre should be strengthened by providing extended opportunities for training the staff members, acquiring latest books in Linguistics, expanding its phonetic laboratory etc. The following proposals are presented to the Ford Foundation for a grant which will enable the Centre to expand its activities.

(115)

Training the Staff

The Department, with the aid of the University Grants Commission has been building up the Research wings with the help of one Professor, Seven Readers and Nine Lecturers. We have been specialising in subjects like Generative Grammar, Comparative Dravidian, Dialectology, Language Communication, Language Teaching Methods etc. Recently the British Council has come forward to train a few staff in the United Kingdom. This has improved the standard of the Centre. If more members of the staff are trained in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, it will definitely improve the standard and efficiency of the Department. So as a preliminary measure some staff may be selected and sent to the United States of America for training in Linguistics with the aid of the Ford Foundation as detailed herein.

1. Five people each for one year
2. Three people each for two years
3. Two people each for three years

Visiting Scholars

The Department is also eager to arrange the visits of experts from the United States of America and the United Kingdom. It will facilitate the scholars here to have consultations on various research problems. The visits of notable Linguists may, therefore, be arranged for durations of three months and upwards. The present proposal is to have at least five consultants at three months each.

Library

The Centre has a good Library with about 3000 books and 30 journals in Linguistics. But we are not able to get latest books and journals in Linguistics from the U.S.A. Consequently the Centre, at times spends considerable time in debates on issues which have been already discussed in the U.S. journals. So the availability of latest books and journals in Linguistics is a must for the improvement of the Centre to match the international standards. Funds are needed to arrange for the supply of rare books, latest publications and journals in Linguistics. The details of these articles will be furnished afterwards.

Equipment

The Centre has a Phonetic Laboratory with a reasonable collection of instruments. New equipment is necessary for further development and it is not available locally. But all the same, it is not possible to import it from foreign countries due to many difficulties. At present we are very much in need of the following equipment from the U.S.A.:

1. Electro Kymograph and Accessories	Rs. 55,000/-
2. Loop Repeater	Rs. 10,000/-
3. P.A.T.	Rs. 10,000/-
4. Palatograph	Rs. 5,000/-
5. Tape recorders (7)	Rs. 16,000/-
6. Naga PHA	Rs. 12,000/-

Total: Rs. 1,08,000/-

p.t.o.

This equipment is also included in the projects. If the project is approved, then this section of equipment (supply) can be omitted.

Projects

The Centre has been interested in any one of the following three projects, in this order:

- 1. A Survey of Dravidian Languages
- 2. A Survey of Tamil Dialects
- 3. Materials for Teaching Tamil

1. Survey of Dravidian Languages:

The Dravidian Language family consisting of more than 20 languages is scattered throughout South India and in some parts of Central and North India. Though the study of this language has been neglected for a long time, it is now gratifying that scholars give due importance to its study. These works are scattered and there is no comprehensive work on the Dravidian Languages in their entirety. The Centre with its limited resources has taken up the study of a few South Dravidian and Central Dravidian Languages and a grammatical sketch of Gondi has been completed and published.

The Centre now proposes to carry out a detailed study of all the South Dravidian Language which are not hitherto described in detail. South Dravidian Languages like Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada have good grammatical works whereas many languages like Kota, Toda, Badaga, Irula, Kurumba, Kodagu, Baniya, Yerukda, Korava, etc. either do not have any grammatical work or if there is any, it is not satisfactory. It is high time that this work be taken up as some of these languages are slowly dying out and some others being encroached by neighbouring prestige languages. It has, therefore, become necessary to record and preserve these languages before they become extinct. Detailed descriptions of these tongues will be very useful to the study of comparative Dravidian.

So the Centre proposes to carry out extensive field work on these languages sending field workers to the concerned regions to record and write exhaustive and authentic descriptions of these languages. It is also proposed to build a library of tapes of these languages.

This project consists of three components:

- a. Preparation of detailed and exhaustive grammars for individual languages.
- b. Preparation of a Handbook of Dravidian Languages for handy and ready reference.
- c. Preparation and Recording of Phonetic features of the Dravidian Languages.

a. Preparation of Detailed and Exhaustive Grammars for individual languages.

For the time being it is proposed to prepare grammars for the South Dravidian Languages only, which can, however, be extended to other languages in due course. First the totally undescribed

languages like Toda, Kodagu, Kota, Yerukala, Badaga, Korava, Kurumba, Kodagu.

Besides the grammars, tapes containing the materials for these languages will also be ready.

b. Preparation of Handbook of Dravidian Languages

This project envisages the realization of a long felt need to bring out a handbook containing the details of all Dravidian languages. Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu and Kannada may have 100 pages each, whereas the other Dravidian Languages will have 50 pages each. Each language section will contain the details about the area where it is spoken, the number of speakers, a brief grammar, the details of the different dialects and social background of the people etc.

This will take about two years for two people to compile the work.

c. Preparation and Recording of the Phonetic Features of the Dravidian Languages:

The aim of this scheme is a detailed investigation of both physiological and acoustic aspects of the sounds of the Dravidian Languages.

The feature of the scheme will be the preparation of Phonetic Texts for individual languages, Texts for the sentence intonation of the individual languages, the investigation of phonetic features and intonation techniques and comparing the phonetic features and intonation pattern of all Dravidian Languages.

This will help the teaching of modern languages in Schools and colleges more effectively. The details can be described very objectively the need of phonetic habits that are to be acquired by a student when he learns a second language.

These three schemes shall be spread out to a period of five years with several Linguistics working under a Project Head.

Budget:

1.	Project Head (5 years)	Rs.700 - 1250	48,000/-
A.	<u>Descriptive Grammars for Dravidian Languages:</u>		
1.	Field Workers 4 (3 years)	Rs.400 - 950	63,360/-
2.	Co-ordinators 2 (3 years)	Rs. 400 - 950	31,680/-
		Total	<u>1,43,040/-</u>

Other expenses:

1.	Travelling Expenses	36,000/-
2.	Purchase of Tapes	10,000/-
3.	Stationary	10,000/-
4.	Contingent Expenses	20,000/-
	Total	<u>76,000/-</u>

B. Handbook of Dravidian Languages:

1. Lecturers 2 (2 years) Rs.400 - 9500	20,160/-
2. Stationary	5,000/-
3. Contingent Expenses	7,000/-
4. Travelling Expenses	8,000/-
Total:	<u>37,160/-</u>

C. Phonetic Features of Dravidian Languages:

1. Lecturers 2 (5 years) Rs.400-950	57,600/-
2. Travelling Allowance	20,000/-
3. Stationery	10,000/-
4. Contingencies	15,000/-
5. Furniture	10,000/-
Total:	<u>1,12,000/-</u>

Equipment for A and C:

1. Electro Kymograph & Accessories	55,000/-
2. Loop Repeater .	10,000/-
3. P A T	10,000/-
4. Palatograph	<u>5,000/-</u>
	80,000/-
	10,000/-
5. Tape recorders 4 at the rate of 1300 i.e. Rs.10,000/- Approximately)	

Administrative Staff:

1. Clerk-Typist 1 (5 years) 250-3110	16,780/-
2. Messenger 1 (5 years)	10,500/-
Grand Total:	<u>4,85,480/-</u>

PROJECT II

A SURVEY OF TAMIL DIALECTS

Tamil is spoken throughout Tamilnadu and parts of Kerala, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh in India and in Ceylon, Malaysia, Indonesia and South Africa. It has a variety of dialects based on geographical, caste, religious and economic grounds. So far the Department has been able to do some preliminary survey of the Tamil spoken in Ceylon, Fishermans' Dialect of Kanyakumari District and Killo (South Arcot District), Kallar Dialect of Tanjore District, Mudaliar Dialect of Tanjore District, Brahmin Dialects of Tinnevelly and Tanjore Districts, Vellala Dialect of South Arcot District, Tamil of Tinnevelly District and Tamil Dialect of Kolli Hills.

Surveys are now in progress for Kanikkara Dialect of Kanyakumari District, Tamil of Tondaimandalam area,, Tamil of Pillai Community in Tanjore District, Tondaimandala Mudaliar District. These surveys are only of a general nature. A more detailed and comprehensive analysis of the various dialects of Tamil spoken in the different areas is a necessity.

A comprehensive survey of various Tamil dialects will facilitate to demarcate clearly the regional, caste and religious boundaries and also to determine the major dialect areas. The main purpose of the project is to determine the dialect boundaries and to draw dialect atlases for the various major Tamil Dialects.

This project is likely to take about 5 years and contain one project head, 4 investigators and 3 co-ordinators besides the use of many tape-recorders and similar equipment.

Budget:

1. Project Head one at Rs.700 - 1250 (5 years)	48,000/-	
2. Investigators 4 at Rs.400 - 950 (5 years)	1,15,200/-	
3. Co-ordinators 3 at Rs.400 - 950 (5 years)	86,100/-	2,49,300/-
	<hr/>	

Other Expenses:

1. Travelling & Halting allowance	50,000/-	
2. Contingencies	20,000/-	
3. Stationery	10,000/-	
4. Furniture	10,000/-	80,000/-
	<hr/>	

Equipment:

1. Tape recorders 4 at the rate of \$1.200		
2. Naga PHA	\$1,500	
	<hr/>	
	2,700	
approximately		21,600/-
		<hr/>
		Total: 3,50,900/-

Plus one clerk-typist and messenger

PROJECT III

Materials for Teaching Tamil

- A. For spoken Tamil
- B. For modern written Tamil
- C. Dictionary
- D. Reference Grammar

A. Spoken Tamil: Though there are a few books such as Spoken Tamil Parts I & II by Mr. M. Sharmugam Pillai and Conversational Tamil by Mr. N. Mumaraswami Raja, these are intended mainly for teaching the Elementary lesson. In view of the increasing demand for teaching materials in Spoken Tamil, a scheme is formulated to prepare such materials. The scheme includes preparation of Readers for elementary as well as advanced level and recording selected lessons on tapes. Lessons are to be prepared basing on the up-to-date syntactical descriptions of colloquial Tamil.

B. Modern Written Tamil: There is a heavy demand for lessons in modern Written Tamil. No books written on scientific method are available. It is an absolute necessity to prepare graded Readers for Modern Written Tamil. These readers will be prepared systematically with grammatical notes.

Selected lessons as well as phonetic drills will also be recorded on tapes.

C. Dictionary: (Advanced Learners Dictionary for Tamil)

Every foreign scholar who has some basic knowledge of Tamil always complains that there is no good up-to-date dictionary for the Tamil language as there are for the European Languages. No attempt has so far been made to bring out a one volume standard dictionary. The one prepared by the Madras University is too voluminous and it does not help a learner very much since it was prepared about 35-45 years ago. Moreover it does not include most of the modern expressions found in the modern prose literature. It is, therefore, necessary that a dictionary on modern lines is prepared for modern Tamil.

D. Reference Grammar for Modern Written Tamil

Like teaching materials and dictionaries, a reference grammar for modern written Tamil is also desirable. It is proposed to compile the grammar in the form of a handbook. It will also include the results of the grammatical analysis of modern written Tamil.

These four schemes come under one single project with a project head and a few linguists to work on the four schemes. These are inter-related. The project may take about 5 years' time.

Budget:

1. Project Head 1 Rs.700-1250 (5 years)	48,000/-
2. Lecturers 8 Rs.400-950 (5 years)	1,26,720/-
3. Purchase of Tapes	10,000/-
4. Stationery	10,000/-
5. Contingent Expenses	20,000/-
6. Furniture	10,000/-
	<u>2,24,720/-</u>

Plus one clerk-typist and messenger

Budget

1.	<u>Training the Staff.</u>	\$167,000
	5 people each for one year	
	3 people each for two years	
	2 people each for three years	
	The breakdown of the expenditure is as follows:	
	yearly stipend plus tuition and fees	\$ 8,000
	Travel	\$ 1,500
	yearly provision for books local travel, etc.	\$ 1,000
2.	<u>Visiting Scholars</u>	
	5 scholars (1 per year for three months	\$ 40,000
	\$ 8,000 including travel, etc.)	
3.	<u>Library</u>	
	\$ 4,000 per year for 5 years	\$ 20,000
4.	<u>Equipment</u>	
	As shown in page 2	\$ 15,000
5.	<u>Project Work</u>	
	As shown in pages 4 & 5.	\$ 69,400
6.	<u>Administrative Expenses</u>	\$ 3,000
	Grand Total:	<u>\$314,400</u>

Members of the Staff

Director

Professor S. Agesthialingom

M.A., Ph.D. (Kerala)
Ph.D. (Indiana, U.S.A.)

Readers

Dr. K. Kushelappa Gowda

M.A., M.Litt., Ph.D.

Dr. S.V. Shanmugam

M.A., M.Litt., Ph.D.

Dr. P.S. Subramoniam

M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. N. Kumaraswamy Raja

M.A., M.Litt.

Mr. S. Gulam Rasool

M.A., Dip. in Linguistics

Mrs. Malaya Gangopadhyaya

M.A.BT. Dip. in Linguistics

Mr. Sp. Thinnappan

M.A., M.Litt.

Lecturers

Mr. K.M. Prebhakara Variar

M.A., M.Litt. Dip. in Linguistics

Mr. K. Murugaiyan

M.A.

Dr. A. Kamatchinathan

M.A., Ph.D.

Mrs. T.M. Kameswari

M.Sc., BT. Dip. in Linguistics

Dr. G. Srinivasa Varma

M.A., Ph.D.

Dr. K. Karunakaran

M.A., Ph.D.

Mr. K. Balasubramanian

M.A., B.O.L.

Mr. Ahmed Hussain

M.A. Dip. in Linguistics.

Confidential

123

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.20: To consider a reference received from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for setting up of a chair for Greek Studies in an Indian University under Indo-Greek Cultural Exchange Programme.

The Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India, had signed a cultural agreement with the Government of Greece in 1961 with provision for cooperation between the two countries in the fields of Education, Sciences, Art, Culture etc. No regular Cultural Exchange Programmes have however been formulated except some exchanges on ad hoc basis. The Commission has received two Greek Professors (Dr. A. Daskalakis, Prof. of History, Athens University and Dr. C. Simantiras, Prof. of Civil Law, Thessaloniki University) and has sent one Prof. to Greece (Dr. S.B. Ranganekar, Prof. of Economics, Panjab University) so far on ad hoc basis). The position was reviewed at the inter-ministerial Committee meeting held in October, 1970 and it was agreed that the proposal for establishment of a chair of Greek studies in an Indian University and a chair in Indian studies in a Greek University should be taken up for implementation.

The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have requested for the comments of the U.G.C. on the proposal and desired to know the name of the Indian University which may be most suitable for Greek Studies alongwith the financial implications to be borne by the implementing agency.

The following universities offer courses in Greek studies in their Departments of History:

1. Allahabad
2. Bombay
3. Burdwan
4. Calcutta
5. Gauhati
6. Panjab
7. Ranchi

An estimated amount of Rs.18,000/- per year may be required for the establishment of a chair in Greek studies.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(G) / DO(T)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March 1971.

Item No.21: To consider a proposal received from the Delhi University for grant-in-aid for continuation and development of ionosphere research in the Department of Physics and Astrophysics.

The Delhi University has forwarded a proposal from the Head of the Department of Physics and Astrophysics for continuation of financial support by the University Grants Commission to a research project initiated in collaboration with the Boulder ESSA Laboratories, U.S.A. Ionosphere research in Delhi University has been carried out for last ten years with assistance of about Rs. ten lakhs provided through the U.S. PL-480 rupee funds; for a project on "Investigations of Lower Ionosphere" under Dr. C.S.(G.K. Setty. The assistance will cease in May, 1973. The project has provided for the construction of a Field Station at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs on the university land near Dakka village, 3 k.m. from the campus covering an area of nearly 12 acres and providing for extensive aerial systems. At present about 10 research students are working for the Ph.D. degree in Ionosphere Physics. Theoretical and experimental work is also in progress on various related problems. Equipment for above studies has been fabricated in the university laboratories. The university has requested that in view of the amount of money, that has gone into the research programme and output of research work, it is desirable that the research programme should be encouraged to go unhampered without financial difficulties on a permanent basis even after PL480 assistance ceases in May, 1973. The proposal involves financial support of about Rs. 75,000/- p.a. The details of the requirements are as given below:

I. Staff (Scientific, Technical & Administrative):

S.No.	Title	Scale of Pay	Appx. amount per annum with 5 increments and allowances
-------	-------	--------------	---

			Rs.
1.	Senior Research Associate	700--50-1250	16,206.00
2.	Research Associate	400--40-800-50-950	11,167.20
3.	Senior Technical Assistant	250--15-400-15-475	7,212.60
4.	Junior Technical Assistant or Electronic Assistant.	210--10-290-15-320-15-425.	6,253.20
5.	Senior Assistant (Office)	210--10-290-EB-15-425	6,253.20
6.	Driver-cum-Mechanic	110--3-131-4-155-EB-4-1775-5-180.	3,514.20
7.	Laboratory Attendant	80-11-85-2-95-EB-3-110.	2,562.00
8.	Chowkidar.	70-11-85.	2,318.40

 55,486.80

II.	(a) Equipment.	10,000.00
	(b) Maintenance, Contingency, Printing and other expenses.	12,000.00

The proposal of the University is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

CONFIDENTIAL

125

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 22 : To consider a proposal from the University of Roorkee for the appointment of two Readers and One Lecturer in Geo-Physics in the Department of Geology and Geo-physics on contract basis upto 1973-74.

The University Grants Commission, on the recommendation of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the developmental needs of the Roorkee University for the 4th Plan period, had agreed to the University creating the following posts for the Geology and Geo-physics Department:-

Readers	- 4
Lecturers	- 1
Technicians	- 1

Of these posts, two readers and one lecturer were for the Geophysics Department. As usual, these posts were to be created by the University on the specific understanding that these would be continued after 1973-74 by the University on permanent basis. The State Government of U.P., when approached by the University for undertaking the maintenance of the posts after 1973-74, regretted its inability to do so. Thereupon, the University intimated the Commission that the decision of the State Government would particularly cripple the geophysics section of the Department of Geology and Geophysics, which was being run by a single Professor and a Lecturer. The posts of two readers and one lecturer were urgently required for the efficient running of the department. Besides the progress of a number of geo-physics research projects related to the problem of earthquakes, foundation engineering and groundwater encountered in the Himalayan region was held up in spite of excellent laboratory facilities, for want of personnel in this field. It was further intimated by the University that the existing staff was inadequate to sustain the postgraduate course in Engineering Geophysics, and the additional posts of two readers and one lecturer were an imperative need for this course. The University approached the Commission for sanction for the appointment of staff against these posts on contract basis upto 1973-74. The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the University and requested them to take up the matter again with the State Government. On a further reference from the University, the State Government informed that they had 'no objection' to the appointment of two readers and one lecturer for Geophysics and Geology Department on contract basis upto 1973-74 but without any financial commitment on the part of the U.P. Government. The University again made a reference to the Commission urging the acceptance of their proposal for filling up of these posts on contract basis. The Commission again made a reference to the State Government explaining the difficulty being faced by the University, in teaching and research work in the Department and urged the State Government to reconsider their decision with regard to the creation of the posts. The State Government have not communicated their decision so far and have been reminded.

The Vice-Chancellor, Roorkee University has again written to the Commission urging the need for appointment of the staff indicated above, at least for the next three years in order to complete the

(126)

3-year M.Sc.(Tech) course of Geophysics for the batches already admitted. He has pointed out that if the State Government ultimately did not agree to maintain these posts after 1973-74 the University would be with no option, but to discontinue admitting further batches. The University had made enquiries from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the National Geo-physical Research Institute and have found that suitable geophysicists from these organisations would be available to join the university on leave of absence from their parent organisations for limited periods. Thereafter, they would return to their respective organisations and that the University could draw upon the facility offered by the above organisations in appointing two readers and one in Geophysics for the interim period i.e. until the approval of the U.P. Government is available. In the event of the U.P. Government agreeing to continue these posts, the staff would return to their respective organisations. The Vice-Chancellor has urged that in view of the urgent need for making appointments to these posts, the Commission may agree to the University filling up these posts, the Commission may agree to the University filling up these posts till 1973-74, in the first instance, by having suitable persons from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the National Geophysical Research Institute on leave of absence from their parent organisations.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(CD)

(127)

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 23 : To consider the following proposals of the Saugar
University:- P. 127.

- (i) Setting up of a Language Laboratory in the
English Department; P. 128-129.
- (ii) Establishment of Sir Gaur Institute of Law studies.
P. 130-132.

Confidential

(128)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.23(1): To consider the proposal of the Saugar University regarding setting up a Language Laboratory in the English Department.

The Saugar University has approached the Commission for assistance towards the setting up a Language Laboratory in the Department of English at an estimated cost of Rs.1,77,000 as detailed below:-

	Rs.
1) Student Booths & Equipment(for a 24 booth lab)	70,000
2) Console-able to provide three simultaneous programmes.	12,500
3) Kit of spares and replacements	9,000
4) 24 x 20 tapes	10,000
5) Shipping and Insurance from Hong Kong	11,000
6) Misc. Items	5,000
7) Record Player	1,000
8) Film Projector with accessories(Bell & Howell)	6,000
9) Tape Recorder	5,000
10) Film Strip Projector	2,500
11) Screen	1,500
12) Cyclostyling machine	2,500
13) Typewriters(Four, one each in English, German, Russian, French)	6,000
14) Furniture	5,000
15) Two rooms for Language Laboratory	30,000
Total:	<u>1,77,000</u>

In this connection, the letter received from Professor Mohan Lal, the English Department, stressing the importance of setting up a Language Laboratory is attached(Annexure). The University is willing to adjust the expenditure within the balance of Rs.4,21,000 available to it from the Fourth Plan Allocation.

The University has sought assistance for the Language Laboratory Building and equipment on 100% basis, as the laboratory will be used primarily by the postgraduate students and college teachers.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H)/DO(H)

Copy of letter dated 220th August 1970 from Prof. Mohan Lal, Head of the English Department, Saugar University to Vice-Chancellor, Saugar University.

Language Laboratory/Language Teaching Equipment

I have been long in touch with the University office for providing us necessary equipment for handling language classes. I shall be grateful if an adequate amount is sanctioned at an early date to enable us to set up a Language Laboratory and buy the much-needed tools.

I need hardly stress the importance of this equipment for organising our teaching, but I may be allowed to point out some of the areas where this equipment is badly needed:

- (1) We have a paper on LANGUAGE in M.A. Final; Phonetics and Linguistics form part of the paper. This paper can be best taught with the aid of a Language Lab. The Central Institute of English wants this paper to be made compulsory and strengthened in its contents, and a recommendation was accordingly made at a meeting of Professors of English at the CIE early this year. The UGC and the Central Ministry of Education also joined this meeting. Even the Inter University Board of India and Ceylon has moved us, vide its resolution No. XI(5) (d) passed at the 41st meeting: 'it is desirable that the syllabus for the M.A. degree in English for every university should include at least one compulsory paper on the Grammar, Structure, Phonology, and Morphology of Modern English.' We have already accepted the recommendation of the Board, and it is time we implemented it now.
- (2) We have instituted in theory a Proficiency Course in English, designed to improve the competence of candidates in both written and spoken English by giving them training in language skills, Contemporary English Usage, Phonetics and Spoken English. This Course is meant for B.A., M.Sc., and M.Com. students. We are also planning to organise Diploma courses for the specific language needs of advanced students in other disciplines.
- (3) The Department has taken up the teaching of German and Russian languages. We have a very senior teacher on our Faculty from a Russian University imparting instruction in these languages. The courses are very popular with our Research Scholars and advanced students at the University. We have also started teaching French and Spanish, and we have a British and an American teacher to handle these languages. A Language Laboratory is an integral part of coaching languages.

Incidentally, I may point out that we have 90 students in M.A. Previous and 70 in M.A. Final.

I shall be grateful if you kindly make available the grant needed for buying this equipment.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No. 23(ii): To consider the proposal of the Saugar University for assistance towards the establishment of Sir Gaur Institute of Law Studies.

The Saugar University has approached the Commission for assistance on a cent per cent basis towards the establishment of Sir Gaur Institute of Law Studies at an estimated cost of Rs.2,89,800/- (Recurring for five years) and Rs.22,50,000 - (Non-Recurring Rs.2,00,000 - for building and Rs.50,000/- for books and journals). The additional staff will consist of one professor, two readers and four lecturers. A copy of the proposal of the university is attached (Annexure).

The Department of Law at the University of Saugar was started in the year 1946. The University has at present provision for courses of LL.B. and LL.M. No regular teaching is, however, done for the LL.M. The enrolment was 327 in LL.B. and 7 in LL.M. in 1969-70. The staff of the department consists of one professor and six part-time assistant professors.

It may be mentioned in this connection that facilities for legal education in Madhya Pradesh are available at the University of Jabalpur which offers courses for LL.B. and LL.M. degrees and at the Indore University which has arrangement for teaching of law in the Indore Christian College.

The University of Saugar has not received any assistance from the Commission for the development of its law department during the Fourth Plan period. The University is willing to meet the expenditure from the balance of Rs.4,21,000/- available to it and savings due to non-filling up of a number of approved teaching posts during the IV Plan. It may however be mentioned that the Commission has recently agreed to the creation of an additional professorship in Hindi at an estimated cost of Rs.48,000 -. The University has also proposed the setting up of a language laboratory in the English Department at a cost of Rs.1,77,000. Expenditure on these two schemes is also proposed to be met from the balance of Rs.4,21,000 available to the university.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H)/DO(H)

UNIVERSITY OF SAUGARA NOTE ON DEVELOPMENT OF LAW STUDIES IN SAUGAR UNIVERSITY
"ESTABLISHMENT OF SIR GOUR INSTITUTE OF LAW STUDIES"GENERAL:

The Department of Teaching in Law at the University of Saugar was started in the year 1946 since the inception of the University. The classes, from the very beginning, are being held in the evening in the premises of other departments of the University or schools in the town. The classes are generally held from 6.30 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. daily. Three periods are conducted every day and the duration of each period is of 45 minutes. The law course upto '67 was of two years duration. From the year 1967, as per the recommendations of the Bar Council of India, the University of Saugar has converted the two year's course into three year degree course.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION:

The rules for admission to the LL.B' course are quite simple. Every candidate who intends to join law course must be a graduate or must possess an equivalent degree of any recognised University. Other postgraduate courses are combined with LL.B. course but the finals of both cannot be taken in the same year. The University has been conducting LL.M. examination since 1963 but no regular teaching is being imparted, because for the last many years the result of LL.M. has been nearabout 20 per cent (1 out of four appeared) only, LL.D. examination cannot be conducted.

EXAMINATION AND AWARD OF DEGREE:

When the Law course was of two year's duration, the University was conducting examination for both the years, and on attaining 50 per cent marks in aggregate, the degree of Bachelor of laws was conferred on successful candidates. If any students gets 65 per cent marks, the University places him in the 1st class. The duration of this course is of three years now.

STAFF:

The Head of the Department of Teaching in law is Shri G.S. Shrivastava, other members of teaching staff are as under:-

i)	Shri B.L. Saraf	Part-time Asstt. Professor.
ii)	Shri R.B. Fadnis	-do-
iii)	Shri J.P. Varma	-do-
iv)	Shri K.P. Purohit	-do-
v)	Shri M.P. Mishra	-do-
vi)	Shri O.P. Tiwari	-do-

LIBRARY

The Department of law is having its own library about 5,500 books and journals. As the department has no separate building the books are stocked in one of the departmental buildings. All India Law Reporter is subscribed for and its bound volumes for last 16 years are stocked.

ENROLMENT AND RESULT:

The Department is over crowded and most of the students have to return disappointed due to limited seats. The enrolment and result of the last three years is as under:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Enrolment</u>
1966-67	LL.B. (Previous)	139
	LL.B. (Final)	26
	LL.M. (First year)	8
1967-68	LL.B. (First year)	84
	LL.B. (Second year)	80
	LL.M. (First year)	28
1968-69	LL.B. (First year)	144
	LL.B. (Second year)	34
	LL.M. (First year)	12
1969-70	LL.B. (First year)	257
	LL.B. (Second year)	40
	LL.B. (Third year)	30
	LL.M. (First year)	4
	LL.M. (Second year)	3

To commemorate the memory of its illustrious founder Sir H.S. Gour, a leading jurist of this country, the University has decided to establish a 'Sir Gour Institute of Law Studies' during his Birth Centenary year. The Institute will provide full-time teaching leading to LL.B., LL.M. & LL.D. degrees as well as to undertake translation work in Hindi of Privy Council and Supreme Court judgements on important cases beneficial for studies and research in Law. The University proposes to appoint the following full-time teaching staff and construction of a building and development of library facilities:

		<u>Expdt. for five years</u>
i) Sir Gour Memorial Chair in Law		
Professor	One	68,000
ii) Readers in Law	Two	95,000
iii) Asstt. Professors (Lecturers) in Law	Four	1,26,800
Total:		<u>2,89,800</u>

Non-Recurring 2,50,000.00 (For Lib. books
Rs.50,000.00 +
Rs.2,00,000.00 for
Building)

The Government of India, the University Grants Commission, the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Business Corporations and individuals are requested kindly to contribute generously towards the creation of an 'ENDOWMENT FUND' for Non-Recurring expenditure to enable the University to establish the proposed Institute of Studies in Law.

Confidential

(133)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.24: To consider the proposal of the Poona University for additional grant for purchase of books and journals for Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 5th November, 1969 considered the proposal of the Poona University for an additional grant for purchase of books and journals for the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics and agreed that a grant of Rs.15,000/- may be paid to the Institute for 1969-70 and desired that the question of payment of grant in future years may be considered separately (Resolution No.18 dated 5th November '69).

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics has again approached the Commission for a special grant of Rs.25,000/- for the purchase of books and periodicals during the current financial year 1970-71. The expenditure of the Institute on library establishment has increased from Rs.65,185/- in the year 1965-66 to Rs.1,14,398/- in 1969-70. This is mainly due to the revision of the pay scales of the library staff. During the last five years the Institute incurred on an average an expenditure of Rs.70,000/- per year on the purchase of books and periodicals. Out of the total expenditure of Rs.71,269.75 on account of books and periodicals during the year 1969-70 about 50% of the expenditure was met from the grants received by the Institute from the U.G.C. These included i) Rs.15,008.01 received through the University of Poona as a special grant for books from the U.G.C., ii) Rs.11,014.10 from out of non-recurring grant, and iii) Rs.9,994.94 for the U.G.C. Centre of Advanced Study in Economics. A statement of the actual expenditure of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics on the library during the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 is attached. (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO (H) / DO (H)

(134)

Annexure to Item No.24

Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics,
Poona -4.

Actual expenditure on the Library during the years 1965-66 to 1969-70

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.Salaries and Allowances of the Staff including Provident Fund Contribution	65,185.37	76,802.04	86,211.00	1,05,284.79	1,14,393.08
.Books, Periodicals, Microfilms and book binding charges etc.	66,561.22	80,663.05	55,051.67	74,699.19	71,269.75
.Furniture and Office Equipment.	3,029.00	1,528.00	22,893.18	489.85	1,149.99
.Printing, Stationery and Contingencies etc.	4,070.08	4,494.61	3,930.49	6,368.66	4,857.86
	1,38,845.67	1,63,487.70	1,68,036.34	1,86,842.49	1,91,670.68

Confidential

135

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No. 25 : To consider the proposal of the Universities of Mysore, Madras and Calcutta for extension of period of the project "Topographical List of Inscriptions."

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th November, 1963 agreed that the universities of Calcutta, Madras, Mysore and Nagpur be approved for preparation of a Topographical List of Inscriptions and agreed to pay grants as detailed below for the Third Five Year Plan period:-

1. Two Research Fellows for each Unit @ Rs.350/- p.m.
- ii) Typing and contingency @ Rs.3,000/- p.a. for each unit.

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd March, 1966 agreed to the continuance of assistance to the universities of Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur and Mysore for the period indicated below:-

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| i. Calcutta | July, 1967 |
| ii) Madras | 30th June, 1969. |
| iii) Mysore | December, 1967. |
| iv) Nagpur | March, 1968 |

A meeting of the Directors of the Project was held on 27th February, 1968 to review the work done and to finalise details regarding the publication of the project report.

The Commission, at its meeting held on 7th August, 1968 accepted the recommendations of the Directors of the project for continuation of the project at an estimated expenditure of Rs.50,000/- outside the Plan allocation of the concerned universities, as detailed below:

S.No.	Name of the University	Period upto which the unit is sanctioned	Extension recommended	Additional expenditure on staff, typing and contingencies.	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Calcutta	July 1967	March, 1969	1. Salary of two Research Fellows @ Rs.350/-p.m. each from April, 68 to March, 69 on part-time basis. ii) Typing & Contingencies for the above period.	Rs.3,600/- <u>Rs.3,000/-</u> <u>Rs.6,600/-</u>

p.t.o.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. Mysore	D cember, 1968	April, 1970		1. Salary of Two Research Fellows @ Rs.350/- p.m. from January 1969 to April, 1970.	Rs.11,2000/-
				ii) Salary of one Addl. Research Fellow from March,1968 to April,1970 @ Rs.350/- p.m.	Rs. 8,7000/-
				iii) Typing & Contingencies	Rs. 4,0000/-
					<u>Rs.23,9000/-</u>
3. Madras	30th June,1969	April,1970		i) Salary of 2 Research Fellows @ Rs.350/-p.m. from July,1969 to April 1970.	Rs. 7,0000/-
				ii) Typing & Contingencies	Rs. 2,5000/-
					<u>Rs. 9,5000/-</u>
4. Nagpur	March,1968	Sept.1968		i) Salary of one Research Fellow @ Rs.350/-p.m.from April,1968 to September 1968.	Rs. 2,1000/-
				ii) Typing & Contingencies	Rs. 1,5000/-
					<u>Rs. 3,6000/-</u>
5. Editing of all - the four volumes by Dr. D.C.Sircar, Calcutta Univ.				i) Two Research Fellows @ Rs.150/-p.m. each from April, 1969 to September, 1970.	Rs. 5,4000/-
				ii) Typing & Contingencies	Rs. 1,0000/-
					<u>Rs. 6,4000/-</u>
				Grand Total:	Rs.50,0000/-

The present position of the scheme and the estimated expenditure required for completing the project are as detailed below:-

S.No.	Name of the University	Work done/to be done	Period of extension	Additional expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Nagpur		The work has been completed.		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2. Madras	According to the final estimate the total number of inscriptions to be listed by the Unit comes to about 17,000. Of these, 15000 inscriptions were listed before 30th April, 1970. 450 inscriptions have to be listed for the Mysore Unit. 1500 inscriptions originally listed have to be revised and re-written according to the standard proforma. 6500 listed inscriptions are to be typed.	1 year	Rs.11,400/- (2 Research Fellows @ Rs.350/-p.m each and contingent expenditure of Rs.3000/-)	
3. Mysore	So far 10,000 inscriptions have been listed. About 2,000 inscriptions are to be listed and diacritical marks have to be introduced for the inscriptions already completed, and index has also to be prepared.	2 years upto the end of March, 1972.	Rs.12,000/-(2 Assistants and a Typist and other expenses)	
4. Calcutta	The work relating to the Unit will be completed without any additional expenditure, but grants would be required for editing and revising the work done by other units. The estimated expenditure can be worked out only after the other Units have completed their work.			

The project, when approved in 1963, was expected to be completed by the end of the third plan period. It was later extended to June 1969 and finally the Directors agreed to finalize the work by April 1970. The present proposals of the Directors would extend the project to March 1972.

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th August, 1970 consider the following alternatives regarding the successful conclusion of the scheme.

- (a) The scheme may be terminated and the Directors of the Projects concerned in the universities of Madras and Mysore may be requested to send their reports to Prof. Sircar of the Calcutta University for co-ordination. The material could be published after editing by Prof. Sircar as suggested at the meeting of the Directors. The estimated expenditure could be worked out only after the reports of all the universities become available.
- (b) Extension may be granted and additional expenditure as suggested above may be approved outside the plan allocation of the universities concerned. In this case, it may perhaps be desirable to suggest a firm date beyond which no extension would be given.

(138)

The Commission desired that the advice of Prof.D.C. Sircar, Calcutta University may be obtained in the first instance on the two alternatives mentioned above. Prof. Sircar is of the view that extension may be granted to the unit, concerned for completing the work after getting an assurance from the universities concerned that the work would be completed in the stipulated period. The University of Mysore has assured that the work on the project will be completed by March 1972 if it is started without any delay. The Madras University has also stated that it will complete the work within one year from the date on which the research fellows commence the work.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H)/DO(H)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No27 : To consider the proposal of the Rabindra-Bharati University for the creation of five posts of Readers within the over-all Fourth Plan allocation.

The Commission, at its meeting held on 1st July 1971 considered the proposal of the Rabindra-Bharati for the creation of five posts of Professors one each in the departments of English, Bengali, Sanskrit, Philosophy and History and One Reader in Dance within the Fourth Plan allocation and regretted its inability to accept the proposal for the creation of five posts of Professors. The proposal for the creation of one post of Reader in Dance was accepted. (Resolution No. 35).

Later, the University was requested to phase its proposal into two stages, according to its priority of requirements. The proposal of the Rabindra-Bharati for the creation of two posts of Professors, one each in the department of English and Bengali, was accepted on condition that the expenditure would be accommodated within the Fourth Plan allocation of the University.

The University has now requested for approval of the creation of five posts of Readers one each in the departments of Bengali, English, Sanskrit, Philosophy and History. The University has agreed to accommodate the expenditure on these posts within the Fourth Plan allocation of Rs 19 lakhs as detailed below:-

1. Expenditure for new posts for 3 years (1971-74)	Rs	
(a) 2 Professors at the rate of Rs 16,000 (Bengali & English)		96,000
(b) One Reader in Dance at the rate of Rs. 11,400		34,000
(c) 5 Readers (Bengali, English, Sanskrit, Philosophy and History) at the rate of Rs. 11,400		<u>1,71,000</u>
	Total	<u>3,01,200</u>
2. Expenditure for all other schemes (including previous eleven addl. posts).		<u>15,99,000</u> <u>19,00,200</u>

Say Rs 19 lacs.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(H)/D.O;(H).

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

140

Meeting:
Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.28: To consider the proposal of the Sri Venkateswara University for starting certificate courses in French, German and Russian languages.

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 1st July, 1970 considered the proposal of the Sri Venkateswara University to start certificate courses in French, German and Russian (Item No.69). This is proposed to be followed by the institution of degree/diploma courses in these languages with the ultimate aim of establishing an independent teaching department of postgraduate studies in foreign languages. The courses will be started with one lecturer each in French, German and Russian. The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal as the university was not willing to adjust the expenditure within the plan allocation.

The estimated expenditure for the remaining period of the fourth plan will be Rs. one lakh (Rs.70,000/- for additional staff and Rs.30,000/- for purchase of books).

The University has now indicated that there is a saving of Rs. 86,400/- on the total allocation under staff. The expenditure for the three posts of lecturers in Russian, French and German will be met from this saving. The State Government's approval will be obtained after the U.G.C. accepts the scheme.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H)/DO(H)

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

141

Meeting
Dated March. 3, 1971

Item No.29: To consider the request of Bankim Sardar College, Tangrakhali (Calcutta University) for an additional grant to complete the Men's Hostel being constructed with the Commission's assistance.

In December 1959, the Commission accepted the proposal of the Bankim Sardar College, Tangrakhali for the construction of a 66 seated Men's hostel, as per plans prepared by the Construction Board, West Bengal, at an estimated cost of Rs.1,90,000/-. The Commission's contribution for the project was limited to Rs.95,000/-. The construction work was carried on by the college departmentally.

The college intimated that an expenditure of Rs.1,83,362/- was actually incurred on the project upto 30th June 1968. The expenditure was duly certified by a Chartered Accountant. The Inspection Report of the Assistant Engineer, Construction Board, West Bengal, showed the approximate value of the work done as Rs.1,26,100/- only. It was stated by the college that the valuation by the Construction Board was based on the rates prevalent at the time the scheme was sanctioned, while these rates continuously rose during the last few years. This was brought to the notice of the Chief Engineer, Construction Board, who was requested to review the valuation in the light of the rates prevailing during the period of actual construction. The Construction Board, thereupon revised the valuation of the work done from Rs.1,26,100/- to Rs.1,66,200/- and intimated that the revised estimated cost to complete the hostel would be Rs.2,08,000/-, inclusive of sanitary fittings and water supply. The college desires the revised estimated cost be accepted and the Commission's contribution for the project enhanced accordingly. The Calcutta University has intimated that it has no objection to the acceptance of the revised estimates. It may be stated that the revised estimated cost, allowing 3 per cent for contingencies as against 5 per cent actually provided, works out to Rs.2,04,000/- against which the UCC contribution at the rate of 50 per cent would be Rs.1,02,000/- which would exceed the grant originally sanctioned by Rs. 7,000/- only. This is within the Fourth Plan ceiling.

A grant of Rs.80,000/- has since been released to the College and the College has intimated that 80 students have been accommodated in the hostel which has been in use since January 1967.

It is for the consideration of the Commission whether the enhanced estimated cost of Rs.2,04,000/- (inclusive of the cost of sanitary fittings and water supply) may be accepted, and the Commission's grant for the project raised from Rs.95,000/- to Rs.1,02,000/-.

EO(CI)/JS(C)

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

142

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.30: To consider a proposal of the Kamta Prasad Guru Bhasha-Bharati, Jabalpur (Jabalpur University) for the purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture and books.

The Jabalpur University has recommended the proposal of the Kamta Prasad Guru Bhasha - Bharati, Jabalpur for financial assistance from the Commission for the purchase of books, laboratory equipment and furniture at an estimated cost of Rs.1,05,000/-, as detailed below:-

(1) Books	..	Rs.52,000
(2) Laboratory equipment	..	Rs.32,000
(3) Furniture	..	Rs.21,000

Total: Rs.1,05,000

The Kamta Prasad Guru Bhasha - Bharati, Jabalpur is an institution affiliated to the Jabalpur University and is conducting certificate and postgraduate diploma courses in various Indian and foreign languages. It also provides facilities for a course for the Bachelor's degree in library science. The institution started functioning in 1968 and is at present on temporary affiliation to the Jabalpur University. The present student enrolment in the institution is 105 (65 in the department of languages and 40 in the department of library science).

The equipment required by the Bhasha - Bharati is meant for its language laboratory. The estimated cost of Rs.32,000/- includes linguaphone courses, tape-recorders, projectors, radiograms, microphone, etc.

The Vice-Chancellor, Jabalpur University has recommended assistance to the Bhasha - Bharati and has desired that the condition of minimum enrolment for the Commission's grants may be waived in favour of the Bhasha - Bharati, since it provides instruction for a professional course, i.e. a degree in library science.

No assistance has so far been given to the Bhasha - Bharati for the projects covered by the financial ceiling of rupees three lakhs for the fourth plan period. In case the proposal of the Bhasha - Bharati is accepted, the Commission's contribution for the project will be limited to Rs.77,000/- on the usual sharing basis (allowing assistance @ 75% for equipment required for the language laboratory, as in the case of equipment for science courses).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(G.II)/JS(G)

143

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.31: To consider a proposal of the Maharishi Dayanand College, Sriganaganagar(Rajasthan University) for assistance for the purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture and library books.

The Rajasthan University has recommended the proposal of the Maharishi Dayanand College, Sriganaganagar for financial assistance from the Commission for the purchase of books, laboratory equipment and furniture at an estimated cost of Rs.1,51,089/-, as detailed below:-

(1) Books	Rs.50,000
(2) Laboratory equipment.	Rs.84,629
(3) Laboratory furniture:	Rs.16,460

Rs.1,51,089

The college started functioning in 1968 is conducting P.U.C. and B.Sc. courses. It is on temporary affiliation and the present student enrolment is 333 (as against 400 normally required under the rules for the Commission's assistance).

The Rajasthan University has certified that the College is functioning on sound lines and is likely to secure permanent affiliation in due course. The Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University has recommended that the condition of minimum enrolment may be relaxed in favour of this college and the necessary grant provided for the purchase of books and laboratory equipment.

The college has so far not received any assistance from the Commission for projects covered by the financial ceiling of rupees three lakhs for the fourth plan period. If the proposal of the college is accepted, the Commission's contribution for the project will amount to Rs.1,11,945/- on the usual sharing basis.

The matter is put up for Commission's consideration.

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

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

144

Meeting:

Dated March 3, 1971

Item No. 32: To consider further the proposal of the Gujarat Vidyapith for setting up a Peace Research Institute.

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 7th October 1970 considered the proposal of the Gujarat Vidyapith for setting up a Peace Research Institute and desired that this may be discussed with the Ministry of Education and Youth Services along with a similar proposal received from the Gandhi Peace Foundation (Resolution No.34 dated 7th October 1970).. A copy each of the proposals of the Gujarat Vidyapith and the Gandhi Peace Foundation in connection with Peace Research is attached (Annexures I&II).

Accordingly, the matter was discussed by D.O.(H) with Shri T.R. Jayaraman, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. A copy of the record of discussion is attached (Annexure III).

It may be mentioned in this connection that the Indian delegation to the Sixteenth Session of the General Conference Of Unesco held in Paris in October-November 1970 had moved a resolution recommending that the Director-General might explore the possibility of establishing an International Institute for Peace Research to undertake enquiries with special reference to Gandhian philosophy. This resolution had been adopted by the Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture Sub-Commission of the Programme Commission of Unesco, General Conference with some amendments. In this connection the following papers are attached (Annexure IV):-

- (i) A copy of the resolution moved by the Indian delegation to the Sixteenth session of the General Conference of Unesco held at Paris during October-November 1970.
- (ii) An extract of the discussions held on the subject at the meeting of the Social, Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture Sub-Commission, and
- (iii) A copy of the decision taken by the Programme Commission.

In view of the above,, the Ministry suggested that proposals from Indian Universities or non-university institutions need not be linked up with the Unesco proposal. It was suggested that the University Grants Commission may examine proposals in this regard from the universities and other institutions. Proposals from non-university institutions may be considered by the Ministry of Education & Youth Services.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO (H) / DO (H)

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 7th October 1970 vide item No.34.

In October 1969, the Gujarat Vidyapith organised an International Seminar on "Science, Education and Non-violence" in collaboration with University Grants Commission and the Indian National Commission for cooperation with UNESCO. The seminar was attended by some distinguished scientists from USA, Canada, Australia, USSR and India. Some of the delegates recommended the setting up of an Institute of Research on Peace and Non-violence at the Gujarat Vidyapith. In pursuance of the above recommendations of the seminar, the Gujarat Vidyapith sent a proposal to the Unesco for setting up an institute of Peace Research at the Vidyapith and has requested the Commission to recommend the proposal to UNESCO. The Vidyapith asked for the following assistance for the purpose:-

- (a) Strengthening its existing staff of Gandhi Darshan Department;
- (b) Two Unesco consultants for a period of two years;
- (c) A fellowship to enable one of the members of the faculty of the Vidyapith to visit similar Institutes abroad.
- (d) Four fellowships for scholars from India as well as abroad for working at the Centre.
- (e) Rs.30,000/- for books and journals in English as well as other languages published outside India on problem of peace research.
- (f) A micro-film equipment with camera, copying machine, development tank, reader, and automatic enlarger costing approximately Rs.1,00,000/-.
- (g) Two electric type-writers and a 33mm projector, and some equipment for language Laboratory for foreigners to learn local languages.

The peace Research Institute will have the following objectives:-

- (a) to organise research studies on Peace and Non-Violence in the light of the work of Unesco as well as Mahatma Gandhi.
- (b) to organize seminars and workshops on these problems.
- (c) to develop contacts with Institutions involved in research and training in Peace & Non-violence in other countries and maintain exchange of Information with them.
- (d) to build up a specialised library on the problems of Peace, Non-violence and Social Tensions.
- (e) to facilitate training in research methodology on the problems of Social Tensions.
- (f) to bring out publications to educate the public in the use of non-violence.

146

It is proposed to set up the institute during the middle of October 1970 on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Gujarat Vidyapith which falls on 18th October 1970. The Vidyapith has approached the Commission for assistance towards the following facilities :-

1. A Director in the scale of Rs. 700-50 1250.
2. Two Research Officers in the scale of 400-950.
3. One Visiting Fellow with an honorarium of Rs. 1 000 -p.m.

The idea is to involve some distinguished scholars in Social Sciences from different areas of India. Two such fellows could be invited every year.

4. Support towards the appointment of a Head-Clerk and a stenographer and for purchase of equipment like furniture, typewriter, etc.
5. The Centre will also require contingent recurring funds for office establishment.

The Vidyapith has requested that assistance for the purpose may be provided outside the plan allocation.

It may also be mentioned in this connection that the Commission at its meeting held in July 1970 considered a proposal from the Gandhi Peace Foundation regarding the development of a peace research centre in the Gandhi Institute of Studies Varanasi, in collaboration with the Banaras Hindu University and the Kashi Vidyapith and desired that this may be discussed with the Vice Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration

REQUEST FOR THE UNESCO'S SUPPORT FOR ESTABLISHMENT
OF A PEACE RESEARCH CENTRE AT AND BY THE GANDHIAN
INSTITUTE OF STUDIES, VARANASI WITH THE PARTICIPATION
OF THE GANDHI PEACE FOUNDATION;

I. INTRODUCTION:

The Gandhian Institute of Studies (Established in 1962) is, by and large, the only academic body in India, which has concerned itself with problems of peace, non-violence and public policy. The emphasis in selection of problems of the Institute arises from its objective, which is to conduct and motivate research which will commulatively lead to formulations for the building of a peaceful, equalitarian social order through non-violent community action. The Institute is a multi-faculty research centre employing trained and social scientists. Although it also trains voluntary workers engaged in community action for social development and change, its activities are mainly concentrated on social research. (For a fuller description of the objects, activities and staffing pattern of the Institute, see annual report, which is submitted along with the proposal.)

II. PREPARATIONS:

1. "Peace Research" is yet to be recognised in India as an academic discipline characterised by specific approach and norms. There can be no denying the fact that a number of studies have been completed in various universities and research institutions, which may come under the category of peace research, but these are largely un-disciplinary and post-factum analysis of certain problems and action-situations. They are neither characterised by future-oriented thinking, nor by a concern to promote activities for peace, which characterise the concept of Peace Research.
2. The Gandhian Institute of Studies, initiated the following steps to equip its staff, and at the same time also stimulate Peace Research activities in the country.

(i) Contacts with International Peace Research Institutions:

Prof. S. Dasgupta, Professor of Sociology and Social work participated in the International Peace Research Conference (Sweden 1968) and

made important contribution on Peace Research policy and priorities in the context of the under-developed regions of the world, Ever since, the Institute has been in live touch with the Peace Research field and has been trying to work out programmes for exchange of scholars and also for collaboration in selected projects.

(ii) Review of Peace Research Field:

The Institute was instrumental in getting a project done on survey of the current Peace Research field and its bearing on the contemporary Indian society. The project report was published by the institute in 1968 under the title "Current Peace Research and India".

(iii) International Seminar on Peace Research:

Next the Institute organised an International seminar on Peace Research, to which representatives from a number of Indian universities and research institutions were invited. The international delegation including Prof. Johan Galtung, Director, I.P.R.I., Oslo.

This was followed by another international seminar on "Non-violence in International Relations" - which analysed the Czechoslovak action of 1968 as an application of non-violent resistance in the face of external intervention.

(iv) Staff Preparation:

Two eminent peace scientists, namely Prof. Johan Galtung and Prof. Arne Naess (Oslo University) were invited in early 1969 to hold training seminars for the staff of the Institute and representatives of other interested institutions in Peace Theory and Peace Research. Professor Galtung spent about two months at the Institute and gave a full course on Peace Theories and Peace Research.

(v) Participation in International Research Project:

The Institute was responsible for the completion of the Indian sample study of the cross-cultural research project on "The world in 2000 A.D." which was sponsored by the International Peace Research Association.

It may be noted that a number of steps have already been completed which will be helpful in launching this new field of research in India.

4. Unlike the academic institutions of the usual type, the Institute is closely associated with numerous peace action bodies and forums, like the Sarva Seva Sangh; All India Shanti Sena Mandal (Peace Founteers); Indo-Pak Reconciliation Group; Committee for Convention of National Consensur; Gandhi Peace Foundation, and many others and it is expected that there associations may help the Institute to give practical bias to its Peace Research activities and may even provide ground for testing out some of the formulations.

III. THE END:

The need to stimulate peace research in India can hardly be over-emphasised. It has been recognised in the Peace Research field that with its unique experience of the largest non-violent movement ever successfully launched in history, and the diversity of regional societies that constitute India, it is in an eminent position to contribute to this nascent discipline. But the effort will have to be stimulated and sustained through research expertise and materials and data processing equipments. It should be recognised that there is a dearth of expertise and mechanical data processing devices in India and it is in this background that this proposal is being made to the UNESCO.

IV. OBJECTS:

The main objects of the proposed Peace Research Centre may be stated as under:-

- (a) to increase the technical competence and physical facilities at the Gandhian Institute of Studies, so as to enable it (i) to organise a continuing programme of Peace Research (ii) to give competent leadership to other institutions and individual scholars, who may be engaged in or can be motivated to undertake similar projects;
- (b) to offer, besides technical guidance, data processing facilities to participating institutions and scholars;
- (c) to organise periodic discussion groups, training workshops for peace researchers and peace activists;
- (d) to establish regular contacts with peace research institutions; associations all over the world and arrange for exchange of scholars; data and experience:

V. PRIORITIES:

The Peace Research Centre will concentrate on the following areas:

1. Intra-societal problems:

- (a) Communal and other ethnic conflicts and violence, their implications for public policy, conflict management etc.

150

- (b) Multi-party political conflicts and areas of consensus.
 - (c) Inter-regional economic imbalances and other related issues in public policy.
 - (d) Voluntary action; peaceful social and political action for social change.
2. International relations; with special focus on South and South-east Asia, East-West Conflicts and foreign policy analysis.
 3. Methods and techniques of non-violent action e.g. uses of satyagraha in intra-societal and international relations; empirical theory of satyagraha, culture of satyagraha.

Annexure III to item No. 32.

Record of discussions held in the office of Shri T.R. Jayaraman, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education & Youth Services on January 2, 1971 at 11.00 A.M. regarding the proposals for the development of Peace Research Centres in India, received by the University Grants Commission.

A meeting was held in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services on January 2, 1971 at 11.00 A.M. to consider certain proposals regarding the development of Peace Research Centres which have been received by the University Grants Commission. The following were present:

- (i) Shri T.R. Jayaraman,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Education
and Youth Services.
- (ii) Dr. J.N. Kaul,
Development Officer,
University Grants Commission.
- (ii) Shri I.U. Ramchandani,
Under Secretary,
Ministry of Education
and Youth Services.

2. Dr. Kaul referred to the proposal which has been received by the Commission from the Gandhi Peace Foundation regarding the development of Peace Research Centre in the Gandhian Institute of Studies at Varanasi, in collaboration with the Gandhi Peace Foundation, Banaras Hindu University and the Kashi Vidyapith. He also mentioned that the Commission had received a proposal from the Gujarat Vidyapith for setting up a Peace Research Institute with assistance from Unesco and the University Grants Commission. The Commission considered these proposals at its meeting held in October 1970, and desired that these may be discussed with the Ministry of Education and Youth Services in the first instance.

3. Shri Jayaraman informed Dr. Kaul that the Indian delegation to the Sixteenth Session of the General Conference of Unesco held in Paris during October-November 1970 had moved a resolution recommending that the Director-General might explore the possibility of establishing an International Institute for Peace Research to undertake enquiries with special reference to Gandhian philosophy into factors which promote peace or contribute to the peaceful solution of conflict situations. This resolution had been adopted by the Social, Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture / General Conference with a slight amendment. It was ultimately decided to authorise the Director-General of Unesco to explore the possibility of establishing an International Institute for Peace Research to undertake enquiries, with special reference to the Gandhian approach, into factors which promote peace or contribute to the peaceful solution of conflict situations.

4. In view of the above developments which have taken place at the Unesco General Conference held recently, it was felt that the question of setting up of Peace Research Centres in India, as a follow-up programme of the Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Celebrations should be de-linked from the scheme for the establishment of an International Institute of Peace Research in terms of the decision taken at the Unesco General Conference which may be pursued by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services separately with Unesco. The question whether such an International Institute should be located in India or outside was also briefly discussed at it was felt that this matter needed careful study but it would be primarily for Unesco to take a view in regard to the suitable place for locating an International Institute should it be decided by the Director-General after a feasibility study had been undertaken that there was a need to set up such an International Institute.

5. As regards the proposals for setting up Peace Research Centres in India which have been received so far by the University Grants Commission, or may be received hereafter by the Ministry or the Commission, as the case may be, it was felt that these should be considered on their own merits by the authority competent to take such decision, without linking it up with the proposed establishment of the International Institute of Peace Research of Unesco. The proposals received so far are for conducting peace research. Whether the research can be conducted in existing Institutions or separate centres should be established or Institutes or Units started in existing Universities, Institutions etc. can be decided on the merits of each case.

UNESCO

dr

General Conference
Sixteenth session, Paris 1970

16 C/Dr. 91⁺
24 September 1970
Original: English

Item 14.3 of the Provisional Agenda

Draft resolution submitted by:
INDIA

Amendment to the Draft Programme and Budget for 1971-1972 (doc. 16 C/5)

Part II - Programme Operations and Services

Chapter 3 - Social, Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture

Section 3.23 - Application of the Social Sciences to human rights
and problems of peace.

Gandhian Philosophy

Para. ref.

16 C/5
905

The General Conference,

Noting that the Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi was observed throughout the world during 1969 and that Unesco convened an International Symposium on the theme "Truth and Non-Violence in Gandhi's Humanism" in October 1969,

Appreciating that the Symposium had drawn attention to the need for further research on the two basic themes of Gandhian thought, namely, Truth and Non-Violence,

Considering the continued necessity for efforts to establish a social order based on peace and universal brotherhood, for which Gandhi stood,

Recognizing that Gandhi's dynamic interpretation of non-violence as a positive principle and as a method of right action may hold the key to many of the world's problems involving conflict,

16 C/DR.91 - page 2

Recommends that the Director-General may explore the possibility of establishing an international Institute for Peace Research to undertake inquiries, with special reference to Gandhian Philosophy, into factors which promote peace or contribute to the peaceful solution of conflict situations.

⁺ This proposal was received by the Secretariat on 12 August 1970.

Note by the Director-General

The Work Plan in 16 C/5 (para. C#1) provides the exploration of eventual establishment of international and regional institutions for peace and training on problems of peace, which is in line with the recommendation in this draft resolution. While the reference to Gandhian Philosophy will be taken into account in the implementation of this Work Plan, the Director-General does not see the necessity for the Conference to adopt this resolution. This draft resolution has no budgetary implications.

54. One speaker felt that an international peace research centre should be established. A recent symposium held at Unesco for the Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi on the theme "Truth and non-Violence in Gandhi's Humanism" had recognized the need for further research on the two basic themes of Gandhian thought: truth and non-violence. An international peace research centre could study how conflict situations may be resolved by a Gandhian approach. The Deputy Director-General noted that the proposal had no budgetary implication. The Sub-Commission adopted 16 C/Dr.19 in this connexion.

3.231: The Director-General is authorized to explore the possibility of establishing an international Institute for Peace Research to undertake inquiries, with special reference to the Gandhian approach, into factors which promote peace or contribute to the peaceful solution of conflict situations.

Confidential

155

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 33: To consider further the question of introduction of Health Insurance Scheme in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd December, 1969 had considered the question of introduction of health insurance scheme in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure). The revised scheme submitted by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, propose to cover both the members of the staff and their families. The premium in respect of the members of the staff was to be borne entirely by the Institute whereas the premium in respect of the families of the staff was to be borne by the Institute to a certain extent as indicated in the enclosed note. The Institute had assessed the total cost of the Scheme at Rs.1,60,000/- per year (for employees Rs.49,600/- and for their families Rs.1,10,400/-). The Commission accepted, in principle, the proposal of the I.I.Sc., Bangalore, for introduction of a health insurance scheme in the Institute and desired that before implementing the scheme, the advice of the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services be obtained.

The matter was accordingly referred to the Ministry of Education & Youth Services and subsequently, the comments of the DGHS on the revised scheme of the Institute were also communicated to the Ministry of Education & Youth Services. That Ministry has now intimated that in view of the economy in expenditure, it would not be possible for the Government of India to entertain the proposal of the Institute. The Institute has also been informed by them accordingly.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(CD)

Annexure to Item No. 33.

Copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd December 1969 vide Item No.44.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th March, 1969 considered a reference from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the introduction of Health Insurance Scheme in the Institute. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is enclosed (Appendix I). The Commission desired that the advice of the Director General of Health Services be obtained regarding the economics and feasibility of the scheme, and the matter placed before the Commission at a later meeting.

In the light of the comments of the Directorate General of Health Services, the Institute submitted a revised scheme which proposed to cover both the members of the staff and their families. According to the scheme, the premium in respect of the members of the staff will be borne entirely by the Institute; the premium in respect of the families of the staff will be borne by the Institute to the extent indicated below, the rest being borne by the member of the staff as a part of the Co-insurance scheme.

Category A. - 50 per cent i.e. Rs.30 per individual per annum
 Category B. - 50 per cent i.e. Rs.24 per individual per annum
 Category C. - 75 per cent i.e. Rs.33 per individual per annum
 Category D. - 80 per cent i.e. Rs.32 per individual per annum

The Institute assessed the total cost of the scheme at Rs.1,60,000/- per year (for employees Rs.49,700/- and for their families Rs.1,10,400). The Institute authorities decided that the premium be borne by the Institute to the extent indicated below:-

Premium to be borne by the Institute

	<u>For members of Staff only.</u>	<u>For member of their families</u>
Category A Basic pay Rs.1,301 & above	100 per cent	50 per cent
Category B Basic pay Rs.601 to Rs.11300	100 per cent	50 per cent
Category C Basic Pay Rs.251 to Rs.6600	100 per cent	75 per cent
Category D Basic pay Rs.250 & below.	100 per cent	80 per cent

The revised scheme was sent to the Directorate General of Health Services for their comments. A copy of their letter dated 20th November, 1969 is enclosed (Appendix II). The views of the Institute have been invited on the comments of the D.G.H.S.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 6th March, 1969 vide Item No.38(i).

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has asked for the approval of the Commission to introducing a scheme of Medical Insurance covering Institute employees and meeting the expenditure on account of the premium (approximately Rs. 41,000 per annum) from the allocation made to the Institute for development proposals for the period 1970-71.

The Institute has pointed out that at present it has limited medical facilities for the staff members totalling about 1,200 and for 900 students. There is a small dispensary which has an out-patient section and 4 beds for temporary hospitalisation, essentially meant for students and those housed in the hostel. The staff consists of a consulting medical officer, a resident medical officer and a part-time lady medical officer and some supporting staff. These restricted medical facilities are mainly availed of by the Institute students/research scholars and a few staff members (6 per cent) residing in the campus.

The Institute had considered the scheme of Health Service recommended by the S.G.C. (on the basis of the Mudaliar Committee report). But in view of certain practical difficulties, it was found that it would not be possible for the Institute to implement the scheme. The New India Assurance Company has proposed a co-insurance scheme involving an element of contribution by the members of staff concerned for covering the Institute employees, as well as their domiciliary treatment. A copy of the scheme is attached. (Enclosure).

The rates of premium for individuals would be as under:

<u>Salary Group</u>	<u>Annual Premium</u>
Rs.250 and below	Rs. 30
Rs.251 - Rs.600	Rs. 40
Rs.601 - Rs.1300	Rs. 48
Rs.1301 and above	Rs. 75

The insurance would cover the employee, his wife and the children. Under the scheme, the Institute would appoint, in various parts of the city, a panel of doctors and a list of Nursing homes and hospitals where treatment could be taken up by the staff and family members covered under the Scheme. The scheme does not include any gratuity benefits.

The Institute has proposed to meet the annual premium of Rs. 41,000 per annum from the provision made for staff within 70 per cent of the allocation for the period ending 1970-71. The Commission had agreed to a provision of Rs. 17.50 lakhs for additional staff for the period ending 1970-71, details of which are awaited from the Institute.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

The New India Assurance Company Limited
8, Kempagowda Road, P.O. Box No. 529.

Ref.Misc: 68

Bangalore.

September 25, 1968

The Registrar,
Indian Institute of Science,
Science Institute P.O.,
BANGALORE-12.

Dear Sir,

Hospitalisation Scheme

Further to our letter of 16th August, 1968 in the above connection we refer to the discussion that we had with your Registrar, Mr. S.S. Prabhu, Prof. R. Choksi and Dr. S. Dhawan and others.

During the discussions it was considered that a Hospitalisation Scheme along with Domiciliary Benefits on lines similar to that of Bombay House employees, covering 46 diseases would be more suitable to meet the needs of the Institute staff. Accordingly, the indication of rates for a similar type of cover was considered. We enclose herewith a revised Scheme giving Hospitalisation as well as Domiciliary Benefits on the basis of the discussions held this morning. In respect of Part I and II of the Cover, namely, Hospitalisation Benefits, there will be a co-insurance of 20 per cent. This means that 20 per cent of each and every claim under these items will have to be borne by the employee and 80 per cent of the claim subject to the policy limits will be paid by us.

Item III covers Domiciliary Benefits in respect of 46 diseases, a list of which is given in Appendix 'A' attached. In respect of these benefits, there will be an excess per claim of Rs.20.00, Rs.20.00, Rs.15.000 and Rs.10.00 for categories A, B, C and D of your Staff respectively. This means that only that portion of the claim exceeding above excess amount will be payable under Domiciliary Benefits.

In regard to Item IV, namely, Dental Treatment, the excess per claim will be 50 per cent of the figure indicated for Item III mentioned above.

The four categories of your employees will be on the basis of the basic salaries as indicated below:-

Category 'D'	..	Rs.250.00 and below.
'C'	..	Rs.251 to Rs.600
'B'	..	Rs.601 to Rs.1,300
'A'	..	Rs.1,301 and above

The rates of premium per individual for the above categories will be as under:-

Category 'A'	: Rs.75.00	:	'B'	: Rs.48.00
'C'	: Rs.40.00	&	'D'	: Rs.30.00

An employee can cover only himself or himself and his wife or himself, his wife and all children. Other dependent members in the family will not come under the scope of this Scheme.

p.t.o.

(159)

The Institute will, as suggested by you, appoint in various parts of the City, a panel of doctors and also list out nursing homes and hospitals where treatment could be taken by the staff or family members covered under this Scheme. In this list special services like Radiology Services, Pathological investigation laboratories etc. may also be included so that the employees know exactly where they should go for consultation etc.

This scheme does not include any maternity benefits either for employees or their family members. In case you need any further clarification on the subject, the undersigned will be pleased to call on you and give you same.

We look forward to your early advices to commence the insurance under this Scheme.

Assuring you of our best services at all times,

Yours faithfully,
for THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO; LTD;
Sd/-

GROUP MEDICAL BENEFIT INSURANCE SCHEME

		'A' Rs	'B' Rs	'C' Rs	'D' Rs
I. HOSPITALISATION:					
A. Room charges, Board & residence	per day	40.00	25.00	15.00	7.50
	Per illness	1600.00	1000.00	600.00	300.00
B. Fees of Surgeon and Anaesthetist (as per schedule attached)	per Annum	1500.00	1000.00	750.00	500.00
C. (a) Charges for Registered & Qualified Special Nurses.	per day	30	30	15	15
	per night	35	35	20	20
(b) Charges for Wardboy/Ayah	per day	5	5	5	5
	per night	7	7	7	7
Per Illness (under a & b)	Day	1000	1000	500	500
	Night	1200	1200	600	600
D. Special Services:					
(a) Anaesthesia, Oxygen, Blood transfusion, operation theatre or room surgical appliances	per Illness	200	150	100	50
(b) Diagnostic materials such as X-Ray, Pathological tests, Electrocardiogram & other tests.	"	150	100	75	50
(c) Medicines & Drugs	"	200	250	100	75
E. Consultations and Physicians Fees.	per Annum	300	200	150	100
III. T.B. TREATMENT:					
Room charges, board & nursing attendance in a recognised sanatorium.	per day	30	25	15	7.50
	per Annum	1200	1000	600	300
<u>Items I and II Excess per Claim:</u>	20 per cent Co-Insurance for all categories.				
IIII DOMICILIARY TREATMENT:					
A Consultant & Physician	per visit	20	15	10	5
	per illness	200	150	100	60
B Medicines & Injections & Diagnostic Investigations.	"	300	200	125	75
<u>Item III Excess per Claim:</u>		20	20	15	10
IV DENTAL TREATMENT:					
Charges in respect of Dental Treatment, or surgery of any kind.	Actual incurred expenses subject to a maximum of Rs.100/- in any one period of illness.				
<u>Excess of Item IV only:</u>		10	10	7.50	5
V LIMITS PER ANNUM:					
(a) Individual		5000	4000	3000	3000
(b) Family		7500	6000	5000	5000

(161)

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
BANGALORE

APPENDIX 'A'

LIST OF DISEASES

1. Abscess
2. Abscess of tooth
3. Acute Diarrhoea
4. Acute Headache (Migraine)
5. Acute glandular enlargement
6. Acute lumbago
7. Acute Otitis
8. Acute Piles - Thrombosed
or inflamed
9. Amoebic Dysentery
10. Angine Pectoris
11. Anthrax
12. Accidental injuries including
fractures & burns
13. Apoplexy
14. Carbuncle
15. Cerebral Abscess
16. Chicken pox
17. Cholera
18. Colitis
19. Coronary Thrombosis
20. Cholecystitis and Gall stones.
21. Duodenal or Gastric Ulcer
22. Diabetes (Complications)
23. Diphtheria
24. Epilepsy
25. Diseases of the Eyes -
(Ref. Exclusion No. 4)
26. Fistula-in-anes
27. German Measles & Measles
28. Herpes
29. Infective Hepatitis &
Amoebic Hepatitis
30. Infective or Virus fever
(only if illness lasts for
at least 3 days)
31. Malaria
32. Meningitis
33. Nephritis
34. Pneumonia - Bacterial
and/or Vira.
35. Pyelitis
36. Pleurisy
37. Pancreatitis
38. Renal Colic
39. Sciatica or Arthritis
40. Skin Diseases - Viz:
 - (i) Ringworm and all other skin
diseases caused by fungus
(i.e. mycetic dermatitis)
 - (ii) Scabies
 - (iii) Dermatitis caused by
administration of drugs,
vaccines or sera.
41. Small Pox
42. Spondylitis
43. Tetanus
44. Typhoid and Enteric fever
45. Vertigo
46. Any other disease, illness
or injury in respect of which
the insured person had received
treatment in a hospital or
nursing home provided such
expenses were incurred within
fifteen days of discharge from
the Hospital or Nursing Home.

Copy of letter No.31/16/69-MG dated 20.11.1969
from Dr. Raghunath Sahai Chawla, D.G.H.S., New Delhi
to Jt. Secretary, U.G.C. New Delhi.

Please refer to your d.o.No.F.9-1(15)/68(CD) dated the
12th November, 1969, enclosing therein a copy of the scheme of
Co-Insurance of Medical Assistance in the Indian Institute of
Sciences, Bangalore.

I have gone through the revised scheme prepared by the
New India Assurance Company Ltd., Bombay and have to make the
following observations:

Page 7 Exclusions: Para 1: Insurance will start only after
30 days of the person having been included under the Insurance.
The exception mentioned under Sub-para one is not clear. This
seems to be redundant in view of the provision in the main
para one.

In para 3 of Exclusions tuberculosis is mentioned. However
under the list of diseases at Appendix II on page 15 tubercul-
osis is entered under Sr.No.43. The mention of tuberculosis in
Para 3 of exclusions has to be deleted.

Para 5 of the exclusions deal with Dental treatment. This is
also referred to on page 4 as Benefit(8). The exact implica-
tion is not clear.

Exclusion N .6 refers to the treatment of Eye Diseases. It
appears that the reimbursement is permissible only for surgical
treatment of eyes. In Appendix II(page 15) Eye Diseases are
included under Sr. No.19. The reference to exclusion
No.4 is to be corrected to No.6. For which Eye diseases
reimbursement will be permissible, has to be clarified.
If all Non-surgical treatment is excluded, it would mean that
the treatment is permissible mainly for Cataract and Glacouma
which conditions are generally in the age group when the
persons will no longer be covered under this scheme. Assistance
for errors of refraction and day to day illnesses commonly
seen and in particular allergic conditions will not be covered
under the Insurance.

Exception No.8 on page 8 excludes "Health or routine Medical
Examination". In an Insurance scheme, it would be desirable
to have a provision for routine medical check up to diagnose
the diseases in preclinical stages rather than to resort to
treatment of a disease.

Under the headings 'Definition' on page 8, Children can be
included only up to the age of 16. Such a provision is alright
in the Western countries where on the 16th birthday a child
is considered as independent and is entitled to insurance
benefits on his own. In India the date of majority is 18 and

when the children are studying they are dependent on their parents. It is therefore considered that unmarried children who are not employed may be considered as dependent upto the age of 21.

Under the 'Conditions' for insurance the provision in condition No.7 on page 10 for the cancellation of the policy unilaterally by the Company by giving a 30 days notice appears arbitrary. This provision, it is hoped has been taken note of by the Institute.

Schedule of benefits (Page 11): Under hospitalisation (C) differential charges for reimbursement for the employment of special nurses have been laid down. A qualified special nurse has the same charges whether she is put on duty in the special ward or in the general ward of the hospital. As such the provision for reimbursement under this heading for category C and D including the overall reimbursement may be made the same as for Categories A & B.

For Dental treatment reimbursement is permissible up to a maximum of Rs.100 in any one period of illness. On page 4 as has already been pointed under the Benefit, it is mentioned that the charges in respect of dental treatment of any kind on the recommendation of a duly qualified dentist will be available. The nature of ailments to be included has to be considered.

Appendix II, List of Diseases (Page 15): In Sr.No.19 reference to exclusion No.4 may read as Exclusion No.6. Appendix II A (Page 16) bottom line, reference to Exclusion No.4 may read as Exclusion No.6.

From the perusal of the scheme it appears that the liability of the Institute will be limited towards medical treatment to the extent, it has to pay premium to the Insurance Company. In this Insurance scheme, the employee will be required to make contributions for the Members of his families between 20 to 50 per cent of the premium while the premium for the employee will be paid 100 per cent by the Institute. The scheme envisages reimbursement of the charges to the employee for himself and his family on the submission of the claim through the Institute to the Insurance Company. The Insurance Company will send a cheque to the Instt. who will reimburse the cost to the Employee. It would accordingly mean that the employee will have to make the necessary arrangements for paying to the authorised medical attendant, the specialist, the hospital and the Chemist for the treatment of self and his family and thereafter get the reimbursement. In these hard days it is difficult for any person to have spare money to make the payments first and ask for reimbursement. The health Insurance schemes whether by the State or through private companies, are operated with the sole idea of giving assistance to the sick and disabled in time of need. The scheme as modelled, requires the employee to submit the paid Bills from different sources along with his claim. This means that he has to have a requisite amount of funds for making the payment and thereafter put in the claim. When the employees are made a party to the Insurance, they will naturally expect that they would not have to make any payments themselves except to the extent which are over and above the stipulated schedules and for such contingencies which are not covered under the scheme. In this respect the present scheme does not appear to make any improvement on the existing reimbursement scheme. This is an important aspect which, it is felt the Institute will give due consideration.

Confidential

(164)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.34: To consider further proposals received from Selected Colleges invited to participate in the College Science Improvement Programme.

The Commission, in its meeting held on 2nd September, 1970 (Item No.12), while accepting the recommendations of 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 of May, 1970 meeting).

The proposals received from the following Colleges have since been examined and it is suggested that these may be considered for acceptance.

Selected Colleges Project:

<u>Name of College</u>	<u>Name of University</u>	<u>Amount recommended</u>
1. Jawahar Bharati, Kavalai (Nellore Dist.)	Sri Venkateswara	Rs.3,00,000/-
2. Chaudhari Mahadeo Prasad Degree College, Allahabad.	Allahabad	Rs.3,00,000/-
3. B.P. Baria Science Institute, Navsari.	South Gujarat	Rs.3,00,000
	Total	<u>Rs.9,00,000</u>

As already laid down, the maximum assistance under the Selected Colleges Project - College Science Improvement Programme would be upto Rs. three lakhs (maximum). The grant, subject to this ceiling, has been recommended for each of the above Colleges.

Detailed information regarding the programmes 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 50 out of over 100 Colleges suggested by the Standing Committee.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO (Sc. II) / JA (S)

Annexure to Item No.34.College Science Improvement ProgrammeSelected Colleges Project

I. Name of College - Jawahar Bharati, Kavali: (Dist. Nellore).

II. Name of Chief Co-ordinator - Dr. B.R. Rao

III. Major group combination:

<u>Main</u>	<u>Additional</u>
i) Maths.	Physics & Chemistry
ii) Physics	Maths. & Chemistry
iii) Botany	Physics & Chemistry
iv) Maths., Physics, Chemistry (G)	
v) Maths., Physics, Stats (G)	
vi) Chemistry, Botany, Zoology (G)	

IV. Student enrolment in 1970-71

Undergraduate level 72

V. Teaching Staff in 1970-71

	<u>Maths.</u>	<u>Phy.</u>	<u>Chem.</u>	<u>Botany</u>	<u>Zoology</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prof.	1	1	1	1	1	5
Sr.Lecturer	-	1	1	-	-	2
Lecturers	3	3	4	4	4	18
Tutors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demonstrators	-	1	2	-	-	3
Total	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>28</u>

VI. Programmes/Activities proposed to be undertaken under C.O.S.I.P.

1. Establishment of workshop in the Department of Physics.
2. Arrangement of discussion groups, practical classes, tutorials seminars, tours, special course etc.
3. Encouragement to Senior Students to handle Junior classes.
4. Improvement of Library and Laboratories in all departments.
5. Improvement in curricula and intensive teaching in Chemistry based on study of electron.
6. Preparation of models, charts etc.
7. Exchange of ideas with "Particle" - a journal started in Berkeley University Campus by graduates & undergraduate.
8. Introduction of agricultural oriented schemes, experiments and processes which are of commercial importance.
9. Research project in (i) Microbiology and Plant Pathology,) (ii) Survey of Udayagiri Hills (iii) Ecological studies of fauna in and around Kavali.

VII. Financial implications of C.O.S.I.P.

Projects.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Staff salaries</u>	<u>Equipmt.</u>	<u>Book & journals</u>	<u>Workshop</u>	<u>Other expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
1. Physics	15,000	18,000	6,000	39,000	-	78,000
2. Chemistry	12,000	45,000	3,000	-	-	60,000
3. Botany	-	32,900	1,500	-	2,000	36,400
4. Zoology	-	52,600	3,000	-	3,000	58,600
5. Statistics	-	42,500	7,500	-	1,05,000	1,55,000
6. Maths	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Total	<u>27,000</u>	<u>2,01,000</u>	<u>21,000</u>	<u>39,000</u>	<u>1,10,000</u>	<u>3,98,000</u>

VII. Grant recommended - Rs. three lakhs.

166

College Science Improvement Programme

Selected Colleges Project

- I. Name of the College Chandkhari Mahadeo Prasad Degree College
- II. Name of Chief Co-ordinator Shri J.P. Srivastava, Principal Allahabad
- III. Courses offered
 - (i) Biology group - Chemistry, Botany, Zoology
 - (ii) Maths group - Chemistry, Physics, Maths.
- IV. Student enrolment in 1970-71 - 993
- V. Teaching Staff in 1970-71

Full-time

	<u>Phy.</u>	<u>Chem.</u>	<u>Botany</u>	<u>Zoology</u>	<u>Maths.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prof.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sr. Lecturer/ Reader.	2	2	1	1	1	7
Lecturer	7	13	8	8	4	40
Total	9	15	9	9	5	47

Part-time

Lecturer	1	-	-	-	-	1
Grant Total	10	15	9	9	5	48

VI. Programmes/activities proposed under C.O.S.S.I.P.

- (1) Introduction of Semi-micro method and simple experiments.
- (2) Usage of charts and models and demonstration experiments in chemistry
- (3) Advance training to students in handling certain specified apparatus and experiments.
- (4) Organisation of lecture, discussion groups and seminars for students
- (5) Specialised training programme for teachers and training in some industrial and technical branches involving chemistry.
- (6) Research
- (7) Lectures by visiting professors and consultants in specialised topics.
- (8) Modification in library and laboratory,
- (9) Workshop Technology in Physics.
- (10) Introduction of advanced courses in Physics Theory, designing of various optical instruments, electronic circuits etc.
- (11) Training in some technical firms.
- (12) Preservation and stuffing of birds and mammals & preparation of models.

VII. Financial implication of C.O.S.I.P. projects

<u>Subject</u>	<u>I Year</u>	<u>II Year</u>	<u>III Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Chemistry	40,000 ^{Rs.}	20,000 ^{Rs.}	25,000 ^{Rs.}	85,000 ^{Rs.}
2. Physics	30,000	20,000	20,000	70,000
3. Botany	30,000	20,000	20,000	70,000
4. Zoology	30,000	20,000	20,000	70,000
5. Maths	20,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
Total	1,50,000	90,000	95,000	3,35,000

VII. Grant recommended - Rs. three lakhs.

College: Science Improvement Programme(Selected Colleges Project)

- I. Name of the college B.P. Baria Science Institute
Navsari
- II. Name of Chief Co-ordinator Shri P.B. Menon, Principal
- III. Courses offered Microbiology, Chemistry, Maths., Physics,
Zoology.
- IV. Existing Teaching Staff

<u>Full-time</u>	No. of Professors	No. of Lecturers	Tutors	Demons.	Total
1. Zoology Deptt.	2	2	1	5	10
2. Chemistry	3	2	-	8	13
3. Physics	1	2	1	6	10
4. Microbiology	2	-	-	6	8
5. Maths. & Stats.	1	3	3	-	7
Total	9	9	5	25	48

<u>Part-time</u>					
Chemistry	-	-	-	4	4
Physics	-	-	1	1	2
Total	9	9	6	30	54

V. Student enrolment in 1970-71

(a) Undergraduate	-	1113
(b) Postgraduate	-	27
Total		<u>1140</u>

VI. Proposed C.O.S.I.P. Projects

- Introduction of instrumentation course in chemistry from undergraduate to M.Sc. level
- Use of demonstrative and visual aids.
- Student participation in teaching and arranging more seminars and group discussions
- Preparing of selected students for enabling them to give demonstrations and lectures in the neighbouring secondary high schools.
- Establishment of workshop in Physics Department.
- Training students in Museology in Zoology Department and introduction of diploma course in Poultry farming.
- Facilities for staff to attend refresher course. Seminars will be arranged. Expert advice from other universities will be sought.
- Encouragement to teachers to write monographs or pamphlets and their distribution amongst students.
- Discussions amongst students under guidance and help from teachers.
- Small research projects.
- Inter collegiate exchange of teachers.

VII. Financial implications of C.O.S.I.P. projects

<u>Subject</u>	<u>I Year</u>	<u>II Year</u>	<u>III Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Chemistry	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 75,000
2. Physics	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000
3. Microbiology	25,000	25,000	25,000	75,000
4. Zoology	25,000	25,000	25,000	75,000
Total	<u>1,05,000</u>	<u>1,05,000</u>	<u>1,05,000</u>	<u>3,15,000</u>

VIII. Grant recommended - Rs. three lakhs.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated :=3rd March 1971.

Supplement to item No. 34.

College Science Improvement Programme

University of Bangalore

Department of Mathematics

Project Co-ordinator

Prof. F.J. Noronha.

A. Present strength of Departmental staff in 1970-71

Professor	1
Readers	3
Lecturers	6
Research Assistants	2
	<u>12</u>

B. Student Enrolment in 1969-70

B.Sc.Hons.	91
M.Sc.	96
Ph.D.	3
	<u>190</u>

C. Proposed College Science Improvement Programme Projects

- 1) Curriculum construction and modernisation of Syllabus
- 2) Improvement of teaching methods and development of teaching aids
- 3) Examination reform and improvement of question papers
- 4) Preparation of Teacher's guides and text books
- 5) Improvement of subject-matter competence of College Teachers
- 6) Providing good text books and establishing reference libraries in all Colleges.

D. Requirements for various activities under College Science Improvement Programme.

1) <u>For College Departments:</u>	(Rupees)
i) Curriculum construction & modernisation of syllabus	30,000
ii) Improvement of teaching methods and development of teaching aids	30,000
iii) Examination reform and improvement of question papers	30,000
iv) Preparation of teachers guides and text books	60,000
v) Improving subject matter competence of teachers	30,000
vi) Provision of good text books and reference libraries in all colleges	90,000
2) University Department requirements	66,000
Total	<u>3,36,000</u>

Grant recommend for three years - Rs. 3,36,000/-.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1997L.

Supplement to item No. 34.

College Science Improvement Programme Selected Colleges Project.

- I. Name of the College Raja Lakhamagouda Science Institute, Belgaum.
- II. Name of Project Co-ordinator Shri S.S. Bommanavar,, Principal
- III. Major group combinations
1. Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.
2. Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

IV. Staff strength in 1971-72

	Phy.	Chem.	Maths.	Bot.	Zoology	Total
1. Professor	-	1	-	-	-	1
2. Readers/ Sr. Lecturer	1	-	1	1	1	4
3. Lecturers	4	5	5	2	2	18
4. Demonstrators	6	8	-	4	4	22
Total	11	14	6	7	7	45

V. Student enrolment (Science) in 1970-71

Undergraduate - 1317

VII. College Science Improvement Projects proposed to be undertaken

1. Improvement of science teaching by showing films pertaining to different aspects of Science
2. Introduction of group discussions and tutorials, intense coaching to select students with lectures and practicals.
3. Lectures by eminent Scientists
4. Exchange of teachers provided there is no objection from the Management governing the various Colleges and also from the University Departments
5. Tours of students to research laboratories, Agricultural farms, Forest Research Institute, Herbarium
6. Arranging of Seminars
7. Development of Laboratory and Library facilities.
8. Research projects in Zoology by staff members under the guidance of the competent university teachers.

VIII. Schedule of expenditure for College Science Improvement Programme Project, for three years.

Deptt.	Ist Year	II Year	III Year	Total (Rupees)
1. Physics	37,000	40,000	48,000	1,25,000
2. Chemistry	35,000	38,500	43,500	1,17,000
3. Botany	51,500	50,000	55,500	1,57,000
4. Zoology	24,950	25,950	25,950	76,850
5. Maths.	22,000	15,000	15,000	52,000
Total	1,70,450	1,89,450	1,87,950	5,47,850

Grant recommend:- Rs. three lakhs.

Confidential

168

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No. 35: To consider the procedure to be followed for publication of the lectures delivered under the National Lectures Programme during 1970.

The Commission in its meeting held in March, 1970 received a note regarding institution of the scheme of National Lectureship in the Universities (Item 2(b)3). It was stated that under this scheme outstanding teachers and research workers in different subjects in science, humanities and social sciences would be selected every year as National Lecturers to visit and give courses of lectures in other universities and colleges and participate in the work of selected institutions. It was also suggested that the lectures given by the lecturers in different subjects may be published by the Commission. The matter was further discussed by the Committee appointed by the Commission to recommend names for selection of National Lecturers for 1971. The Committee felt that there should be sufficient flexibility in the matter of publication to allow the lectures to be published on the initiative of the lecturers themselves either as monographs or in some important journals or in some cases the UGC may arrange the publication of these lectures through the National Book Trust or other publication agencies. The Committee felt that the most important thing was to ensure that these publications are of high academic quality and standard. In view of the observations made by the Committee, there could be three possible ways of getting the lectures published:-

- 1) Publication by the U.G.C., in an annual series.
- 2) Publication to be arranged by the author in some important journals or as monograph.
- 3) Publication to be undertaken with the help of National Book Trust or other publication agencies in consultation with the author.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the final manuscripts of lectures have been received from 7 out of 27 lecturers. The Commission has also been approached by some publishers like Tata - McGraw Hill, who are willing to publish these lectures. No terms have been however discussed so far.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EC(Sc.II) JS(S)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 37 : To consider the question of migration of students and recognition of degrees by the University.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July 1969, had considered the question of migration of students between universities and recognition of degrees of one university by other universities. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure-I). The Commission reiterated its view "that it was generally not in favour of a university not 'recognising' (for 'formal' or 'technical' reasons) the degrees of another university, established by law, in the country. This ~~has~~ imposed undeserved hardships on some students. The 'recognition' of a degree does not confer a right to admission; but an otherwise fully qualified student should not be denied admission on the ground that his degree is from an Indian University whose degrees (irrespective of the merits of the candidate) are not recognised by the University concerned."

The views of the Commission were brought to the notice of the Universities with a request to intimate the action taken in the matter. Replies had been received from 44 Universities/Institutions. Twenty four Universities accepted the views of the Commission; 15 universities intimated that they recognised the degrees of other universities on a reciprocal basis; two universities had noted the views of the Commission and three universities had expressed their inability to accept the views of the Commission. A summary of the replies received from the Universities/Institutions is attached (Annexure-II).

The Commission desired that the matter may be discussed with the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon. The UGC had earlier referred this matter with regard to recognition of degrees awarded by one university for purposes of admission to higher courses to IUB. The IUB subsequently intimated that this matter came up for discussion before the tenth quinquennial conferences of the IUB held at Madurai in February 1970. The consensus of opinion at the Conference was that examination of one university should be recognised by another on reciprocal basis provided the entrance qualification, duration of course and the general standard of attainment were similar to those prescribed by the recognising university.

The matter along with the views of the IUB referred to above was considered by the UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors at its meeting held on 3rd December 1970. The Committee endorsed the view of the Commission that a degree awarded by an Indian University should automatically be 'recognised' by other universities in the country. The Committee also noted that as regards admission of a student to a particular course, it was for a university to determine on the basis of the attainments of the candidates and educational requirements for the course.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Annexure I to Item No. 37.

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July 1969 vide Item No.13.

The Government of India, Ministry of Health had brought to the notice of the UGC in 1965 that the University of Ranchi did not recognise the educational qualifications in Medicine of certain universities for purposes of admission to the hospital for Mental Diseases, Ranchi, a Central Government institution of all India importance which provided facilities for a Diploma in Psychological Medicine under the auspices of the Ranchi University. It was pointed out that the medical qualifications of the universities were recognised by the Indian Medical Council and had been included in the schedule of the Indian Medical Council Act. As such, the question of recognition of such degrees by the University of Ranchi should not arise and if this policy was pursued by the University, it would not be possible to maintain the all India character of the Hospital for Mental Diseases, Ranchi.

The Government of India, Ministry of Health wanted the reaction of the UGC in this behalf. The Ministry had at the same time addressed the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon also. After consideration, the Commission informed the Government that this was a problem primarily concerned with the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon. The Government of India later intimated to the Commission that the matter was considered by the Standing Committee of the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon. The Committee felt that as the Ranchi University was not a member of the Board it would not be desirable for the Board to interfere in this matter. The Government of India had suggested that the matter may be considered by the UGC.

The Commission considered this matter at its meeting held on 2nd March 1966 and felt that eligibility for admission to a University should be automatic and not dependent on the university from which a particular degree has been obtained. It was, however, a prerogative of the university to admit any student to its courses, on the basis of his attainments without prejudice to the university from which the admission qualifications had been obtained. The views of the Commission were brought to the notice of the universities for their consideration. Some of the universities had informed that they were recognising the degrees awarded by the universities on a reciprocal basis. Some had expressed themselves in favour of recognising the degrees on a reciprocal basis; while others were not in favour of recognising the degrees awarded by statutory universities automatically. A few of the universities had informed that they were in favour of recognising the degrees awarded by universities/institutions on the merits of each case after examining the syllabi, duration of courses etc.

The UGC after considering the views of the universities decided to refer the matter to the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon for consideration. The Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon has appointed a Committee whose recommendations are awaited by the Board.

The Commission had from time to time received representations from the students with regard to the difficulties being experienced by them

p.t.o.

(171)

on account of non-recognition of degrees of one university by another. The specific instances brought to the notice of the Commission are indicated below:-

1. Non-recognition of the diploma/degree in Commerce of Bombay University by Ranchi University on the plea that Bombay University does not recognise the Commerce degree of Ranchi University.
2. Non-recognition of the pre-University Course of the Ranchi University by Calcutta University.
3. Non-recognition of the B.Sc. degree of Bhagalpur University by the Osmania University on the plea that the former has not been enrolled as a member of the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon.
4. Non-recognition of the M.Ed. degree of the Aligarh Muslim University by the Gauhati University on the plea that the M.Ed. degree of the Aligarh Muslim University is not equivalent to M.A.(Education) of Gauhati University.
5. Non-recognition of the B.A. degree of the Madras University by the Bhagalpur University on the ground that the former does not recognise the degrees of the latter.
6. Non-recognition of the Pre-Medical Examination of the Banaras Hindu University by the Calcutta University.

The UGC has been of the view that the mobility of students from one part of the country to another should be encouraged so that the best students are exposed to the best centres. The UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors at its meeting held on 5th September 1968 while considering the recommendations of the National Integration Council made at its meeting held in Srinagar in June 1968 expressed the view that it was not necessary to insist on the production of migration certificate for migration from one university to another. In view of the fact that the migration certificate did not give any information that was not already available in the certificate issued by the institution last attended by the student. The Committee recommended that the universities be advised to give up the practice with effect from the academic year 1969. The UGC at its meeting held on 3rd October 1968 accepted the recommendation of the Advisory Committee and brought it to the notice of the universities.

The non-recognition of degrees of one university by another for purposes of working towards higher degrees stands in the way of migration of students and the best utilisation of limited available resources in the country.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Annexure II to Item No. 37.

<u>Name of the University/ Institution</u>	<u>Summary of views expressed by Universities</u>
1. Agra University, Agra.	The University recognises degrees of all statutory universities on reciprocal basis. But the university is of the view that the production of Migration Certificate be not dispensed with.
2. Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.	The syndicate of the University has resolved that the views of the UGC regarding the question of migration certificate and recognition of degrees of one university by the other universities in the country be accepted.
3. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	The question of migration certificate has not been considered in detail. The university decided that status quo may be maintained in the matter. So far as equivalence is concerned the certificates given by statutory boards and the universities are invariably recognised. But before extending recognition, the Equivalence Committees, consider all new proposals on merit and the Academic Council generally accepts their recommendations.
4. Berhampur University, Berhampur.	The University agrees with the views of the UGC.
5. Calcutta University	The views of the UGC have been recorded.
6. Calicut University, Calicut.	The University will not insist on production of migration certificates. The University has recognised all the degrees of other Universities which have been recognised by the Kerala University. The University hopes that the degrees of the University will be recognised on a reciprocal basis by other universities.
7. Gauhati University, Gauhati.	The University agrees to recognise the degrees of other universities on reciprocal basis.
8. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	The University agrees in principle with the views of the UGC.
9. Indira Kala Sangit Viswavidyalaya, Khairgarh.	The Vishwavidyalaya agreed to accept the recommendations of the UGC, and will in future implement unless there be exceptionally strong grounds in any particular case.
10. Indore University, Indore.	The University is of the view that it would like that the recommendations of the UGC are accepted by all the universities. The University on its part will be willing to reciprocate in all such cases.

11. Jawaharlal Nehru
Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur. The recommendations of the UGC are already in vogue in the University.
12. Jodhpur University,
Jodhpur. The University agreed to recognise degrees/diplomas of other universities on reciprocal basis except in those cases where recognition of degrees of this University on reciprocal basis has been refused by a University.
13. Karnatak University, Dharwar. The recommendations of the Commission have been noted.
14. Kurukshetra University,
Kurukshetra. The University agreed to recognise degrees of statutory universities as equivalent to the corresponding degrees of the University on reciprocal basis.
15. Madurai University,
Madurai. The University does not insist on migration certificate from 1969-70. Recognition of degrees and diplomas of other universities are done on reciprocal basis.
16. Magadh University,
Magadh. The suggestions of the UGC has been accepted by the University.
17. M.S. University of
Baroda, Baroda. Degrees of all statutory Universities and Institutions deemed to be universities are recognised as equivalent to corresponding degrees of the University.
18. Marathwada University,
Aurangabad. The University is not in favour of automatic recognition of the examinations of the other universities. The University authorities have decided that the present practice of granting recognition to the examinations of the other universities by examining syllabi etc. continued.
19. Nagpur University, Nagpur. Recommendations of the UGC have already been accepted by the university. As a matter of policy the university recognises the degrees of all statutory universities.
20. Osmania University,
Hyderabad. Recognition is done on the merit of each case. Academic Council takes a final decision in this regard.
21. Panjab University,
Chandigarh. In some universities the duration of the course is shorter as compared to the corresponding course, of other universities. The University hopes that it is not the intention of the UGC that recognition should be automatic even when the duration of the corresponding course is shorter. The University has sought clarification on this point.

22. Rabindra Bharati, Calcutta. The University has accepted the recommendation of the UGC. The University does not deny admission to any student holding a degree of some other university, provided he be found otherwise fit for admission to any course.
23. Rajasthan University, Jaipur. The University decided that the existing practice of granting recognition to the degrees of the other universities on reciprocal basis and admitting only those students who have passed a qualifying examination recognised by the University may continue for the present.
24. Ravi Shankar University, Raipur. Degrees/examinations of other universities are recognised on reciprocal basis.
25. Roorkee University, Roorkee. The University agrees with the views of the UGC.
26. Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Via Anand. The University has recognised all the degree examinations awarded by the statutory universities in India as equivalent to corresponding degrees of the University for purposes of admission to higher courses of study.
27. Saugar University, Saugar. Students from other universities and vice-versa are required to produce Migration Certificate by this University.
28. Shivaji University, Kolhapur. The University is in favour of granting recognition to the degrees awarded by other universities established under the Acts of the Government.
29. Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. The matter was considered by the Vice-Chancellors of Andhra, Orissa, and Sri Venkateswara and resolved that the status quo be maintained and production of Migration Certificate be insisted upon. The University normally recognises the examinations of all statutory universities and members of the I.U.B. for purposes of admission.
30. Udaipur University, Udaipur. The University already subscribes to the views conveyed by the U.G.C.
31. University of Agricultural Science, Mallewaram, Bangalore. Degrees of other universities are recognised provided the minimum qualification for admission and the duration of the course are similar. The admission is not denied to students provided the duration of the course undergone by them is similar course.
32. Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University, Pantnagar (Nainital). This University is willing to recognise the degrees awarded by all the statutory universities of the country on reciprocal basis.

33. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi. Students are not required to produce migration certificate. They can appear in the allied examinations without producing the migration certificate. This facility is being provided since 1969.
34. Visva Bharati, Santiniketan. The University recognises degrees of other statutory universities on reciprocal basis. Admission is made strictly on merit.
35. Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani. The Birla Institute of Technology and Science recognises degrees for purposes of admission on reciprocal basis.
36. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. The Vidyapith is agreeable to recognise the degrees of all statutory and deemed universities on a reciprocal basis subject to terms and conditions required for admission in each course and the general conditions of admission in the Vidyapith.
37. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. The Institute agreed with the decision of the UGC. However, the recognition of degrees will be done on reciprocal basis. Admission will be made strictly on merit basis. The Institute never insist on production of migration certificate.
38. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The Institute recognised degrees awarded by all universities in India established under the statute.
39. Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi. The Academic Council of the School has already decided to recognise the Master's degree in History, Political, International Relations, Economics, Sociology Law, Geography, African Studies, and Public Administration of all Indian universities/ Institutions deemed to be Universities under the UGC Act.
40. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. Degrees awarded by other Universities in India are recognised by this Institution for purposes of admission.
41. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. The Institute recognises degrees and diplomas of all statutory and deemed universities.
42. Jammu University. All the examination conducted by the statutory universities in India are recognised as equivalent to the corresponding examinations on the basis of reciprocity, provided that the entrance qualification, duration of course and the general standards of attainment are similar to those prescribed by this University.
43. A.P. Singh University The University accepted in principle the suggestions of the UGC but agreed that these suggestions may not be implemented, till these are accepted and implemented by other universities in India.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Date: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.38: To consider further the question of provision of additional funds over and above the Fourth Plan allocation to the universities for meeting the requirements on the import of equipment under the Dollar Loan Scheme.

The University Grants Commission had sometime back decided that grant to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs may be provided to a university for procuring equipment under the 12 Million Dollar Loan Scheme outside the 4th Plan allocation of the University. The requirements of Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University for import of equipment (including Computer) under the 12 Million Dollar Loan Scheme are as under:-

Aligarh Muslim University	Rs. 53,45,488
Banaras Hindu University	Rs. 32,23,041

Taking into account the grant of Rs. 10 lakhs to be paid to the Universities outside the plan allocation referred to above, the Aligarh Muslim University is required to accommodate Rs.43.45 lakhs and Banaras Hindu University Rs.22.23 lakhs within the 4th Plan allocations of Rs.186 lakhs and Rs.187 lakhs respectively. In the programmees to be accommodated within the allocation of Rs.186 lakhs, the Aligarh Muslim University had accommodated an amount of Rs.7.01 lakhs only for the import of equipment under the 12 Million Dollar Loan Scheme, as against Rs.43.45 lakhs. The University was requested to accommodate the additional amount within the overall allocation for the period ending 1973-74. The University has expressed its inability to accommodate the additional amount within the overall 4th Plan allocation, as otherwise, it is stated, it would affect adversely the completion of other projects of the University. Even, with the present allocation, the University is finding it difficult to complete the programme already accepted. The University has made a strong plea for providing additional funds to meet the requirements on account of the import of equipment under the Dollar Loan scheme, over and above the 4th Plan allocation. Similarly, the Banaras Hindu University, which has to accommodate Rs.22.23 lakhs for the import of equipment under the Dollar Loan Scheme within the 4th Plan allocation of Rs.187 lakhs has not accommodated any amount on this account in its proposals sent to the Commission for adjustment within the 4th Plan allocation. The University has suggested that payment on this account may either be deferred to a later date, when more funds may be made available by the Commission or the possibility of meeting the cost out of the PL 480 funds may be considered.

A statement indicating the requirements of various universities for import of equipment(including Computer) under the Dollar Loan Scheme is attached. It will be observed that the

(177)

requirements exceed Rs. 10 lakhs in the case of the following Universities/Institutions:

i)	AMU	Rs. 53,45,488
ii)	Andhra	Rs. 31,36,806
iii)	EHU	Rs. 32,23,041
iv)	Calcutta	Rs. 26,73,819
v)	Utkal	Rs. 14,99,308

Indian Institute
of Science, Bangalore. Rs. 59,44,221

In case it is decided to provide additional funds over and above the 4th Plan allocation to Aligarh & Banaras Universities for their requirements on account of the import of equipment under the Dollar Loan Scheme in addition to Rs. 10 lakhs, similar policy may have to be adopted for other Universities referred to above also.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EG(CD)

No.	Name of the University/Institution	Cost (Rs.)
1.	Aligarh	53,45,488
2.	Allahabad	7,61,540
3.	Andhra	31,36,806
4.	Annamalai	1,98,724
5.	Banaras	32,23,041
6.	Bangalore	3,61,579
7.	Bhagalpur	3,21,447
8.	Bihar	1,68,088
9.	Bombay	1,52,600
10.	Burdwan	1,83,688
11.	Calcutta	26,73,819
12.	Delhi	5,96,282
13.	Gauhati	2,85,001
14.	Gorakhpur	2,08,639
15.	Gujarat	2,14,064
16.	Jadavpur	2,58,825
17.	Jammu	2,19,679
18.	Jodhpur	4,34,330
19.	Kalyani	2,35,814
20.	Karnatak	5,86,347
21.	Kerala & Calicut	8,78,447
22.	Kurukshetra	6,05,663
23.	Ly. know	3,29,566
24.	Madras	5,64,849
25.	Madurai	2,38,635
26.	Magadh	89,050
27.	MS University Baroda	7,16,584
28.	Marathwada	2,14,909
29.	Mysore	5,86,614
30.	Nagpur	3,84,448
31.	North Bengal	5,42,804
32.	Osmania	8,98,894
33.	Panjab	4,67,316
34.	Patna	2,56,646
35.	Poona	5,77,560
36.	Punjabi	8,89,647
37.	Rajasthan	9,03,178
38.	Ranchi	2,26,252
39.	Roorkee	2,47,322
40.	Sardar Patel	9,31,727
41.	Saugar	1,82,998
42.	Shivaji	4,87,198
43.	S.N.D.T. Women's	48,284
44.	Sri Venkateswara	6,81,067
45.	Udaipur	1,36,447
46.	Utkal	14,99,308
47.	Vikram	2,73,257
48.	Birla Instt. of Technology and Science	95,484
49.	Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore	59,44,221

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

Meeting:
Dated: 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 39 :To consider the provision for teacher education and adult education in the allocation of the U.G.C. for the 4th Plan period.

In January, 1969, the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services, informed the Commission that two new schemes - teacher education (Rs.10 crores) and adult education(Rs.1 crore) had been approved by the Planning Commission in higher education for inclusion in the 4th Plan (1969-74). The Ministry of Education & Youth Services had suggested that as recommended by the Education Commission, there should be standing Committees of the UGC for teacher education and adult education. The Commission, thereupon appointed committees to advise it about development programmes of teacher education and adult education.

In the tentative allocation of Rs.115 crores for the UGC for the 4th Five Year Plan period (1969-74), the Planning Commission had included an amount of Rs.8 crores for teacher education and Rs.50 lakhs for adult education. The Committee appointed by the Commission for teacher education and research had suggested the following programmes:-

1.	Assistant to teacher's colleges for improving academic and physical facilities.	Rs.5,00,00,000 (1)
2.	Assistance to colleges for improving academic and professional competence of the staff:	
	(i) Scholarships	Rs. 2,70,000
	(ii) Research Scholarships	Rs. 7,20,000
	(iii) Incentive to teachers	Rs. 9,40,000
	(iv) Summer Schools in University Deptts.	Rs. 60,00,000
	(v) Summer Schools in Regional Colleges	Rs. 8,00,000
	(vi) Summer Schools for Orientation of resources personnel.	Rs. 2,00,000
	(vii) Exchange of teachers and visiting teachers	Rs. 10,00,000
	(viii) Regional Conferences of College Principals.	Rs. 70,000
	Total:	<u>Rs.1,00,00,000 (2)</u>
3.	Assistance to the Universities for setting up of schools of education	<u>Rs.1,00,00,000 (3)</u>
4.	Assistance to universities and colleges for educational research and interdisciplinary research.	<u>Rs.1,00,00,000 (4)</u>
	Grand Total: (1 to 4)	<u>Rs.8,00,00,000</u>

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 1st July 1970 received a note on the requirements of the UGC for plan projects (other than engineering and technology) for the 4th Plan period. The total requirements of the Commission for these projects amounted to Rs.139 crores which included an amount of Rs.8 crores for teacher education and Rs.50 lakhs for adult education. The Commission desired that a statement indicating the allocation for different purposes within the sum of Rs.115 crores provided for the UGC for the period i.e. 1969-74 may be prepared and sent to the Government of India, along with the note placed before the Commission (where the requirements of the Commission had been worked out at Rs.139 crores). The requirements of the different projects were assessed again in the light of the total provision of Rs.115 crores and allocation for teacher education was kept at Rs.2.50 crores and for adult education at Rs.50 lakhs. This was communicated to the Government of India. Subsequently, the Commission was informed that the allocation of the UGC was Rs.120.15 crores as against Rs.115 crores intimated earlier. The increase in the allocation was due to the increase in the provision for technology and provision for Jawaharlal Nehru University (including the Institute of Russian Studies). The requirements of the various programmes were assessed again in the light of the allocation of Rs.120.15 crores and the following provisions were made for teacher education and adult education:

Teacher Education	Rs.2.50 crores
Adult Education	Rs. 40 lakhs

It was not found possible to provide more amount at this stage for these two projects in view of the requirements of other schemes included in the 4th Plan of the UGC.

The Planning Commission have now suggested to the Government of India that the UGC may be requested to restore the provisions for teacher education and adult education to Rs.8.00 crores and Rs.50 lakhs respectively and adjustment made within the overall allocation to provide for these amounts. A statement indicating the distribution of Rs.120.15 crores for various programmes of the Commission is attached (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(CD)

Annexure to Item No. 39.

Distribution of the allocation of Rs.120.15 crores
for the UGC for 1969-70 to 1973-74.

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Expansion and improvement of undergraduate education.	1,500
2.	Expansion and improvement of postgraduate education and research including Legal Education.	3,950
3.	Correspondence Courses	100
4.	Special schemes of promotion of Science Education like short courses in Applied Sciences. Development of instrumentation of Workshops and basic research work for Industrial Development.	200
5.	Centres of Advanced Study	800
6.	New Universities/University Centres	865
7.	Special assistance to selected colleges	100
8.	Faculty Improvement Programmes:	
	(a) Summer Institutes	350
	(b) Staff quarters/Teachers hostels	200
	(c) Revision of salary scales of non-technical teachers	60
9.	Student welfare programmes:	
	(a) Student amenities	800
	(b) Scholarships/Fellowships	500
	(c) Hostels	200
10.	Other Schemes	1,000
11.	Teacher Education	250
12.	Adult Education	40
13.	Technical Education	1,100
	Total:	<u>12,015</u>

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

182

Meeting :

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No. 41 : To receive a note on the report of the Committee appointed by the Chancellor, U.P. Universities to consider measures for strengthening research and Postgraduate teaching in interest of improvement of standards in U.P.

.....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 4th February, 1970 received the report of the Committee appointed by the Chancellor U.P. Universities to consider measures for strengthening research and postgraduate teaching in the interest of improvement of university standards in U.P. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure). The Commission agreed that this matter may be discussed with the State Government in the first instance. The matter was discussed with the Commission and Education Secretary U.P. Govt. on 4th April, 1970. It was observed that the State Govt had not taken any action on this report. It was suggested to the State Govt. that if they so desired they could refer the report for the advice of the UGC. Subsequently, on a reference to the State Govt., the Commission was informed that the State Govt. had accepted that part of the Report which recommended that the new colleges falling within the jurisdiction of Allahabad and Lucknow Universities, which desired to be affiliated themselves to Kanpur University should be permitted to do so with the approval of the Chancellor without any changes in the acts relating to the Universities. The State Govt. have now intimated that they are not required to take further action in the matter. It is now for the degree colleges falling within the jurisdiction of the Allahabad & Lucknow Universities to seek disaffiliation themselves from these universities and thereafter seek affiliation with Kanpur University. Their request will be considered by the Chancellor when received. In view of this, the matter has been closed by the State Government.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

Copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 4th February 1970 vide item No. 11.

In the Conference of the Vice-Chancellors of Universities in U.P. held in Lucknow in January 1969, it was decided that with a view to raising the quality of higher education in the States, at least one and may be two, of the State Universities should concentrate on postgraduate teaching and research and shed away undergraduate classes. A committee with the following members was, accordingly, appointed to go into this question in detail:-

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | Late Dr. S. Ranjan
Ex-Vice-Chancellor
Agra University | Chairman |
| 2. | Vice-Chancellor,
Lucknow University or
his nominee | Member |
| 3. | Vice-Chancellor
Allahabad University
or his nominee | " |
| 4. | Vice-Chancellor
Kanpur University
or his nominee | " |
| 5. | Shri K.L. Misra
Advocate General, U.P.
Allahabad | " |
| 6. | Deputy Secretary to the
Government of India
nominated by Education
Secretary to U.P.
Government | Secretary |

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

- (i) To examine whether for raising the standard of higher education it is necessary and desirable that one and may be two, of the State Universities should concentrate only on postgraduate teaching and research. If so, to suggest which of the universities should be selected for the purpose, and to work out a phased programme for accomplishing the change-over.
- (ii) To consider the position of the colleges associated with or affiliated to these universities and make proposals regarding their future affiliation and status.

- (iii) To work out financial implications of the proposals in regard to (i) and (ii) above in terms of students, staff, buildings, equipment etc.

A copy of the report of the Committee is attached (Appendix)

The Committee has recommended that the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow should concentrate on postgraduate teaching and research and shed away their undergraduate character. In order to ensure a continuous supply of good students for the postgraduate classes, an honours course be also introduced in the two universities which should be a feeder to the postgraduate courses. In this connection the Committee had considered various alternatives. The first was the establishment of a separate Research University. This did not find favour with the Committee as it would be too costly. The second alternative was that the existing colleges should be transferred to the University of Kanpur which could be done without in any way altering the Act. The Committee did not accept this alternative also because of the likely opposition from the colleges and the public opinion in Allahabad and Lucknow. The third alternative which was considered to be good from the academic point of view was that the unitary and teaching character of the two Universities - Allahabad and Lucknow - be restored and their total enrolment brought down to about 4,000. The displaced students (about 4,500) in each of the two Universities and also the natural increase every year should be diverted to the local colleges. New Colleges may be started for this purpose, if necessary, and these colleges should be affiliated to a new University either at Allahabad or Lucknow. This would enable the universities of Allahabad and Lucknow to become teaching unitary universities and concentrate on raising standards unhampered by the problems and the standards of colleges. Further if these universities the Committee felt have to reform higher education by the introduction of credit system and the semester system with more tutorials and daily assessment of work, it was necessary that these universities should not be hampered by colleges where the contemplated reforms could not be introduced. The Committee has eventually favoured another plan that the two universities of Allahabad and Lucknow may have a teaching side and an affiliating side. The affiliating side of the University may not only act as an examining organization in respect of the colleges but also as their academic mentor. The teaching side of the University may have postgraduate classes to which students may be admitted after a most careful selection. In order to provide an opening for students with pass degrees who wish to pursue postgraduate course, some selected colleges may be given permission to start postgraduate classes in order to cope with the increased pressure of work. The University should have a pro-Vice-Chancellor appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for the duration of his own term from amongst the professors of the University as also some other administrative staff. The financial implications of the proposal have been worked out by the Committee at Rs. two lakhs per year recurring, for the first five years and Rs. six lakhs non-recurring for the affiliating side of the University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Appendix

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE
 CHANCELLOR TO CONSIDER WHETHER ONE OR TWO
 STATE UNIVERSITIES COULD BE ASKED TO
 CONCENTRATE ON RESEARCH AND POST-GRADUATE
 TEACHING IN THE INTEREST OF IMPROVEMENT OF
 UNIVERSITY STANDARDS IN UTTAR PRADESH.

At the U.P. Universities Vice-Chancellors' Conference held at Vidhan Bhawan on January 3 and 4, 1969, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency the Chancellor, it was decided with the support and approval of Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission that with a view to raising the quality of higher education in the State, at least one, and may be two, of the State universities should concentrate on Post-graduate teaching and research, and shed away under-graduate classes. In pursuance of that decision His Excellency the Governor, as Chancellor, appointed a Committee (1) to examine whether, for raising the standard of higher education, it is necessary and desirable that one, and may be two, of the State Universities should concentrate only on Post-graduate teaching and research; if so, to suggest which of the Universities should be selected for the purpose, and to work out a phased programme for accomplishing the changeover.

(ii) To consider the position of the College associated with, or affiliated to, these Universities and make proposals regarding their future affiliation and status.

(iii) To work out financial implications of the proposals in regard to (i) and (ii) above in terms of students, staff, building, equipment, etc.

Because of the urgency of the matter, the Committee was originally given time to submit its report by the end of February. But as a lot of ground had to be covered, it was not found possible to submit a satisfactory report at such short notice and, therefore, subsequently the Governor decided to extend the period to April 15, 1969. During this period, one preliminary meeting was held in Raj Bhawan to understand and discuss the scope of the enquiry. This meeting was presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor, and was attended by myself, Prof. M.B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Mr. P.P. Bhatnagar, Secretary, Education Department, Mr. S.D. Pant, Deputy Secretary and Mr. R.K. Trivedi, Finance Secretary.

The next meeting was held on 23rd February 1969 in the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University. Unfortunately I was unwell and could not attend that meeting and I requested Prof. A.B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University to take the Chair.

The last meeting of the Committee was held on April 8, 1969, and the proposals were discussed in detail. Pt. Kanhaiya Lal Misra,

Treasurer, Allahabad University, gave some valuable suggestions regarding the manner of its presentation. Mr. R.K. Trivedi, Secretary, Finance, who was unable to come on the 8th met me on the 9th and we had a very useful discussion. He put before me certain suggestions which we have tried to incorporate in the report. Apart from this, during the last three months the members of the Committee had various opportunities of discussing the matter of raising the quality of higher education and their scheme to effect this, with some representatives of Principals, educationists and the general public. The Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad and Lucknow Universities also discussed the matter with the Heads of the Departments, and the opinions of the other members of the staff were also elicited. The Principals of the Associated Colleges of Allahabad had submitted a memorandum to me and I met them, and we had a discussion on the doubts and apprehensions which they had in their minds: I believe that they felt satisfied and assured when they left. All these views were carefully considered before arriving at the final decision. I am happy to say that almost all the members of the Committee agreed on the final proposals,

We have refrained from making any reference to the problems of student unrest because these were beyond the scope of the terms of reference, and also because this problem is being taken up by the University Grants Commission which has created a special cell for problems. But in the final Section of our report we have drawn the attention of the Chancellor to the immediate need of taking some steps in this regard.

/analysing
issues and
specific
factors
involved
in these

In the end I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Committee for their unstained co-operation and help. I should especially like to thank Prof. A.B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, who put the services of his personal staff at my disposal, thereby making my task easier. Dr. A.N. Agarwar, Head of the Department of Commerce and Business Administration, Allahabad University, and the staff of the Institute have assisted this Committee in assessing and analysing data. Mr. Mohan Lal, Reader in Political Science, Allahabad University, has been actively associated in drafting the report. For their valuable assistance I am grateful to them. I should like to give my special thanks to Pt. K.L. Misra who very kindly found time to discuss this matter in the Committee and also to improve the draft of the report.

Allahabad
April 14 1969

(Shri Ranjan)

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

(Notification No. CI/970/XV-XXII-2(14)/1969 - Shiksha (Ga-I) Vibhag,
dated January 28, 1969)

-
1. Dr. Shri Ranjan, Ex-Vice-Chancellor,
10-A, Beli Road, Allahabad. Chairman
 2. Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University
or his nominee Member
 3. Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University
or his nominee Member
 4. Vice-Chancellor, Kanpur University
or his nominee
 5. Shri Kanhaiya Lal Misra, Advocate
General U.P., Allahabad. Member
 6. Deputy Secretary to Government
nominated by Education Secretary
of U.P. Government. Secretary
 7. Secretary to Government, Finance
Department or his nominee
(Added by Memorandum No. CI/
1469/XV-XXII-2(14)/1969,
dated 11th February 1969). Member

R E P O R T

I

There is no disputing the fact that academic standards have become ~~become~~ a very much diluted in higher education in U.P.; and one of the ~~main~~ causes of this dilution is the large influx of students in our Universities, putting a serious strain on the resources of the Universities and on the energies of the staff. This overcrowding has also brought in its train problems of proper accommodation, personal contacts and discipline, which in turn have prevented the staff from giving their whole attention to academic work and the organisation and improvement of teaching.

After a careful consideration of these difficulties, the Committee came to the conclusion that it is desirable and necessary that some Universities in U.P. should concentrate on postgraduate teaching and research. We further suggest that, because of their basically teaching character, the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow be selected for this purpose.. A phased programme for accomplishing the changeover is indicated below. We would, however, like to suggest that concentration on postgraduate teaching and research will succeed in raising academic standards only if arrangements are also made for feeding these postgraduate classes with the students of high qualifications. In order to ensure a continuous supply of such students we are suggesting that, in addition to postgraduate teaching and research, an Honours Course be also introduced as indicated below. Consequently, we suggest that the undergraduate Pass Courses should be transferred to the local Colleges.

It is desirable that in order that the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow, should be given the freedom to concentrate on postgraduate teaching and research, (and conducting Honours classes), the local Colleges should get affiliated to affiliating Universities, either old or new, whose basic character is that of Affiliating Universities. But we cannot forget a number of difficulties in the practical working of this suggestion -- including a stiff opposition from the local Colleges both at Allahabad and Lucknow and from the local population - which cannot be overlooked. For this reason we are suggesting that the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow should have two wings - a teaching wing, teaching postgraduate and small Honours classes, and doing research; and an affiliating wing, giving affiliation to the local Colleges for Pass Courses.

The position of the Colleges at present affiliated to the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow has been discussed in the report; and their future affiliation and status will, to some extent, depend upon whether they are affiliated to a purely affiliating University, or affiliated to the affiliating side of the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. This has also been discussed in the proposals made hereunder.

The Committee attempted to discuss the financial implications for each of the proposals mentioned above, in respect of students, staff, buildings, equipment and finance. But, as is obvious, the implications of many of these proposals are so tentative at present that the Committee cannot work out the financial implications regarding buildings, equipments etc. in detail. These implications can be worked out with a closer approximation to reality only after the structural changeover recommended has been adopted. We would also like to add that by the very nature of the problem and the limitations of time, financial implications worked out by us are only approximate even though the Committee has tried its best to be as accurate as possible.

The Problem and the Objective

II

In terms of the number of students there has been very rapid expansion in higher education in U.P. but this expansion has been attended by progressive deterioration in quality. The Vice-Chancellors of the two teaching Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow felt that the problem, in terms of numbers and quality, were almost similar in the two Universities, and these Universities are still the best seats of learning in the State.

An increase in population, very rapid expansion in secondary education, lack of suitable and adequate jobs for those who pass the Intermediate examination have led to great pressure for admission, in ever increasing numbers, to the Universities, resulting in an inevitable decline in standards, attended by tensions, indiscipline, agitations, and even violence. No democratic Government can deny or restrict numbers for students seeking higher education. We feel that adequate planning to meet the requirements of numbers, as well as quality, in higher education is an essential and immediate problem. We think that higher education in U.P. should be so planned during the next 5 years that while arrangement is made for imparting education to the anticipated increase in the number of students, the quality of education is also improved, and those who are specially gifted should receive the kind of education which they deserve.

Any plan that is adopted should not only aim at accommodating the increasing enrolment, but also see to it that academic standards also improve, especially for those who have in them the makings of genuine scholars. Further it should not impose any unduly heavy burden on the already strained resources of the State Government, and if possible, lead to a better utilization of the resources.

It has been estimated that the addition to the total enrolment in the Universities and Colleges of U.P. over the next five years will be about 8,000 students per annum. Of these about 1,000 students may tend to swell the student population at Allahabad annually and similarly about 1,000 additional students may be assumed to seek admission every year in Lucknow. The two Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow thus have to face a serious crisis every year. To some extent in the past few years, the demand has been met by creating additional seats in the University itself, and for the rest, either new local Colleges have been started or the existing local Colleges have increased their enrolment. In this way the unitary teaching character of these two universities has been seriously jeopardised. The University of Allahabad has now 4 Associated Colleges and the University of Lucknow has 15. The enrolment of Colleges at Lucknow actually exceeds the enrolment of the University, the numbers being 10,450 in Colleges and 8,339 in the University. It is quite obvious that in such circumstances the Colleges are likely to swamp the parent body and pull the standards down and create difficult problems about representation in University Bodies, parity with University teachers, examinerships etc. - all of which do have serious repercussions on standards which a teaching University can expect to maintain, and has, in the past, maintained.

Besides, now it appears that the limit of enrolment in these two Universities has been reached and any further enrolment, as a result of recurrent pressures, will lead to a breakdown. In some subjects lecture classes and tutorial classes have already become a farce due to overcrowding, and the campus has the appearance of a market place. If the number of Colleges is increased, even then students will continue to agitate for admission to the University proper; and actually an increase in the number of Colleges has led to the dilution of standards as mentioned above.

Another serious problem which is being faced by the Universities, on account of increasing numbers of examinees, is the proper conduct of examinations. The Universities do not have enough seating capacity and it is difficult for the University staff to exercise proper supervision over examinees from Colleges. Holding the examinations in the Colleges or taking the help of the staff of the Colleges will also create serious problems. In any case the staff of the Colleges is unwilling to come for invigilation unless their demand for parity with University teachers is considered.

Over enrolment in these two Universities has also resulted in an imbalance between the residents of Hostels and the members of the Delegacy. The proper ratio of Hostellers and the Delegacy students is 75:25; but today it is the other way round. The Delegacy system has actually broken down and many students are either daily commuters or are staying in unsavoury and unhealthy surroundings. We believe that 75 per cent of the students should stay in Hostels and 25 per cent may be day scholars attached to the Hostels. This is possible only if the enrolment is brought down.

We are, therefore, definitely of the view that a plan should be formulated according to which the enrolment of these two Universities should not only cease to grow, but should actually be brought down to more manageable figures. Only by concentrating on students of very good calibre is it possible for these Universities to maintain or restore the standard for which they have been known in the past. The Committee is of the opinion that these two Universities are the obvious choice because they were originally meant to be unitary teaching Universities, and during the period that they functioned as such, they were able to make an impact in the sphere of higher education in India..

There is another reason because of which we feel that the number of students in the teaching Universities should be restricted and that the number in the Colleges should increase. That is a financial reason. The Government is spending about 480 rupees per student on University education, whereas the Government expenditure on College students is much less. It is therefore clear that diverting students from the University to the Colleges should result in some economy.

The University standards will ultimately be set by the quality of postgraduate education and research. The Committee therefore recommends that these two Universities should dispense with the

undergraduate classes as they are at present. The B.A. degree in particular has no doubt been devalued in these two Universities by the abolition of General English and also by the admission of all and sundry to this course. For various reasons, now it will not be possible to re-introduce compulsory English or to deny admission in B.A. Pass to III divisioners. So the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow would do well to transfer this undergraduate course to Colleges and concentrate on postgraduate classes and on research. But it is the considered view of the Committee that it will be helpful for postgraduate teaching also, if the University can nurse a class of really good students (say, such students as have 55 per cent marks and above at the Intermediate examination) for two years in a newly designed Honours course and give them an enriched and intensive course before they join the M.A. class. Only such good students should be admitted as are able and willing to shoulder the increased burden of an Honours course plus instruction in a foreign and/or an Indian language. Students who have been prepared to this manner will be better equipped to undertake the study of modern advances in the Arts and Sciences at the Master's stage, thus raising the standard of the postgraduate degree also. Hence the Committee recommends that Honours classes should also be allowed in these two Universities in the interest of higher academic standards.

The Pattern of the Honours Course

The Committee considered the different varieties of Honours course which are prevalent in the country and felt that the three years Honours course is impracticable in U.P. as it will add one year to the total period of College education after Intermediate. Hence it ought to be a Two Years course. The Committee does not want that the number of subjects should be reduced, because this limits the horizon of the future scholar or research worker - especially in these days when inter-disciplinary study is being emphasised. Hence it ought to be a Two Year Honours course with one major subject and two minor subjects. The standard of the minor subjects should be equivalent to that of the Pass course, which however might be modified to suit their needs. As mentioned above, foreign and/or Indian languages should also be compulsory. Admission should be given only to those who have attained a high standard in Intermediate, and the total number of admissions in each subject should be limited. Division should be awarded in the aggregate of marks secured, and there should be no III Class Honours.

We venture to think that this pattern will attract talent from all over the country and will make these Universities All-India centres of education and will be helpful in raising the standards at the postgraduate stage also, because some of the topics being taught in M.A. could then be included in the Honours course, and new advances in these fields could be introduced at the Master's stage.

IV

Various Plans and the Position of Colleges:

Now we come to the question of the position and status of the local Colleges which are at present associated with these Universities. Various plans and models for improvement were discussed not only by the Committee but also in seminars and discussions were organised by Dr. A.N. Agarwala and other teachers of Allahabad University. Ultimately two models were selected because these seemed to be the most feasible as they combined economy and improved standard. The Committee rejected Model I - which suggested the idea of having a separate Research University, because this would be too costly. The Second Plan (Model 2) which the Committee considered was that the existing Colleges should be transferred to the University of Kanpur, and certain colleges of Aligarh, Banaras are affiliated to the Universities other than their own. But we know that this move will be opposed by the Colleges and perhaps by public opinion in Allahabad and Lucknow.

The next alternative (Model 3) which the Committee in fact considered to be the best from the academic point of view is that the unitary and teaching character of the two old Universities of the State - Allahabad and Lucknow - be restored and their total enrolment.

p.t.o.

(193)

be brought down to about 4,0000. The displaced students (about 4,500 at Allahabad and about the same number at Lucknow) and also the natural increase every year should be diverted to the local Colleges. New Colleges may be started for this purpose. And these Colleges should be affiliated to a new University at Allahabad or Lucknow. This will also fully meet the idea behind the decision of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference. Actually the problem is State-wide and more Colleges will have to be started all over U.P. Because of the demand for postgraduate education some of these Colleges will be Postgraduate Colleges also. And all such Colleges should be affiliated to purely affiliating Universities - old or new. The Committee feels that at the present rate of the growth of population and the growth of education, the starting of new Universities is inevitable. This is the best alternative because Allahabad and Lucknow can thus again become teaching unitary universities and can concentrate on raising their standards unhampered by the problems and standards of the colleges; and the local colleges will not be compelled to go to another outside university and can form themselves into a federal or unitary university and cater to the needs of the student population of Allahabad/Lucknow and surrounding areas.

There is another reason why this scheme can be commended in the interest of the improvement of standards. If the University has to reform higher education by the introduction of the credit system and the semester system with more tutorials and daily assessment of work, it is necessary that it should not be hampered by colleges where the contemplated reforms cannot be introduced. The University can contemplate the introduction of these reforms as the next stage only after becoming a unitary institution.

In foreign countries some of the educational centres have more than one University. At Varanasi there are several Universities. Delhi is going to have two Universities. In the long run Allahabad and Lucknow are also bound to have two Universities, but at present we fear that this alternative may not be acceptable to the Government. For we can understand the reluctance of the Government to commit itself to increasing the number of Universities right now. This alternative, however, needs to be given a serious consideration, because if an affiliating University is started at Allahabad and one at Lucknow, and all the local Colleges are affiliated to them, within 5 years time these affiliating Universities will become viable units and the Government will then have to give only a token grant to them as it does to Agra. Some capital grant in the beginning may be necessary but taking a long range view of things it will be justifiable, for it will enable the Teaching Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow to maintain strictly their unitary teaching character. It, however, involves a little more expenditure.

V

The Second Alternative Recommended (Model 4)

As a matter of compromise, therefore, we recommend another alternative which is a variation of the plans suggested above

p.t.o.

(Model 3 which the Government may be reluctant to accept). The Legislature or public opinion may also be opposed to the idea of setting up a second University in Allahabad or Lucknow, and the Government may be afraid that a new affiliating University may start pressing for a teaching side and for recurring and non-recurring grants on the scale of the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities.

The alternative which we therefore suggest for coping with the expansion of higher education, with particular reference to Allahabad and Lucknow, is that these two Universities may have a Teaching Side plus an External or Affiliating side. With regard to the External Side, the University will act not merely as an examining organisation in respect of the Colleges within the territorial jurisdiction of the University, but also as their academic mentor. The Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow will surrender 4,000 to 5,000 students to these Colleges or new Colleges set up within their jurisdiction; but the financial grant to the internal or teaching side should remain the same, in view of the fact that Honours, postgraduate instruction will now require more intensive work.

Universities will have to take adequate steps to ensure that the Colleges maintain reasonable academic standards, although they cannot be as high as the standards of the Internal Side. For this purpose we recommend that the University should have a Pro-Vice-Chancellor appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for the duration of his own term, from amongst the Professors of the University with a proper allowance; and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor should be entrusted with the responsibility for the External side. Since the courses will be different, we suggest a separate Academic Council for the External Side with representatives of affiliated Colleges, but which should also include the heads of the University Departments to keep a watch on the standards. This Academic Council should be presided over by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The External Side will have its own Faculty Boards and Boards of Studies in different subjects. But the Executive Council will control both the External and Internal Sides.

The Internal Side of the University will have postgraduate classes to which students will be admitted after a most careful selection. Normally Honours graduates alone will be admitted to the postgraduate classes on the Internal Side, but First Divisioners of the Pass degree may also be admitted.

The Pass Course which will be organised more or less on the present pattern will be looked after by the External Side, that is, by the Colleges.

The question still remains: what will happen to those who take the Pass degree and wish to pursue a postgraduate degree course. The Committee is convinced that in order to provide an opening for them some selected Colleges (External Side) will have to be given permission to start postgraduate classes also - which they cannot do under the present Act and Statutes. It is quite obvious that the M.A. course following upon the Pass degree cannot be the same as the M.A. course following the Honours degree where a higher degree of attainment is expected. The University of Allahabad has suggested that the External

195

Side should therefore make provision for postgraduate teaching also but this postgraduate degree will be different from the Internal Postgraduate degree in quality and standard. The University of Lucknow, however, suggests that it does not wish to allow any postgraduate teaching in the affiliated Colleges. If any affiliated College does want to start M.A. classes, it should be at liberty to do so, but only after transferring itself to some other University. Both these plans are feasible and the Committee recommends that the Universities should be allowed to accept any one of these patterns.

Some of the people with whom the Committee discussed these schemes expressed the apprehension that reduction in the number of students in the University (Internal Side) will result in a reduction (or retrenchment in the staff). The Committee does not see any basis for this apprehension. The introduction of the Honours Course and more intensive teaching in the form of seminars, tutorials (and ultimately daily assessment etc.) will need the services of practically the whole of the present staff who will, in fact, have to work harder. This is the reason that the Committee has said earlier in the report that the present Government grant to these Universities should not be reduced, even though the number of students will be reduced after the Pass Courses have been transferred to the local Colleges.

This plan will not be only helpful in identifying the better class of students and giving them better instruction and thus raising the standards of higher education, it will also give the Vice-Chancellor and the Professors adequate time to concentrate on (a) future planning and development (b) maintaining an ethical atmosphere and devoting time to cultural activities (c) keeping in touch with students and (d) keeping in touch with public opinion and with other Universities and such bodies as the University Grants Commission, etc. The Vice-Chancellor will, however, require the help of suitable officers in the matter of planning and development.

VI

Implications of the Change

As we have said above, the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow will, after reorganisation, shrink in size so far as the Internal Side is concerned, but the External Side will go on expanding. The University of Allahabad today has about 4,000 students in the Colleges. If 4,000 students are transferred from the Internal Side, the number in the External Side will become 8,000 and every year there will be an addition of 1,000 more due to natural growth. One College can handle between 1,000 to 1,500 students well. But it can be made to enrol upto 2,000 students. Thus Allahabad will need one more College immediately and in successive years this number will grow. In five years time, there are likely to be six or seven. At Lucknow, there are 15 Colleges and the number of students in these Colleges is ten thousand and a half. If the University surrenders

196

four thousand students to them, then the number in the Colleges including the natural increase will become 15,500 in 1969, and in 5 years time it will be over 20,000. The present number of Colleges at Lucknow may be able to absorb this number if they can expand. We would recommend to the Government that it may follow a liberal policy about giving them grants etc. right from the beginning, so that private enterprise is encouraged to open and run such Colleges in order to accommodate the ever increasing number of students.

Apart from a Pro-Vice-Chancellor who will look after the External Side, as we have recommended above, (the Pro-Vice-Chancellor will be a Professor of the Internal Side), it will also be necessary to have a separate Registrar, a separate Controller of Examinations and a separate Deputy Registrar (Accounts) with the necessary staff. At the same time it has already become imperative for the Internal Side that a separate Controller of Examinations should be appointed to look after the examinations which have been growing in number. On the Internal Side again it is necessary to have a Development Officer and a Development Engineer with the necessary staff because Development is now a continuous activity and has to be kept separate from normal maintenance.

It will also be necessary to have a separate Administrative building for the External Side.

We, therefore, think that the following expenditure is involved in the scheme:

Financial Estimates

<u>External Side</u>	<u>Average Monthly Salary (Rs).</u>
Pro-Vice-Chancellor 1600-1800	1,800
Registrar, External 1000-50-1500	1,125
Controller of Examinations 1000-50-1500	1,125
Deputy Registrar (Accounts) 700-40-1000	800
<u>Internal Side</u>	
Controller of Examinations 1000-40-1500	1,125
Development Officer 700-40-1000	800
Development Engineer 700-40-1000	800
	<u>7,575</u>

(197)

Plus Provident Fund at the rate of 8 per cent.

$\frac{631}{8,206} \times 12 = 98,472$

Plus Staff, Contingencies etc.
Average Yearly Grant during five years.

$\frac{98,472}{1,86,944}$

Say Rs. 2,00,000/-

Capital Expenditure for the External Side

Administrative Building (with fittings and furniture)	5,00,000/-
Equipment (Typewriters, Cycles, Conveyance)	1,00,000/-
	<u>6,00,000/-</u>

This may be compared with that the Government will have to spend any way on account of the natural yearly increase of students and the consequent starting of new colleges. It will be seen that the scheme proposed by us does not commit the government to any heavy expenditure. But the Committee felt that even though a little capital expenditure may be involved in the beginning, and although more Administrative staff will be necessary, this extra expenditure is inevitable because of the sheer increase in the number of students every year. In the long run the scheme suggested by us will not be only academically better, but also financially economical, because of the diversion of most of the students to Colleges. The expenditure on the Internal Sides of the Universities will be more than justified in view of the national gain anticipated in the shape of better scholars and educators who will come out of the portals of these Universities.

VVII

The Phased Programmes

If his Excellency the Chancellor approves the affiliation of some local Colleges to the University of Kanpur, it will not be necessary to make any changes in the Act or Statute. But for the implementation of the recommendations made by us it will be necessary to modify the Acts and Statutes of the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow. This is likely to take a few months and therefore the scheme can come into operation only in the year 1970, provided that we all work hard and finalise the changes in the Act, Statutes and Ordinances during the next session.

198

In July 1970 the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow can then recruit the first batch of Honours students and all Pass students in the first year courses may be admitted to the Colleges. This will reduce the strength of the Internal Sides of the Universities by about 2,000 in each case and enrolment in the Colleges will increase by about 3,000 in each case. But the Second Year Pass Course will be abolished altogether on the Internal Sides and the strength of the Internal Sides will be reduced by another 2,000 or so; and in the Colleges there will be a further increase of enrolment by about 3,000 in each case.

continue
in the
internal
side. In
July 1970,
the Pass
courses
will

In 1972, the changeover will be complete except for the failed students who may be given another chance to appear at the old course.

We are of the opinion that there will be a great demand for M.A. classes in the Colleges even in 1969, and unless some Colleges can start postgraduate classes, there will be a terrific pressure on the University. That is why, we draw the attention of the Government and His Excellency the Chancellor to the immediate problem mentioned in the next Section.

VIII

The Immediate Problem

The above recommendations, if accepted by the Government, will require modifications in the Act, Statutes and Ordinances - and this is likely to take a few months. In the meantime, the Universities will have to face a big crisis in the month of July 1969, when a large number of students will clamour for admissions. It is quite certain that the University cannot admit all these. Nor should they permit the existing Colleges to increase their enrolment which is already unwieldy at accepted. If large scale agitation (and the possible closure of the University) is to be avoided, it is essential that some of the local Colleges which are eager to start B.A. classes may be given permission by His Excellency the Chancellor, to take affiliation with the Kanpur University with immediate effect without prejudice to their future status under any plan finally accepted. This can be done under the present Act. The law prohibits the affiliation of any new colleges to Allahabad University and it is also against the spirit of the recommendations made above.

199

Appendix I

1. Addition to the recurring government grant for the financing of higher education (g) during the next five years in U.P. would depend upon the following variables:

- (a) Increase in enrolment (x),
- (b) Increase in enrolment in universities (y)
- (c) Increase in enrolment in colleges (z),
- (d) Per student maintenance grant to universities (C1),
- (e) Per student maintenance grant to colleges (C2)

2. Thus we can work out the following equation:

$$G = (Y.C1 + z.C2).$$

3. Let us assume that the variables have the following values:

X=8,000 per annum
Y=2,666 per annum
Z=5,344 per annum
C1=Rs. 450
C2=Rs. 150

4. The equation for the year 1969-70 would work out as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} G &= (Y.C1 + z.C2) \\ &= (2,666 \text{ Rs. } 450) + (5,334 \text{ Rs. } 150) \\ &= \text{Rs. } 20,00,900 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 20,00,000 \text{ approximately.} \end{aligned}$$

5. The expenditure for the next five years would be:

$$\begin{aligned} EG &= (G + 2G + 3G + 4G + 5G) \\ &= \text{Rs. } 3,00,00,000/- \end{aligned}$$

Appendix 2

Number of students on Roll in the University of Allahabad and Associate Colleges -- 1968-69.

Faculty	Class	Univer- sity	Associated colleges					
			Ewing Chri- stian college	CMP Degree College	Allahad Degree College	Allahabad Agri. Institute		
Arts	B.A. I	1847	344	900	389	B.Sc.Agr.I	79	
	B.A.II	1365	132			" II	75	
	M.A.Prev.	986				B.Sc.Engg. IYr	39	
	M.A.Final	909				" IIYr	44	
	Research		152				" IIIYr	35
			<u>5259</u>				" IVYr	37
							B.Sc.Home Econ.I	11
							" II	10
							<u>330</u>	
	Science	B.Sc.I	520	371	570	-	M.Sc.Ag.Ext.Prev	6
B.Sc.II		346	242	238	-	" Final	4	
M.Sc.Prev		416				M.Sc.Engg. (Prev)	8	
M.Sc.Final		252				" (Final)	5	
Research		206				M.Sc.Ag.Bio-Chem.Pre	8	
B.Tech.I		29				M.Sc.Agronomy Pre.	8	
B.Tech.II		6				M.Sc.Dairy Tech.Prev.	5	
		<u>1775</u>					<u>44</u>	
Commerce	B.Com.I	257						
	B.Com.II	185						
	M.Com. (Prev)	119						
	M.Com. (Final)	95						
	M.P.A. (Prev)	15						
	M.B.A. (Final)	12						
	<u>698</u>							
Law	LL.B. IYr	375						
	LL.B. IIYr	321						
	LL.B. Final	85						
	LL.M. Ft. I	38						
	LL.M. Pt. II	1						
	Research	1						
	<u>821</u>							
							= 8553	
Diploma/ Cert. Courses		725						
		<u>8553</u>						
	Total:	<u>9278</u>	1089	1974	623	374		

Grand Total = 13,338

The No. of students stand as follows in 1968-69

Faculty of Arts	5259	
Faculty of Science	1775	
Faculty of Commerce	698	
Faculty of Law	821	
L.S.G.E.	26	
	<u>8579</u>	<u>8579</u>
Diploma/Certificate Course	725	
	<u>9304</u>	

No. of students in Associated Colleges in B.A. and B.Sc.

E.C. College	1089		
C.M.P. College	1974		
A.D. College	626		
Agr. Institute	374		
	<u>4063</u>	<u>4063</u>	13642

No. of students residing in the Hostels

In Univ. Hostels	997		
In Recognised Hostel	856		
	<u>1853</u>	<u>1853</u>	
In Asso. Colleges	300		
In Agri. Instt.	200		
	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>2353</u>

<u>No. of students</u>	(1) <u>Undergraduate</u>			
In University	In Colleges	Agr. Instt.		
B.A. 3212	2262	-		
B.Sc. 566	1427	330		
B.Com. 142	-	-		
Total Undergraduate 4520	3689	330		
			Grand total	undergraduate =

2. Postgraduate and Res.

Arts	2047	-	-
Science			
including			
B.Tech.	909	-	44
Law	821	-	-
Com.	256	-	-
	<u>4033</u>	-	<u>44</u>
L.S.G.D.	26		
	<u>4059</u>		

<u>No. of students</u>	<u>In University</u>	<u>In Colleges</u>	<u>Total</u>
In B.A. I	1847	1631	3478
In B.A. II	1365	631	1996
In B.Sc. I	520	947	1467
In B.Sc. II	346	480	826
In B.Com. I	257	-	257
In B.Com. II	185	-	185

Hostel Accommodation available in the University,
Associated Colleges, University Colleges and
Recognised Hostels and No. of students in each
Hostel.

	No. of seats	No. of Admissions
1. Dr. A.N.Jha Hostel	125	125
2. Sri G.N.Jha Hostel	154	154
3. Sri P.C.Banerji Hostel	178	178
4. Sir Sunder Lal Hostel	172	224
5. Diamond Jubilee Hostel	126	126
6. Delagacy	24	24
7. Wa.Holland University College	181	181
8. K.P.University College	163	163
9. M.M.Malaviya University College	256	256
10. S.D.Jain Hostel	57	59
11. Muslim Board Rouse	80	93
12. Ishwar Saran Hostel	105	105
<u>Associated Colleges:</u>		
13. Ewing Christian College	200	200
14. C.M.P.Degree College	100	100
15. Allahabad College	Nil	Nil
16. Allahabad Agricultural Inantt.	200	200

1968-69 Undergraduate Students Admissions by marks

<u>B.A.Part I</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>B.Sc.Part I</u>	<u>Men & Women</u>	<u>B.Com.Part I</u>	
Admitted with marks.			Admitted with marks		Admitted with marks	
Over 60%	75	46	Over 80%	6	75% and over	1
58 to 59%	33	27	75 to 79%	27	70 to 74.9%	1
56 to 57.9%	46	34	70 to 74.9%	44	65 to 69.9%	3
54 to 55.9%	67	28	65 to 66.9%	84	60 to 64.9%	4
52 to 53.9%	108	26	60 to 64.9%	140	55 to 59.9%	13
50 to 51.9%	121	53			52 to 54.9%	38
<u>Total 50% & over</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>Total over 60%</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>Total 50% & over</u>	<u>60</u>
45 to 49.9%	160	49	55 to 59.9%	93	45 to 49.9%	52
45 to 47.9%	349	88	52 to 54.9%	56	40 to 44.9%	77
<u>Total Above</u>			<u>Total over</u>		<u>35 to 39.9%</u>	<u>46</u>
45%	961	351	50%	492		
43 to 44.9%	222	21	Below 50%	20	<u>Add Supplementary & Readmission</u>	<u>23</u>
Below 43%			<u>Total</u>	<u>470</u>		
(by weightage)	141	38	<u>Readmissions</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>258</u>
			<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>520</u>		
Readmissions,)						
Inter. Supple-)						
mentary Exam.) 54	52					
candidates,)						
Incomplete)						
records)						
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>1384</u>	<u>463</u>				

203

Appendix - 3

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON ROLL IN THE LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY
AND ASSOCIATED COLLEGES 1968-69.

<u>Faculty</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Associated Colleges</u>
<u>Under-graduate</u>			
Arts	B.A. I	12235	3830
	B.A. II	6570	3105
		<u>19905</u>	<u>6935</u>
Science	B.Sc. I	5521	1925
	B.Sc. II	4439	1360
	Total	<u>9960</u>	<u>3285</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	B.Com. I	5323	125
	B.Com. II	210	105
		<u>533</u>	<u>230</u>
<u>POST GRADUATE</u>			
Arts	M.A. I	11590	
	M.A. II	11068	
	B.A. (Hons.)	15	
	B.Ed.	50	
	M.Ed.	28	
	Dip/Certificate	415	
	Ph.D.	377	
	D.Litt.	<u>3</u>	
		<u>3546</u>	
Science	M.Sc. I	419	
	M.Sc. II	299	
Post graduate	Dip.	100	
	Ph.D./D.Sc.	<u>211</u>	
	Total	<u>1029</u>	
Commerce	M.Com. I	200	
	M.Com. II	105	
	Ph.D.	<u>61</u>	
	Total	<u>366</u>	

No. OF STUDENTS STANDS AS FOLLOWS IN 1968-69

204

	<u>University</u>	<u>Colleges</u>
Faculty of Arts	5451	6935
Faculty of Science	1989	3285
Faculty of Commerce	899	230
Total:-	<u>8339</u>	<u>10450</u>

NO. OF UNDER-GRADUATE STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITY

NO. OF UNDER-GRADUATE STUDENTS IN COLLEGES

B.A.	1905	6935
B.Sc.	960	3285
B.Com	533	230
Total:	<u>3398</u>	<u>10450</u>

POST GRADUATE & RESEARCH

Arts	...	3546
Science	...	1029
Commerce	366
Total:		<u>4942</u>

NUMBER OF STUDENTS RESIDING IN THE HALLS

	<u>Intake capacity</u>	<u>No. residing</u>
Balrampur Hall	50	50
Narendra Hall	142	174
Mahmudabad Hall	183	215
Subhas Hall	171	173
Butler Hall	104	214
Habibullah Hall	100	211
Tilak Hall	104	187
Lal Bahadur Shastri Hall	153	153
Kailash Hall (New Block)	102	121
Kailash Hall (Old Block)	58	116
Total:-	<u>1023</u>	<u>1614</u>

1968-69 Under--graduate students-Admission by marks

<u>B.A.Pt.I</u> <u>Admitted</u> <u>with marks</u>	<u>Man</u>	<u>Womem</u>	<u>B.Sc.Pt.I</u> <u>Admitted</u> <u>with marks</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>B.Com</u> <u>Pt.I</u> <u>Admitted</u> <u>with marks</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Womer</u>
Over 60%	7	9	75% to 79.9%	11	1	60 to 67%	5	-
58 to 59%	40	18	74.9%	33	3	55 to 59%	8	-
56 to 57.9%	26	15	65 to 69.9%	47	15	50 to 54% 15		
54 to 55.9%	22	13	60 to 64.9%	92	8			
52 to 53.9%	24	16	55 to 59.9%	122	30			
50 to 51.9%	44	23	50 to 54.9%	57	20			
Total 50% & above	163	94	Total 50% & above	362	77	Total 50% & above	23	

205

48 to 49.9%	65	21	45 to 49.9%	10	3	45 to 49%	72	-
45 to 47.9%	160	52						
Total 45% & above	225	73	Total 45% & above	10	3	Total 45% & above	72	-
43 to 44.9%	156	28	-	-	-	36 to 44%	211	-
Below 43% (by weightage)	380	71	By weightage	4	0	-	-	-
Re-admission Inter Supply Exam. Candidates, incomplete records	40	5	Re-admission	62	-	Failures	12	-
Total below 43% by weightage, Re-admissions, etc.	576	104	Total below 43% by weightage etc.	66	3	Total below 43% by weightage etc.	223	-
Grand Total	946	271	Grand Total	438	83	Grand Total	323	-

A NOTE ON THE PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF ONE,
OR AT THE MOST TWO UNIVERSITIES IN UTTAR PRADESH

1. The Problem

(a) It is an undeniable fact now that the standards of higher education have gone down tremendously in the State of U.P. It may be true that the best students today are no worse than, and perhaps even better than, the best students 25 years back but the average is certainly very poor. The quality of teaching has also gone down. None of the U.P. State Universities have qualified for a Centre of Advanced Studies given by the UGC.

(b) The tremendous increase in the number of students, especially in the teaching Universities, has not only brought the standards down, and made teaching difficult, it has also created immense problems of noise, confusion, indiscipline.

(c) The result is that good students who should be the pride of the University and who ought to get special attention do not get a fair deal. They cannot get proper attention from teachers; they are submerged in the mass; and they become the victims of strikes and agitations.

(d) Constant agitations of students and political parties, and the surrender on the part of the Universities and the Government have led to the abolition of English altogether. This has not only lowered the standards, but has also tended to make our great Universities which used to attract teachers and students and researchers from all over India merely local Universities. It is becoming impossible for the new generation of students and teachers to keep the communication of knowledge open between themselves and the other Universities of India.

II. A genesis of the Idea of a Change.

Last year I made a suggestion that the University of Allahabad should be allowed to revert to its unitary teaching character by shedding off the local colleges which might be put under the University of Kanpur or may be allowed to form an affiliating University in Allahabad. I discussed this point at the Vice-Chancellors' Conference in Naini Tal and I took it up with the Education Secretariat also. There was general reluctance to accept my suggestion. But His Excellency the Chancellor was pleased to suggest that the University of Allahabad may be able to save its standards if it confined itself to postgraduate teaching and research. This matter was, therefore, taken up again at the Vice-Chancellors' Conference held at Lucknow on the 3rd and 4th of January 1969. My suggestion received the kind support of His Excellency the Chancellor and Dr. Kothari, Chairman of the UGC. The Treasurer, Allahabad University, Pt. K.L. Misra also pleaded for the acceptance of the idea and the Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University said that he would also like to get the Constitution of his University changed accordingly. That is why the resolution adopted by the Vice-Chancellors' Conference was altered to include the words: "one or at the most two Universities". Later in the month of January the Chancellor was pleased to appoint the present Committee to look into this matter.

207

III. The Solution of the Problem:

(a) We have to accept that as the population is increasing there is bound to be an expansion in higher education in the country. No Government can withstand this expansion, because of the political pressure put upon it. Moreover, the avenues of employment have not increased proportionately; therefore, unemployed and frustrated youngmen rush to the Universities and Colleges for want of other avenues for their activities or employment.

(b) But if the teaching Universities are forced to admit all these students who are neither qualified for higher studies nor are genuinely interested, the Universities, will no longer be able to discharge their proper functions. In fact they have already lost their position in U.P., as indicated above.

(c) Therefore, it seems necessary that while permitting more and more colleges to open and more and more admissions to be made in them, we should try to save one or two Universities which can then produce good scholars, researchers and administrators to serve the nation and to keep abreast of the growth of knowledge not only in India but in the world.

(d) This can be done if Allahabad reverts to its original unitary character, so that its standards are not dragged down by the large numbers in its own undergraduate classes and in the colleges. Mainly it should confine itself to postgraduate teaching and research work.

(e) In postgraduate teaching also we have to take care that we do not admit too many. Only top class students should be admitted, and it should be possible for good students from all over the country to join the University of Allahabaad so that the stature of the University rises and the University does not remain merely a Bhojpuri University. It will thus be necessary in the most important subjects like History, Economics, Politics to have M.A. class teaching through two media - English and Hindi.

The B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., classes can be handed over to the local colleges which may either constitute the external side of the University or may choose to go to another University.

It is also felt that it would be good to have small B.A., B.Sc. Honours classes to serve as feeders for our M.A., M.Sc. classes. Care has, however, to be taken that they do not become just like B.A. Pass classes. My idea is that the standard for such B.A., B.Sc. (Hons.) classes should be pretty stiff so that only the best students may dare to join them. My personal ideas of the pattern to be followed in the proposed B.A., B.Sc., Hons. classes is - that three subjects should be taught and the standard in two of these should not be lower than that it is in B.A. Pass today, in fact it ought to be raised a little. The standard in the Hons. (third) subject should be higher with the addition of at least two papers. In addition every student of the Honours classes should be made to study two languages compulsorily - English and a South-Indian language for Hindi speaking people and Hindi for South Indian People. Passing in these languages should be

Admission to the M.A. classes should be restricted either to those who pass the Honours Examination in First or Second class or to those who pass the B.A. or B.Sc. Pass Examination in the First class from any University in India. But in case of the application still being large the best applicants will have to be selected.

This arrangement will take care of undergraduate teaching at the pass level in the local colleges and will reduce the burden and the handicaps of the University. But there will still be the problem of a large number of local students wanting to get into M.A. classes. For them it will perhaps be necessary for one of the local colleges to start postgraduate teaching under another University, because we will not be able to admit second or third divisioners of the pass courses but they will clamour to be taught somewhere. The Government may also think of starting a postgraduate college of its own in Allahabad to cater to the needs of such students, as at Naini Tal, Rampur, Gyanpur etc.

IV. Objections

I know that there will be a lot of opposition of this scheme. The opposition will come from (a) the students, especially student leaders who will see that their scope for their admission to the University and their activities in the University, will have decreased tremendously; (b) from some of the teachers in the University who may think (erroneously) that some of them may be retrenched; (c) from the citizens who may (again erroneously) think that it is a right of their wards to get admission into the University of Allahabad; (d) from the local colleges which wish to remain as parts of the University and claim equality in all matters with the University; (e) from the Government which will perhaps oppose the scheme on the ground that it involves additional expenditure.

There is no doubt that some additional expenditure will be involved. The number of students in the University will decrease. The Government itself recognizes only 50000 students in the University, and not 85000 as there actually are. While the number of students will decrease the expenditure will remain the same or may increase a little. Therefore, the per capita burden on the Government will increase. But if the Government takes a long range view of things it will realise that with the increase in population its expenditure on education has to increase. The scheme presented will, however, bring about the very desirable change that one or two of the Universities of U.P. will attain an all-India status and produce scholars and administrators who will be a national asset. The 40000 or 50000 students who will be reduced from the strength of the University will have to be accommodated in the local colleges. The per capita aid which the Government has to give to colleges is less than the per capita aid which the Government has to give to the Universities and thus in a way the Government is not so badly off if this change is made. As regards the objections which may be made by other bodies, I think a sufficient answer is that the immense gain which will accrue justifies that personal interest and sentiments should not be allowed to interfere in the promotion of a good scheme.

Appendix 5

209

Minutes of the first meeting of the Committee appointed under O.M. No. CI/970/XV-XXII-2(14)/1969, dated January 28, 1969, held on 23-2-1969 at 2.30 P.M. in the Vice-Chancellor's Chamber, Allahabad University, Allahabad.

The following were present:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Prof. A.B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, Allahabad. | Member |
| 2. Dr. M.B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Lucknow. | Member |
| 3. Sri S.D. Pant, Dy. Secretary to Government, Uttar Pradesh, Education Department, Lucknow. | Secretary |
| 4. Dr. A.N. Agarwal, Head of the Commerce Department, Allahabad University, Allahabad. | Invitee |
| 5. Sri Mohan Lal, Reader, Department of Political Science, Allahabad University, Allahabad. | Invitee |

Dr. S. Ranjan, Chairman
University, Sri K.L. Misra, Advoc
Finance Secretary, U.P. Government

Member

A note from the Vice-
circulated to members.

It was felt that the serious situation in July in the pressure, which it will be difficult students to postgraduate classes & to undergraduate classes. The Com necessary (a) to give affiliation postgraduate classes with some oth arrangements for the admission of classes in existing and new colleg

(2) In addition, arrange admission of some more students to w so that Allahabad University may need undergraduate classes which it has exerted over it for the past few to the acute over-crowding, w'

(3) As a long a phased programme of eventually confin It may also become institution.

8/0

(4) The present enrolment of Allahabad University is 8,550. Assuming for the sake of convenience of analysis that it is 7,500 and this number is to be reduced to 2,500, it will mean that 5,000 students will be displaced from Allahabad University. They will have to go to colleges, which get a grant from the U.P. Government approximately equal to Rs. 200/- per head so there will be need of giving to colleges an additional grant of Rs. 10,00,000/- per annum.

(5) The natural rate of increase of University students in U.P. is more than 6,000 students. Assuming that 1,000 is the addition to the number of undergraduate students in the city of Allahabad, the Government has to make arrangements for the admission into colleges of (a) displaced students from Allahabad University and (b) natural increase in the number of undergraduate and postgraduate students. This total expenditure will be around Rs. 20 lacs over a period of 5 years.

(6) This programme can be supported if colleges can be increased to an adequate extent. If an enrolment of 1,000 students is taken as the ideal size for affiliated college, it will mean setting up of 10 colleges over a period of 5 years.

(7) This programme may be implemented provided that the U.P. Government softens its condition of giving recurring and non-recurring grant to these new colleges and an effort is made to encourage enterprise and initiative in the public for starting new colleges to take care of increasing social demand in higher education.

(8) A natural outcome of these proposals is that a new purely affiliating and examining University is set up to take care of the colleges that exist or might be established in and around Allahabad. If the proposed affiliating and examining University is given an examination enrolment of 25,000 examinees it will not only be a financial viable unit but it will have comfortable financial surplus.

(9) This whole programme may take sometime. It is immediately necessary to take steps to meet the crisis, which is likely to develop in July 1969, namely by admission problem of an additional number of 1,000 undergraduate and 900 postgraduate students. Otherwise the University of Allahabad would not be able to meet the situation that would develop as the present over-crowding is already quite unmanageable and partly as a result of this, the university has been facing problems of grave indiscipline and lowering standards. Hence this is imperative that one additional college be started with effect from July 1969 and either this college or an existing college be allowed affiliation to the University of Kanpur for the sake of starting postgraduate classes (since under the Act postgraduate classes can not be started in associated Colleges under the University of Allahabad - nor is it desirable.)

The University of Lucknow is facing a similar problem, Although it would not be necessary to start an undergraduate college there in the immediate future, the question of increased demand in the postgraduate classes is likely to create a crisis there too the solution there also appears to be the same, that a postgraduate institution affiliated to the University of Kanpur may be started in July 1969 - or alternative by an affiliating university may be started in the city of Lucknow and the University proper may be allowed to function as an unitary teaching University, concentrating on postgraduate work and research, with the possibility of having Honours classes (a 2 years course) for a few chosen brilliant students.

(211)

The Committee reesolved that His Excellency the Governor be requested to allow more ttime to the Committee for holding more meetings and working out thee details - financial, administrative and others. In the meantime tneese Minutes may be submitted to His Excellency as an interim repport.

Appendix 6

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 8th April 1969 at the residence of the Chairman, Beli Road, Allahabad.

Present

1. Dr. S. Ranjan (Chairman)
2. Prof. A.B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University.
3. Prof. M.B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University.
4. Pt. K.L. Misra, Treasurer, Allahabad University.
5. Mr. S.D. Pant, Deputy Secretary to Government (Education,.....Secy.)
6. Dr. A.N. Agarwala } By special invitation.
7. Shri Mohan Lal }
8. Mr. R.K. Trivedi, Secretary to Government (Finance Deptt.)
and expressed his inability to come but had said that he would come to Allahabad on the 9th and discuss the draft circulated with the Chairman.

Pt. K.L. Misra gave valuable suggestions and advised that the draft report be recast in order to conform to the terms of reference. There was some discussion on the substance of the report also. At Pt. K.L. Misra's suggestion the Committee decided that the Chancellor be requested to extend the time for the submission of the report upto the 25th of April so that the draft could be improved.

(S. Ranjan)
Chairman

Appendix 7

The substance of Mr. R.K. Trivedi's views expressed on the 9th April 1969 in a discussion with the Chairman,

Mr. Trivedi was doubtful about the correctness of the figures of expenditure involved in the various plans - as circulated with the draft report. He thought that affiliating Universities are not self-sufficient and they and their colleges also demand money for development which has not been taken into account in the figures submitted.

He also thought that an affiliating University does not become viable even if it has over 20,000 students.

The expenditure of the Government on Colleges comes to more than Rs. 150/- per student because of various grants which they want.

He therefore thought that the plan contemplated by the Committee would not be cheaper, the Committee will not be justified in asserting that it is cheaper, it can recommend it only on the ground of academic betterment.

He also suggested that Colleges should have an enrolment not of 1000 but of 2000 to 2500.

Finally he thought that it may be advisable slightly to extend the territorial boundary of the Universities.

2/3

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 42 : To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding provision of amenities for students of pharmacy Department, Nagpur University.

The Ministry of Education has forwarded the recommendations of Western Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education on the proposal of the Nagpur University for the provision of amenities for students of the Pharmacy Department.

The A.I.C.T.E. has recommended the following facilities:-

<u>I. Students amenities</u>	<u>Estimated cost</u> Rs.	<u>UGC Share at 50 per cent</u> Rs.
1. Canteen and Tuckshop	12,096/-	6048/-
2. Utensil & Furniture	2,500/-	1250/-
3. Cycle Shed	1,400/-	700/-
4. Dispensary	14,784/-	7392/-
5. Water Cooler	4,000/-	2,000/-
6. Co-operative stores, Bank & Recreation Room.	71,820/-	35910/-
<u>II. Store and Drugshed etc.</u>		
1. Store house, glass house, Kali's hut and Drug shed.	33,600/-	16,800/-
<u>III. Hostel for 60 students</u>	3,51,660/-	1,75,830/-
Total:-	<u>4,91,860/-</u>	<u>2,45,930/-</u>

It may be stated that the Commission at its meeting held on 6th May 1970, considered the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. for the development of Engineering/Technological education and research at Nagpur University (Postgraduate and undergraduate studies in Chemistry Engineering/Technology; Food Technology and Pharmacy) during the Fourth Five Year Plan and agreed to provide a grant of Rs. 26.90 lakhs on usual sharing basis (N.R. Rs. 10.25 lakhs plus Rs. 16.65 lakhs for 5 years) for the period ending 1973-74.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

ES(T)/DO(T).

214

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No.43 : To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding the recommendations of the panel of social sciences on scientific collaboration between India and U.S.S.R.

In April 1968, the Cabinet approved a scheme of scientific collaboration between India and USSR, as recommended by the Indo-Soviet Joint Committee of scientists. The scheme outlined the major subject-fields in which Indian research institutions and universities will collaborate with the Institutions under the USSR Academy of Sciences on institute to institute basis on specific research projects. It was decided by the Cabinet that the detailed project reports, when ready, should be submitted to the Cabinet for approval before implementation.

Accordingly, panels of experts were set up under the aegis of the National Institute of Sciences of India, to prepare detailed project reports in the approved subject-fields for collaboration.

The Panel of Social Sciences modified the fields of collaboration which were earlier identified by the Joint Committees and approved by the Cabinet. The Indian side has since approved the modified proposals in the field of social sciences. A copy of the modified proposals is attached (Annexure). The proposals include:-

- 1) The establishment of an Indo-Soviet Centre as a part of the Institute of Russian Studies.
- 2) Setting up of Liaison Unit and a centre for translation work in the Institute of Russian Studies.
- 3) Setting up of centres for undertaking research in Archaeology, Ancient History, Medieval History and Modern History at Deccan College, Poona, Department of History, Banaras Hindu University, Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University and Department of Political Science, Osmania University respectively.
- 4) Selection of a university (possibly Bombay) to take up the History of Russia.
- 5) Award of two fellowships for research in Soviet affairs.
- 6) Invitation to Soviet scholars for collaboration work at Centres of Advanced Study in Social Sciences.

p.t.o.

(215)

- 7) Association of Mysore University, Andhra University and Annamalai University for study of Languages and Culture.
- 8) Collaboration between specialists at the Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi, Department of Economics, Bombay University, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona and Delhi School of Economics and their counterparts in Soviet Union in regard to problems of economic planning.
- 9) Impact of Science and Technology on social development and its organisation.

The projects are to be "implemented by the universities with the approval of the UGC and expenditure will have to be met by the universities out of the allocations of the Fourth Plan period (made to the UGC)". The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have requested the Commission's approval to the modified proposals mentioned above and to confirm that expenditure invited in implementing the projects would be met by the Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H)/DO(H).

1. Establishment of an Indo-Soviet Centre

The main purpose of the proposed Institute of Indology in India was to provide for close contacts between the Indian and Soviet scholars to study, in collaboration with each other different aspects of Indian History and Culture. Quite naturally, practically every Indian university has been devoting a great deal of its attention to the study of one aspect of Indology or another. Over the years, many centres of excellence have grown up and some of these have been recognised by the University Grants Commission as Centres of Advanced Studies. Even apart from the Centres of Advanced Studies, there are individual scholars of recognised merit working in many Institutes, university departments and colleges. Similarly the source material for the study of Indian History and Culture is so vast and so widely scattered that no worth-while attempt would be feasible to collect even a fraction at one place.

It would, therefore, be more fruitful for the Soviet as well as for the Indian scholars if the Soviet scholars interested in any aspect of Indology are put in touch with a centre or with an individual who is making a special study of the subject.

Consequently, it would be preferable to set up an Indo-Soviet Centre as a part of the Institute of Russian studies. This Centre will:

- (a) put the Soviet scholars working in the field of indology in touch with their counterparts in different Indian Institutions;
- (b) assist the Soviet scholars and the institutions in acquiring books, journals, references and copies of source materials available in different parts of India; and
- (c) organise, from time to time, orientation programmes for visiting Soviet scientists interested in Indology.

For implementing the above proposals, it would be worthwhile to appoint an honorary Indian Joint Director and an honorary Soviet Joint Director, with a small office, consisting of documentation and library staff to work in the Institute of Russian studies, to make arrangement/ for micro-film and micro-fish readers; to get three or four guest rooms constructed and set up a small library of basic reference material; and funds to finance the projects of individual Soviet scientists visiting India for the study of Indology. All this expenditure, in the opinion of the Panel, may be born by the Government of India.

Also an Advisory Committee of 11 Indian scholars may be appointed to advise and assist the two Joint Directors for working out detailed programmes.

217

In view of the fact that some of the Indian Universities are keen to develop Soviet studies including the study of Russian history and culture, Central Asian History and Culture, and contemporary Soviet affairs, the establishment of a similar Indo-Soviet Centre attached to the Institute of the Peoples of Asia under the Academy of Sciences of USSR, performing similar functions may be considered.

2. Setting up of Liaison Unit and a Centre for translation work in the Institute of Russian studies.

In order to enable Indian scholars to keep in touch with the work that is being carried on in the Soviet Union in Indian history, economics and other areas in Social Sciences, a Centre for translation of the relevant material from the Russian language to English and/or to any of the Indian languages may also be set up as part of the Institute of Russian Studies. This Centre should engage itself not only in the translation of Soviet work relating to India but in other work which might be of interest to Indian scholars in these fields. It is learnt that the Institute of Russian Studies is already engaged in the preparation of bibliographies to be circulated from time to time amongst scholars. This work needs to be enlarged. Since the language problem is an important barrier to scientific collaboration in a number of fields, the Panel felt very strongly that the translation work should not be held up on account of financial bottlenecks.

The problem of availability of literature may be handled by a permanent unit preferably set up along with the Centre for Translation.

3. Setting up of Centre for undertaking research in Archaeology, Ancient History, Mediaeval History and Modern History.

The Panel felt that adequate attention has not so far been paid to the study of the history of Central Asia which still remains unexplored, and therefore, suggests that this may be taken up. This will require collaboration with Soviet Archaeologists as also the help of Soviet scholars and research institutions.

The relation between the people of Asia and the people of Central Asia have been very close from historical times. For an adequate study of Indian history and culture a background knowledge of the history and culture of the people of Central Asia is absolutely essential. It is, therefore, desirable that four Departments of History in India be selected, one for Archaeology, one for Ancient History of Central Asia, and one for Mediaeval History of Central Asia, and one for Modern History of Central Asia. Institutions from Soviet Union may provide assistance to these Departments by way of exchange of scholars, training of young Indian scholars in the fields concerned, and the supply of research material.

The following Centres are suggested for undertaking research on the above.

Archaeology	: Deccan College, Poona
Ancient History	: Department of History, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Mediaeval History	: Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
Modern History	: Department of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

4. Selection of a University (possibly Bombay) to take up the History of Russia.

The development of Russian studies in India would be of course include Soviet studies. This project will have two distinct parts: firstly, the study of Russian history down to the Russian Revolution; and secondly, the study of developments (especially political developments) in the Soviet Union. Both these kinds of studies should be developed along with Russian language and literature. It is therefore suggested that initially one university may be selected to take up the history of Russia along with language and literature from the 18th century. At the same time the major emphasis must be given to the study of Soviet Affairs. The Panel suggests that the Indian School of International Studies may develop its Soviet Studies Department in close collaboration with the Institute of Russian Studies, the Institute of Russian Studies concentrating on language and literature and the School concentrating on political developments.

The type of assistance needed from the Soviet Union would be as follows for these two projects: there should be at least one distinguished Professor from the Soviet Union delivering lectures on Russian history for a period of 4-8 weeks every year. Secondly, there should be two Fellowships, one Junior and the other a Senior, available for Indians for continuous work on Russian history and Russian literature.

It is learnt that the Bombay University has also started some work in this area in which case they might also be associated.

5. Award of Two Fellowships for Research in Soviet affairs.

Two fellowships, one Junior and one Senior, should be continuously available to the members of the Indian School of International Studies to undertake research in Soviet affairs.

6. Invitation to Soviet Scholars for Collaboration work at Centres of Advanced Studies in Social Sciences.

The Panel suggests that three or four Soviet scholars should be invited each year to spend some time in one or more of Centres of Advanced Study in the Social Sciences now located in Indian Universities. When scholars come from the Soviet Union to India, Departments other than those recognised as Centres of Advanced Study should also be enabled to take advantage of these visitors.

7. Association of Mysore University, Andhra University and Annamalai University for study of languages and culture.

The Panel felt that, in regard to the study of language and culture, one of the southern universities should be associated with the collaboration arrangements. For this purpose the Universities that might be considered are: Mysore University, Andhra University and Annamalai University.

8. Mathematical Economics and Planning.

The Panel was of the view that for the study of problems of economic planning in general, including the use of mathematical tools of analysis and problems of project evaluation, the following Centres had several specialists who would be interested in collaboration with their counterparts in the Soviet Union.

Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi.

Department of Economics, Bombay University.

Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona.

Delhi School of Economics.

The Panel felt that it would be very useful for India to familiarise itself with the techniques of mass education and mass communication in the Soviet Union, and more particularly techniques of training in mathematics and sciences.

9. Impact of Science and Technology in Social Development and its Organization.

Little is known in India about the manner in which Soviet Union has been handling problems of urbanization and about the impact of industrialization in rural areas. To enable some work to be initiated in this area it was suggested that some provision should be made for one or two scholars to visit the Soviet Union and also for the relevant material to be made available. The Institute of Russian Studies in collaboration with Russian scholars might prepare a bibliography of the relevant material.

The Institute of Russian Studies should make available to Indian scholars translations of a few abstracts of studies dealing with the problems of industrialization and urbanization.

The Soviet Union has pioneered the development of many regions which were previously neglected. It was felt by the Panel that the experience of the Soviet Union in regard to the problems of location of industry, as also the criteria they apply in current investment decisions, would be extremely useful for tackling the similar problems in India. The Panel suggested that for this purpose some kind of collaboration may be built up between the Department of Economics of the Jadavpur University (where Dr. Ambika Ghosh has been working on problems of location), the Indian Statistical Institute at New Delhi, and some centres in the Soviet Union where similar work is being done.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. ⁴⁴ : To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for waiving the restriction of 70 per cent allocation for the development of its Faculty of Engineering and Technology during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The proposal of the Banarass Hindu University for waiving the restriction of 70 per cent allocation for the development of its Faculties of Engineering and Technology during the Fourth Five Year Plan was placed before the Commission at its meeting held on the 6th May 1970 under Item No. 52(i) (Annexure I).

Against the total allocation of Rs. 228.81 lakhs, the University had been requested to implement schemes to the extent of Rs. 160.22 lakhs under 70 per cent allocation. The expenditure incurred/committed by the University on various schemes out of the 70 per cent allocation is given in the attached statement (Annexure II).

The university has already incurred an expenditure of Rs. 83.90 lakhs and committed to a further expenditure of Rs. 27.05 lakhs. Thus a total expenditure of Rs. 110.95 lakhs is stated to have been booked already. The University has therefore requested that the balance of 30 per cent may be released in order to enable it to meet its urgent requirements for equipment, building and the recurring expenditure.

It may be stated that the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd February 1971 considered the recommendations of the AICTE for the development of Postgraduate courses in Engineering and Technology during Fourth Five Year Plan at Banaras Hindu University and agreed to provide a grant of Rs. 7.10 lakhs (N.R. for equipments and books) + Rs. 2.94 lakhs (Recurring) - supporting staff, scholarship and maintenance) p.a.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

(T)/D0(T).

Copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 6th May 1970 vide item No. 52 (i).

The Commission at its meeting held in 5th March 1968 considered the recommendations of the AICTE on the Fourth Plan Proposals of the Banaras Hindu University relating to Engineering and Technical Education. The Commission noted that the Faculty of Engineering and Technology at the Banaras Hindu University needed further development. The Commission further desired that a Committee of the UGC may discuss with the Vice-Chancellor the report of the Committee of the AICTE and also the reorganisation and strengthening of the engineering education and research in the university.

In pursuance of this decision of the Commission, a Committee visited the Banaras Hindu University on 19th and 20th July 1968 and its report was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 5-2-1969. The Commission generally accepted the recommendations of the Committee and desired that the University may be requested to select and inform the Commission of schemes for implementation within 70 per cent of the grant for the period ending 1970-71 on this basis, approval of schemes worth Rs. 160.22 lakhs (being 70 per cent of Rs. 228.81 lakhs - UGC share) was conveyed to the University in February 1970.

While considering the proposal of the Bombay University for waiving the restriction of 70 per cent allocation, the Commission at its meeting held on 4-2-1970 (Item No. 44) agreed to consider proposals from other Universities outside 70 per cent allocation of the Fourth Plan for development of teaching and research in Engineering and Technological subjects for the period ending 1973-74. The Commission desired that the proposal of each university in this regard be brought up before it for consideration.

In response to this decision of the Commission which was circulated to all universities, the Banaras Hindu University has desired to implement the following schemes within the remaining 30 per cent of the Fourth Plan grant as recommended by the Visiting Committee for the development of Engineering and Technical Education.

S.No.	Name of the Department	Figures in lakhs of rupees		
		Building	Equipment	Books
1.	Applied Sciences	-	2.00	-
2.	Civil Engineering	-	5.00	-

222

3. Electrical Engineering;	-	5.00	-
4. Mechanical "	1.00	5.00	-
5. Mining "	-	5.00	3.00 (for all deptts..)
6. Metallurgy "	1.50	10.00	
7. Chemical "	1.50	10.00	
8. Silicate Technology	-	3.00	
9. Pharmacy	0.50	2.00	
Total	<u>4.50</u>	<u>47.00</u>	<u>3.00</u>
Less provision made within 70 per cent allocation.		<u>1.00</u> <u>46.00</u>	
II. Alteration & Modification of Building Furniture including library Hall.			3.00
III. Establishment of Central Instruments and Service station.			5.00
IV. Development and Fabrication of Equipments.			5.00
V. Department of Electronic - Provision one post of Professor and two posts of Readers for 1970-71 (recommended by the Visiting Committee).			0.65
VI. Fine Arts (i) Equipment (ii) Books			1.00 0.50
Total			<u>68.65 lakhs</u>

These proposals generally conform to the recommendations made by the Visiting Committee.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration

EO(T)/D(T)

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
A B S T R A C T S T A T E M E N T

Particulars	Amount Sanctioned	Actual Expd.	Committed Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. <u>Spill Over Schemes:-</u>					
Building	40,06,601.00	29,32,992.16	2,20,000.00	31,52,992.16	1. Saving in the Building grants Rs. 7,00,000/-. 2. Bldg. Grants for high voltage under review of UGC-Rs. 96,000/- <u>Rs. 7,96,000/-</u>
Equipment	57,21,315.00	36,42,784.66	12,96,532.00	49,39,316.66	Equip. grant for High Voltage Lab under review of UGC-Rs. 4,74,500
Furniture	1,87,800.00	1,32,408.09	48,300.00	1,80,708.09	
Library	95,000.00	95,099.98	- -	95,099.98	
Recurring Grant	8,48,300.00	4,70,528.09	1,99,500.00	6,69,028.09	One Scheme for Rs. 1,75,000 under review.
	<u>1,08,59,016.00</u>	<u>72,73,812.98</u>	<u>17,63,332.00</u>	<u>90,37,144.98</u>	
<u>New Schemes:-</u>					
	51,25,000.00	11,16,612.67	9,42,000.00	20,58,612.67	1. Engg. & Tech. Blds. to be implemented on release of 30 per cent Grant Rs. 6,50,000/-. 2. Plans & estimates for Fine Arts Bldg sent to UGC Rs. 5,60,000/-. 3. <u>Savings:-</u> (a) Engg. & Tech. staff Rs. 6,60,000. (b) <u>Maintenance:</u> Rs. 1,00,000/- (c) <u>Scholarships:</u> Rs. 8,00,000/- (d) <u>Fine Arts Staff</u> Rs. 37,000/- <u>Rs. 28,07,000/-.</u>
Grand Total:	<u>1,59,84,016.00</u>	<u>83,90,425.65</u>	<u>27,05,332.00</u>	<u>1,10,95,757.65</u>	

N.B.: - From the above, it would be seen that the grant under 70 per cent have almost been committed or spent.

ConfidentialUNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
 Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No.45: To consider the proposal of the Department of Chinese Studies of the University of Delhi for the creation of two additional posts of lecturers.

The University of Delhi has approached the Commission for the creation of two additional posts of lecturers in the Department of Chinese Studies under the Area Studies Programme. The University sent three research Fellows last year to the University of Hong Kong under the Ford Foundation grant to the department. These trainees had earlier been given special training for the language teaching programme of the Department and it is now proposed to absorb them in the department. One post is available to the university from the staff approved by the Commission viz., one Professor, one Reader and six Lecturers for the Department of Chinese Studies.

It has been intimated that because of change in college time, the Department of Chinese Studies has been conducting two shifts for each class - one in the morning and the other in the evening. In addition, special intensive courses have been started for Ph.D. students. The department is, therefore, unable to cope with the teaching work with the existing staff.

The language teaching staff of the department consists of three lecturers and one visiting lecturer, who will be completing his term and leaving India in May 1971. The number of periods taken by a teacher varies from 12(17 hours) to 7(10 1/2 hours) per week. Enrolment in various language classes as in August 1970 is given below:-

Certificate Course	33
Diploma Course	7
Guided Reading Course	10

Assistance for the Area Studies Programme is provided by the Commission outside the Plan allocation of the University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Fo(H)/Do(H).

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 46 : To consider a proposal from the Calcutta University for assistance to the Life Science Centre.

—

The Calcutta University, in November 1968, established a Life Science Centre with a view to bringing different groups of workers of Biological Sciences under one Central Organization to provide them necessary climate and forum for integrated research work and interchange technical facilities.

Since its inception, the Centre has been engaged in the following activities:-

- (i) Prepared a Register and Log Book for special costly apparatus obtained from the UGC and other grants. All necessary and useful information have been kept for each apparatus.
- (ii) Arranged a Summer course in 1969 and 1970 to cater to the Laboratory Assistants and Research Scholars in the proper maintenance and uses of various precision apparatus as well as useful techniques required for the laboratory routine work. (About 120 candidates took the training in two years.)

The Centre is also arranging an Integrated Lecture Course for the postgraduate students of Biological Sciences and building up a Central pool for various items of extremely costly, precision apparatus, and their proper maintenance and repairs.

To run the Centre successfully, the Calcutta University, has approached the Commission for following assistance:-

(a) Non-recurring	Rs. 2,800/-
(b) Recurring	Rs. 12,400/-
	Rs. 15,200/-
Contribution by the Calcutta University.	Rs. 200/-
Net grant	Rs. 15,00/-

The Non- recurring grant is required for storage equipment, a table, a file cabinet and a typewriter. The recurring expenditure is required for the following purposes for the year 1971-72.

- 1. Cost of maintenance and minor repairs of optical, electrical and electronic apparatus belonging to different Biological Departments of University College of Science Rs. 5,000/-

226

2. Summer Course for training lab. assistants	Rs. 2,000/-
3. Integrated Lecture Course for P.G. students	Rs. 1,800/-
4. Cost of typing, duplicating, etc.	Rs. 1,200/-
5. Salary of a part time bearer.	Rs. 1,200/-
6. Stationeries for keeping register and log-book for special apparatus, postage etc.	Rs. 1,200/-
Total	<u>Rs. 12,400/-</u>

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(Sc.I)/JS(S).

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 47: To consider the proposal of the University of Bombay for assistance towards the setting up of a Research Unit in Economics of Education in the University Department of Economics.

In July 1970, the University of Bombay approached the Commission for assistance towards the establishment of a research unit in Economics of Education at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,05,000/- (recurring p.a.) and Rs. 20,000/- (non-recurring). A copy of the proposal of the university is attached (Annexure I). An outline of the three research projects proposed to be undertaken by the Unit under this programme during the Fourth Plan period is also attached (Annexure II).

The proposal was referred to Professor M.V. Mathur, Director, Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, Professor V.M. Dandekar, Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona and Professor P.K. Roy, Principal, Central Institute of Education, Delhi for their comments.

On the basis of the comments of the experts and the importance attached by the Commission to inter-disciplinary research in Education, the proposal of the university was accepted "in principle" and the budget estimates were discussed with Professor M.L. Dantwala, Head of the Economics Department, University of Bombay. The revised budget at the meeting is suggested given below:-

1. Reader at Rs. 700/- p.m.	8,400/-
2. Senior research fellows in the grade of a lecturer	12,000/-
2 Junior Research Fellows at Rs. 300/- p.m. (fixed)	7,200/-
2. Investigators/Statistical Assistants at Rs. 150/-p.m.	3,840/-
One typist-cum-clerk at Rs. 120/- p.m.	1,440/-
Additions to cover higher start at 20 per cent of total pay	3,096/-
Provident Fund and Dearness and other allowances	13,400/-
Stationery, Postage, Field Work, Library, Electronic Computation Furniture (Non-Recurring)	14,000/-
	5,000/-
Total	<u>68,376 (R + NR)</u>

228

Provision for seminars, printing and publication will be made according to requirements in consultation with the Commission.

The project will continue upto the end of the fourth plan period. The estimated cost of the scheme for the period ending 1973-74 is Rs. 1,95,128/- ((R+NR).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H)/DO(H).

A proposal to start a Unit for the Study of
ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION in the Department of
Economics, University of Bombay.

As mentioned in the Fourth Five Year Plan Document, "The unfulfilled tasks (in the field of education) are many". By 1968-69, only 62 per cent of about 110 million children in the age-group of 6-14 were going to school. The percentage was much smaller for the age-group 6 to 17. No marked change is expected in this picture by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan also. Everyone agrees that the educational facilities provided to this group are not commensurate with what good education would need. The public sector and the private sector, taken together, spent around Rs. 6,000/- million on education in 1965. This is expected to rise to Rs. 9,663/- million in 1970-71 and Rs. 15,562/- by 1975-76.

On a per pupil basis, this is far from adequate. One obvious remedy would be to further step up public expenditure on education. While there is a good case for this,

we cannot ignore competing claims, which are equally vital on the resources of the economy, especially in the early stage of economic development. Under the circumstances, the best approach would be to try to obtain maximum returns from the limited resources devoted to education. No one will deny that there is considerable scope for economy through avoidance of wasteful expenditure and rationalization in allocation and use. Yet, the problem has not been examined in depth. Such views as are often expressed are based on vague impressions and inadequate and ill-assorted data. This gap cannot be filled through ad hoc surveys. What is needed is sustained research by competent researchers.

The Department of Economics of the University of Bombay would, therefore, like to propose establishment of a Research Unit in Economics of Education with the assistance of the University Grants Commission.

The Unit will have three primary objectives:-

1. To conduct research in the problem of Economics of Education.
2. To guide and promote research in this field.
3. To promote interest among the scholars of different disciplines in the practical problems of economic aspects of social development in general and educational development in particular.

More specifically, the Unit will under-take a phased programme of study of different aspects of the problems of cost of education, financing of education, and planning of educational and social development.

Though adequate attention will be given to the methodological aspects of these problems, the primary emphasis will be on their policy aspects so that the conclusions will be of help in framing the programmes in education.

Besides conducting research in the areas specified above, the Unit will attempt to promote research in the field of Economics of Education by guiding students for the Ph.D. degree in the subject, by providing facilities for post-doctoral research in this area, by inviting Visiting Fellows to undertake short-term research projects, and by arranging lectures by experts and Seminars of research workers from different Universities and organisations interested in the field. The Unit would attempt to develop a good library for the purpose.

As a part of its programme of promoting specialised interest in the field of Economics of Education, the Unit would also like to depute its research workers for advanced study and research to the Universities and organisations abroad specialising in this field.

It may be mentioned that the Department of Economics, University of Bombay, and its students have already done some good research on the subject, and the Department has, on its staff, a competent scholar who has specialised in the subject.

The staff and financial estimates for operating this Unit are given below:-

The Staff Requirements:

1)	Reader	One
2)	Senior Research Fellows	Two
3)	Junior Research Fellows	Two
4)	Investigators/Statistical Assistants	Two
5)	Typist	One
6)	Clerk	One
7)	Peon	One

The Unit will be part of the Department of Economics, University of Bombay, and the Reader will be in charge of it. It would be desirable to create a post of Professor in due course of time after observing the performance of the Unit.

Estimate of the Budget of the Unit

<u>Recurring</u>	<u>No.</u>	Basic pay (Scales mentioned in foot- note). <u>Rs..</u>	<u>Annual Rs.</u>
A. Salary	1	700/- p.m.	8,400/-
1. Reader			
2. Junior Research Fellow	2	300/- p.m.	7,200/-
3. Senior Research Fellow	2	500/- p.m.	12,000/-
4. Investigator/ Statistical Assistant	2	160/- p.m.	3,840/-
5. Typist	1	120/- p.m.	1,440/-
6. Clerk	1	100/- p.m.	1,200/-
7. Peon	1	50/- p.m.	600/-
			<u>34,680/-</u>
B. Addition to cover higher start at 20 per cent of total pay of scale staff.			3,096/-
C. Provident Fund			3,400/-
D. Dearness and other Allowances (as at basic pay)			10 000/-
			<u>51,176/-</u>
E. Stationery, Postage, etc.			5,000/-
F. Travelling & Halting Allowances			5,000/-
G. Seminars			10,000/-
H. Visiting Fellowships			3,000/-
I. Printing & Publications			10,000/-
J. Library			4,000/-
K. Electronic Computation Charges			2,500/-
L. Miscellaneous			5,000/-
			<u>95,676/-</u>
		Total	
			<u>95,676/-</u>
		Addition 10 per cent overhead charges	9,568/-
		GRAND TOTAL: Say Rs. 1,05,000/-	<u>1,05,244/-</u>

Non-Recurring

Furniture and Equipment 20,000/-

NOTES

I. (A) to (D)

Above estimates are based on minimum basic salary for the first year. The details about the scales and allowances are mentioned below:

Pay Scales of -

- 1. Reader 700-50-1250
- 2. Investigator 160-15-250
- 3. Typist 100-9-180-EB-12-300 + Rs. 20/- special pay.
- 4. Clerk 100-8-180-EB-12-300.
- 5. Peon 50-2-68-EB-3-80

Allowances

- 1. Reader 120/-p.m. upto Rs. 1,000/-p.m. basic.
- 2. For non-teaching staff, allowances will be paid according to the Bombay University rules.

(f)

Cost of deputation of the research staff abroad is not included in the estimate.

(k)

The Electronic Data Processing Centre of the Bombay University charges for the use of the Computer.

II.

The estimates do not include expenditures on rents for use of space in the Department of Economics, occasional use of the services of the staff of the Department, etc. Hence a 10 percent overhead charges are included.

RESEARCH IEDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND THEIR EFFICIENT USEA Study of Higher Educational InstitutionsI. The Problem:

Due to a general expansion in all the levels of education, growing demands are made by the education sector as a whole on the scarce resources of the economy. While providing for these demands, care should be taken to see that the resources entering into education are effectively utilized so that there are no avoidable wastes on the one hand and on the other the concrete measures for increased efficiency and economy are put into effect. It is proposed to examine the present study the nature of the utilization of educational facilities in higher educational institutions in a few selected Indian states. Having analysed the existing pattern of the use of the facilities in the colleges and universities we intend to examine the possibilities of introducing the measures of economy and efficiency in the use. The study will also highlight the adequacy or the inadequacy of the existing facilities in the institution. The necessity for such a study hardly needs any emphasis. The Education Commission recommended intensive studies of this nature on a continued basis.

The facilities provided by the institutions of higher education can be listed as below:-

- a) Teacher resources and their services.
- b) Administrative facilities.
- c) Buildings
- d) Laboratories and other equipments.
- e) Libraries
- f) Hostels
- g) Gymkhana
- h) Other facilities.

The extent of utilization of these facilities may differ for different faculties. The intensity of utilization may also differ for different regions, even though we consider the same faculty. In the same region the use of the facilities in the same faculty may be less than optimal. It is greatly instructive if the causes for variation in the efficiency in utilization of the facilities are highlighted. Even after allowance is made for these causes, there may still remain variations in the levels of efficiency of utilization. The extent of variation indicates the scope for improvement in the use of the facilities. In a particular faculty, the intensity with which the educational facilities are utilized may depend upon the following factors:-

- i) The size of the class,
- ii) The pattern of instruction indicating whether there is a greater emphasis on laboratory work or library work,

- iii) Student teacher ratio, and other (or the subject mix) factors indirectly reflecting the quality of instruction offered, etc.

The study of the unit costs of each of the facilities provided, vis-a-vis one or all of the above determinants of the unit costs, may establish some systematic relationship. A preliminary study of the different instructions of the Bombay University, showed that the size and the unit costs are related in a particular fashion, giving a U-shaped cost curve when Unit Cost and enrollment data are plotted on a graph paper. This reflects that there exists an optimum size of the institution when the Unit Costs will be at the minimum. We propose to examine whether the levels of optimum utilization of each of the facilities can be identified, and whether optimum sizes can be determined for each faculty in different regions. The same study carried out for the purely instruction-institutions, purely research institutions and research cum instruction institutions, and also for publicly managed and privately managed institutions separately might give interesting information about these institutions.

If the facilities are inadequate, then the possibility of suggesting norms may be looked into, on the basis of the study of the existing facilities in a number of higher educational institutions.

Thus the study will be divided into the following parts:-

- I. We propose to compute the unit costs for different institutions of higher education, faculty wise, region wise and according to the management. Unit costs of each of the facilities will also be computed.
- II. In part II the unit costs will be studied in relation to the size, the pattern of instruction and quality (to be defined appropriately) of training imparted and thereby the optimum levels of these determinants will be determined.
- III. Part III will be devoted to a detailed study of a few institutions operating at a lower efficiency level and an attempt will be made to suggest practical measures to raise their efficiency. It is generally alleged that the class rooms lie idle for the most part of the day, the laboratories are over crowded, there are insufficient copies of the same books, or some books are not borrowed at all, administrative expenditures are disproportionately large, hostel rooms and class rooms lie vacant for 3 months in a year, etc. It is proposed to examine such statements in the context of higher educational institutions which would help in devising the measures for raising the efficiency of the use of the facilities. In particular, the following measures will be closely looked into.
 - (a) Fuller utilization of the buildings, by introducing shift systems.

- (b) Using the vacations more productively; so that the buildings and equipments do not lie idle, by allowing part time students to use these facilities.
- (c) Inter institution co-operation for rationalizing the teaching of particular subjects, which at present may be taught to the classes of less than optimal size.
- (d) Possibility of reducing administrative expenditures by cutting down in the formalities and procedures.

II. Method of the Study and the Sources of Data:

The study will be based on the information that will be supplied by the institutions. In addition to the information derived from the questionnaire, data will be derived from the budgets of the institutions also, especially of the Universities. In order to highlight the regional differentials in the level of efficiency of educational expenditures, it is desirable to study the educational institutions in different states separately. As a first step towards this direction, we intend to select two states, one advanced and another less advanced in respect of educational and economic development. In each state, institutions will be so chosen as to represent the backward and forward regions. Comparative study of this type, using the same methodology would, in addition to highlighting the regional peculiarities in respect of the use of facilities, also be helpful in suggesting the guidelines for the future studies of the same problem in the context of other states.

III. Time required: About 3 years.

RESEARCH PROJECT : II

SOURCES OF FINANCE FOR HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Resources for Higher Education

I. The Problem:

The Policy of expansion of primary and secondary education has created increasing pressures on the existing facilities for higher education in the country. Unless the existing facilities are utilized more efficiently, and unless increasing amounts of resources are made available, the growing demand for higher education (which is termed by Weisbroad as the 'Option effect' of the expansion in lower level of education) cannot be satisfied adequately. While the former aspect - viz. the efficient use of the educational facilities, happens to be the subject matter of the research project No. 1, the objective of the present study is to analyse in details the existing pattern of financing of higher education; and to suggest additional avenue of resources.

The finances for higher education can be broadly considered under two groups:-

- i) Private finances and
- ii) Public finances.

Under the former are included:

- a) Fee Incomes
- b) Private philanthropic contributions
- c) Other resources, such as those received from the production units attached to the colleges and Universities, (such as the college stores, book depots etc.)

Under the Public finances are studied the grants from the governments and special earmarked taxes. It is proposed to study in details each source of finance. More particularly, the following aspects will be examined more closely.

a) Fee Incomes:

The different fee rate structures for different levels and faculties of higher education in various regions of the country. The logic behind the determination of the fee rates; Fee incomes in public and private institutions. Fees and ability to pay of the students or parents. Fees and cost of education. Fees and the size of the institution, etc. The problem of raising fee rates.

b) Charitable donations:

The trend of donation - finances for higher education; causes for their declining importance. Donations of individuals, and of industries. Institutions run mainly with charities. A case study of one or

(237)

two such institutions. Measures to encourage donations. Suggestions with regard to the tax treatment of the donations to provide special incentives.

c) Other resources:

Since the details of such other resources are not available at present it is proposed to collect more information about the extra-curricular earning activities of the institutions, and to make an analysis of the receipts and cost of such activities.

It may be instructive to examine the importance of foreign funds in the promotion of higher education; an attempt will be made to study the flow of foreign funds for higher education in India, and their distribution according to faculties.

Public finances:

An attempt will be made to study the existing pattern of grants to the higher educational institutions according to different objects and faculties, to examine the principle of grants in aid, with suggestions for its possible improvement.

To examine the possibility of levying an earmarked tax; (education tax as in say Brazil) widening the scope of the present education - cess; to present a case for a more rational treatment of the educational expenditures in the tax laws; etc. The implications, of these suggestions will be worked out and closely examined.

II. Methodology and the Sources of Data:

The study involves the analysis of the budgets of the institutions of higher education and the data that is published by the UGC and the Ministry of Education.

A sample of the Universities and colleges will be chosen and a more intensive analysis of the sources of finances will be presented in their case. The details regarding the choice of the sample will be worked out later. In order to have a comparative insight into the regional differences in the nature of finances, the sample will be so chosen as to represent adequately the backward and advanced regions. The detailed data from this sample of institutions will be collected on the basis of a questionnaire, and the budgetary documents.

An attempt will be made to present the analysis of the resources for research activities separately by studying a few research institutions (exclusively devoted to research).

III. Time required: about three years.

IV. It may be advisable to extend the project to a detailed study of a number of higher educational and research institutions in each state and present a comparative picture. This would help in achieving inter state equity in higher educational development by properly channeling the resources (particularly public grants) to different states

RESEARCH PROJECT : III

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE STUDENTS

A Study of the Students Assistance Programme for Higher Education

I. The Problem:

A scholarship can be conceived as a grant made to an exceptionally able but financially needy student which will help in substantial measure to close the gap between his or his family's available resources and the total annual cost to him of the education that he receives. It is in the context of the inequitable distribution of the present resources that the student assistance programmes assume greater importance. Even if increasing facilities are provided for higher education, and even if these facilities are utilized at increasing levels of efficiency, (which are the subjects of the Research Projects I & II) the fact whether the benefits of educational programmes accrue to the people equitably or not depends mainly upon the capacity to pay for these programmes. In view of the present inequalities in the distribution of capacities to pay, the benefits of the educational programmes would also be distributed inequitably. As education can be considered as one of the major factors determining future earnings, the present inequity in the distribution of educational benefits would be directly reflected in the future inequities in income distribution, accentuating the seriousness of the problem. Since higher education is provided at the payment of a price (fees), the student assistance programmes would play a significant role in achieving the social objective of equitable distribution of economic opportunities.

The scholarships programme may have other objectives also. Thus may act as an incentive to the able students in the pursuit of their studies. Scholarships may be used to divert students into areas where there seem to be great deficiencies of manpower. Thus, attractive assistance schemes are devised to supplement the policy of creating adequate number of engineers, doctors and other technical personnel for the future. An institution of higher education by the policy of endowed scholarships, can attract capable students and try to maintain its own standards in the academic field. When the students reach the higher education stage, there is a general feeling that their dependence on their parents or guardians should be gradually reduced. Hence from the point of view of the students, the scholarships and other assistance programmes have a special significance, apart from giving them the necessary incentive. The objective of the present study is to examine the different aspects of the student assistance programmes in the country and to suggest measures to introduce greater amount of rationality in these programmes.

There are a number of student assistance programmes functioning in the country. Thus, there are merit scholarships, merit cum means scholarships, loan scholarships, etc, awarded by the government. There are several endowment scholarships awarded in different institutions, with specific objectives. There are special assistance programmes for backward class students. We propose to examine the basic logic in the award of these scholarships and other assistance measures. Having examined the actual functioning of the various schemes separately, in different states, we intend to study the following aspects in some details.

i) Scholarships, the cost of education, and the capacity to pay of the students of their families. This analysis would show to what extent the scholarships bridge the gap between the resources and the educational costs.

ii) Faculty wise distribution of scholarships. To what extent are the scholarships awarded with the purpose of creating particular kind of manpower.

iii) Scholarships and the Fee rate structure. How far do the scholarships help in reducing the regressivity of the tuition fee structure? This problem is partly related to (i) above.

iv) Scholarships in public and private institutions.

v)

v) Regional distribution of scholarships.

vi) Scholarships and the performance of the students. If the student is misemployed, (employed in a job, for which his education is not directly relevant), the scholarship can be said to be wasted. It may be desirable to know the present position in this regard.

Vii) In case of the loan scholarships, the problem of repayment of the loan will be examined closely.

Viii) A separate section will be devoted to the study of the importance of foreign scholarships in the flight of the students.

ix) Scholarships to the backward class students.

x) Additional measures to assist the students.

II Method of the Study and the Sources of Data:

The study will be based on the analysis of the scholarship forms and other records of the Directorates of education. It is also necessary to study a sample of scholarship recipients, in particular their past performance, future performance, and their employment. The details of the sample-design will be worked out later. It is desirable to study the student assistance programmes for all the states separately. As a first step in this direction, we intend to start with a study of the problem in Maharashtra. Scholarship programmes for under graduate, graduate, post graduate and research activities will be studied separately for Maharashtra.

III. Time Required: About two years.

ConfidentialUNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No.⁴⁸: To consider the proposal of the M.S. University of Baroda for further assistance towards the publication of critical edition to Valmiki Ramayana upto 1974-75.

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 1st May 1968, accepted the recommendations of the committee appointed by it to examine the scheme relating to publication of a critical edition of Valmiki Ramayana at the M.S. University of Baroda. The Commission also approved a grant of Rs. 2,60,000/- for the purpose as detailed below:-

Critical edition of Valmiki Ramayana (from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1971).

Establishment

General Editor	}	
One Assistant Editor		
Twelve Critical Apparatus Writers		
Two Proof Readers		
One Clerk-cum-Typist		
One Attendant		
Printing of Yuddhakanda		Rs. 66,000/-
Honorarium to outside editors		Rs. 6,000/-
Remuneration to part-time staff for preparation of Pratika Pada and two full-time Pandits.		Rs. 14,000/-
Stationery for card index		Rs. 2,000/-
Travelling		Rs. 3,000/-
Books		Rs. 2,000/-
Stationery		Rs. 2,000/-
Contingency		Rs. 1,000/-
		<u>Rs. 3,90,000/-</u>
	Total:-	

UGC Share at Rs. 2,60,000/-
2/3rd.

p.t.o.

The committee which examined the proposal of the University recommended the payment of an honorarium of Rs 300/- p.m. to the General Editor on condition that the work is completed according to time schedule. It was suggested by the committee that the Yuddhakanda should be printed and the press copy of Uttarkanda made press ready by 31st March 1971.

The university has now approached the Commission for assistance towards the project for the period ending 1974-75. It has been stated that about 45 sargas of Uttarkanda are expected to be ready by the end of March 1971. The remaining 66 sargas will be prepared and printed upto 1974-75. A copy of the letter received from the University is attached (Annexure).

The cost is estimated to be Rs. 4,90,526/- (UGC share at the rate of 2/3rd - Rs. 3,27,017/-) as detailed below:-

(1) <u>Staff</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
1971-72	94,933/-
1972-73	96,794/-
1973-74	55,322/-
1974-75	30,477/-
	<u>2,86,526/-</u>
(2) Printing of Uttarkanda (including binding)	60,000/-
(3) Printing of Pratika Index (including binding)	1,36,000/-
(4) Stationery for Card-Index	2,000/-
(5) Travelling	1,000/-
(6) Books, MSS and Transcripts	2,000/-
(7) Stationery	2,000/-
(8) Contingency	1,000/-
Total:-	<u>4,90,526/-</u>

It is proposed to continue the existing staff (General Editor, Assistant Editor, two Proof Readers, 12 Critical Apparatus Writers, a Senior Clerk and an Attendant) during the period from 1.4.1971 to 31.3.1971. Thereafter, the Critical Apparatus Writing Staff will be reduced from 12 to 4 in 1973-74 and to one in 1974-75.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the Commission, at its meeting held on 3rd February 1971 considered a proposal of the Kerala University for assistance towards a similar long time project of Malayalam Lexicon for a further period of five years beyond 1970-71. The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal and desired that the university be regretted to take up the matter with the State Government to provide for the continuation of the scheme when the UGC assistance ceases. The UGC has been supporting the Valmiki Ramayana Project at Baroda University from 1955-56 first with a token grant of Rs. 20,000/- per annum during the IIInd plan and on sharing basis thereafter.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H)/DC(H).

Copy of letter No. GCU/3258 dated 6th February 1971 from the Registrar, the M.S. University of Baroda to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi-1.

Please refer to the correspondence mentioned above. I am directed to submit the following proposal for continuation of the scheme of Publication of a Critical Edition of Valmiki Ramayana for the period from 1-4-1971 to 31-3-1975.

1. The report of the UGC Visiting Committee that visited the Ramayana Department on 8-4-1968 shows that the printing of the Uttarkanda would begin after 31-3-1971 and hence proposal for the period from 1-4-1971 would not come under the purview of the Fourth Plan and that the University would be supported to make a separate proposal for grant sometime in December 1970. But now the Fourth Plan is extended upto 31.3.1974 and hence this proposal would be in the Fourth Plan period. However, grants for this scheme would be over and above the Fourth Plan allocation approved by the University Grants Commission for this University.
2. Like the printing of the Yuddhakanda, the printing of Uttarkanda will definitely take three years to complete. Uttarkanda containing a hundred and eleven Sargas and being a big Kanda it will have to be split in 3 fascicules as was clearly surmised during the discussion with the Visiting Committee on 8-4-1968. It is well high impossible to print more than 300 to 350 pages every year of the Critical Edition.
3. The Press-copy of the about 45 Sargas of Uttarkanda is expected to be ready by the end of March 1971. The rest of the Press-copy of the whole of Uttarkanda would be prepared during the period when the printing of Uttarkanda will continue. It was not possible at all to prepare press-copy of the whole of Uttarkanda and write out the Critical Apparatus, check it, make it fair, re-check it and finalise during the time printing of Yuddhakanda was in progress. This was due to the fact that the Critical Apparatus writing staff was at that time mostly engaged in the further preparation of the final copy of various Sargas of Yuddhakanda (under printing stage) being sent to the Press and their checking also during the printing and proofstage. It may be stated here that the work of this scheme from its very inception has been going on in this way and because in order to save time the printing of every Kanda had started even before the press-copy of the whole Kanda was completely ready. The same procedure is being followed and will continue to be followed.
4. The General Editor did agree before the Committee members to edit the complete text of the Uttarkanda is concerned, this is expected to be completed before 31.3.1971, but writing out the Critical Apparatus and preparing complete final press-copy is different. The Committee members wished in their report that the whole press-copy of Uttarkanda should be ready by 31-3-1971. The work of Yuddhakanda was going

on as explained in para 3 above. Writing of the critical apparatus, checking it, making it fair and re-checking it and preparing a final press-copy of each single Sarga take at least one month on an average, if the Sarga is not too complicated. The staff of the Department tried their level best to fulfil the desire of the Commission but would be able to keep ready the press-copy of about 45 Sargas by 31-3-1971. But the printing of Uttarkanda will not be delayed since, as has been done in the case of other Kandas, press-copies of further Sargas will continue to be ready for the press during the time the press-copy of the previously sent Sargas are printed. In the matter of research like this, several factors have to be reconsidered and it is not advisable to make any undue haste at the cost of research and accuracy. During discussion on 8-4-1968 the General Editor has explained to the members of the Visiting Committee that the Uttarkanda being the last Kanda and because of certain problems of the Ramayana remaining unsatisfactory and unsolved, he wanted to make a further search of some more manuscript evidence for the Uttarkanda. He has been doing this and has been able to collect and utilise some more evidence by now. Because of this the editing of the Uttarkanda was delayed till the new manuscript evidence was collected. It may also be noted that search for some more evidence will continue as it is found that the South Indian MSS evidence so far collected for Uttar-Kanda is still unsatisfactory. These are all technical problems which have contributed to the delay. This was inevitable and it is still very desirable to check up some more manuscript evidence especially from North-West, North-East and South.

5. The Uttarkanda is generally regarded as a later addition and hence the problem is somewhat different from that of other Kandas. Besides, in the introduction of the Uttarkanda, the General Editor will have to give a resume of his findings of all the Kandas of Ramayana and give some final concluding remarks. It will not be out of place here to mention that whatever criticisms and reviews have appeared till now of the published Kandas have been very encouraging. We must, therefore, maintain the good standard of our work when we publish the Uttarkanda. The cost of printing Uttarkanda (about 1,000 pages) is estimated to be Rs. 60,000/- approximately (Rs. 55,000/- for printing and Rs. 5,000/- for Binding).

6. The spare-time of the Ramayana staff during the printing of the Yuddhakanda was utilised in preparing the Pratika - Index Cards of the whole Critical edition of Valmiki Ramayana printed so far. A sum of Rs. 14,000/- was sanctioned by the University Grants Commission for appointing students and Sastries on part-time job basis for preparing these cards. We have saved this money; the staff of the Department has done the Job and prepared about 1,59,630 Cards by January 1971.

7. We propose to continue the existing staff (General Editor, Assistant Editor, two Proof Readers, 12 Critical Apparatus Writers, a Senior Clerk and an Attender) during the period from 1-4-1971 to 31-3-1973. Thereafter the Critical Apparatus Writing Staff will be reduced from 12 to 4 in 1973-74 and to one in 1974-75. A phased programme showing the requirement of staff and the estimated expenditure

thereon is given in Appendix. The General Editor is absolute necessity till the last page of the Uttarkanda is printed. He will have to write the introduction, supervise the checking of every page and solve whatever new problems crop up during printing. The University Grants Commission is not in favour of appointing the General Editor on allowance basis from 1-4-1971. We have shown the estimates on allowance basis for the General Editor during the remaining part of the Scheme. If a full-time General Editor is sanctioned, the estimates of recurring expenditure for staff will have to be revised from Rs. 2,86,526/- to Rs. 3,38,000/-, since such a General Editor is proposed to be appointed in Professor's grade, as already suggested in the UGC Committee Report (Ref: Your No. F. 2-3/68(H) dated 20-5-1968).

8. The Pratika - Index of Uttarkanda will be prepared as and when the different pages are printed. When all the cards of Uttarkanda will be ready, over 2,00,000 cards will be arranged in alphabetical order and the press-copy of the Pratika-Index Volumes will be prepared and sent to the Press about 3 months after the last page of Uttarkanda is printed. In April, 1968 we had estimated an amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- for printing and binding in three volumes of about fifteen hundred pages of Pratika-Index. In view of the rising rates of Printing and binding by over about 30 per cent the estimates are already likely to go up to Rs. 1,36,000/-. This work will require the services of the General Editor, Assistant Editor, two Proof Readers, One Critical Apparatus Writer in addition to the Senior Clerk and Attender.

9. The following are the details of financial assistance required for the Scheme:-

(1) <u>Staff</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
1971-72	94,933/-
1972-73	96,794/-
1973-74	55,322/-
1974-75	39,477/-
	<u>2,86,526/-</u>
(2) Printing of Uttarkanda (including binding)	60,000/-
(3) Printing of Pratika Index (including binding)	1,36,000/-
(4) Stationery for Card-Index	2,000/-
(5) Travelling	1,000/-
(6) Books, MSS and Transcripts	2,000/-
(7) Stationery	2,000/-
(8) Contingency	1,000/-
Total	<u>4,90,526/-</u>

245

I am, therefore, to request you kindly to move the Commission to sanction the continuation of the scheme from 1-4-1971 to 31-3-1975 at a cost of Rs. 4,90,526/- and sanction grant of Rs. 3,27,017/- at a very early date. It is requested that this may kindly be treated as URGENT and the decision of the Commission be expedited and communicated to the University before 31st March 1971.

Appendix

A Statement showing yearwise expenditure of Rs. 2,86,526/- of Establishment to be incurred during the period from 1971-72 to 1974-75.

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Total	Remarks
General Editor and Head of the Ramayana Deptt.	3,600 (1) ⁺	3,600 (1)	3,600 (1)	3,600 (1)	14,400	⁺ The figures in brackets show the number of posts.
Asstt. Editor	8,522 (1)	9,100 (1)	9,700 (1)	9,816 (1)	37,138	
Proof Reader . . .	10,168 (2)	10,504 (2)	11,023 (2)	11,342 (2)	43,037	
Critical Apparatus Writer	64,487 (12)	65,045 (12)	22,246 (4)	5,556 (1)	1,57,334	
One Senior Clerk and One Attender	8,156 (2)	8,545 (2)	8,753 (2)	9,163 (2)	34,617	
	94,933	96,794	55,322	39,477	2,86,526	

ConfidentialUNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 49: To consider the proposal of the Mysore University for providing assistance towards the Third Plan salary revision of teachers of its two constituent Colleges (Maharaja's College and Yuvaraja's College) for a full period of five years from the date of implementation.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Mysore University to introduce the Third plan university scales of pay for these teachers of its two constituent colleges e.g. the Maharaja's College and Yuvaraja's College with effect from 1-4-1965 on usual sharing basis. The Mysore University recommended the Third Plan University scale of pay for the teachers of these two constituent colleges with the idea that these constituent colleges will do complementary postgraduate teaching work alongwith the university staff. The Commission's assistance towards the revision was originally to be made available to the University upto 31-3-1966. A number of Universities and affiliated colleges implemented the Third Plan university scales of pay/second plan college teacher's scales of pay (Colleges which could not implement the second plan revision during the Second Five Year Plan period, had been permitted by the Commission to do so during the Third Five Year Plan, as there was no Third Plan revision for Colleges teachers), quite late during the Third Five Year Plan with the result that the Commission's assistance had been available to them for a period less than five years. These Universities and affiliated colleges alongwith the concerned State Governments appointed the Commission for continuation of UGC assistance under Third Plan/Second Plan revision for University/College teachers for a full period of five years from the date of implementation on usual sharing basis. The Commission at its meeting held on 1st July 1970 considered the proposals of the Universities and the affiliated colleges for continuation of UGC assistance under Third Plan/Second Plan revision for a full period of five years and desired that the views of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India may be obtained alongwith the provision of additional funds.

The Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India accepted the recommendations of the UGC Committee for continuation of assistance from the Commission under the Third/Second Plan salary revision for a period of five years from the date of implementation or upto 31st March 1969 whichever was earlier, simultaneously with the provision for the central assistance towards the salary revision of teachers in Universities and Colleges with effect from 1-4-1966 under 1966-71 salary revision. The Ministry, however, informed that it would not be possible for it to provide additional funds towards the continuance of UGC assistance under Third/Second Plan revision beyond 31st March 1966 and these additional expenditure may be met by the

Commission from within the existing plan funds. The Commission agreed to provide the necessary funds amounting to Rs. 50 lakhs approximately.

The constituent Colleges of Mysore University e.g., Maharaja's College and Yuvaraja's Colleges, introduced the Third Plan university's scales of pay w.e.f. 1-4-1965 and the Commission's assistance was to be made available upto 31st March 1969 (i.e. for a period of four years from the date of implementation). The Mysore University has approached the Commission with the request that the UGC assistance towards the Third Plan revision may be made available for a full period of five years i.e. upto 31st March 1970. It was decided that this matter may be discussed between the representatives of the State Government, Mysore University and the UGC. Accordingly a meeting was held at Mysore University on 9th February 1971 which was attended by the Education Secretary, Mysore State Government, the Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University and of the UGC.

The following points came up for discussion :-

- 1) The UGC assistance under Third Plan revision may be extended to the teachers of the Maharaja's College and Yuvaraja's College for a full period of five years from the date of implementation i.e. upto 31st March 1970 (instead of its being made available upto 31st March 1969) on usual sharing basis.
- 2) Simultaneously, the teachers of these two constituent colleges may continue to derive the benefit under 1966-71 revision for university teachers for the period upto 31st March 1971 on usual sharing basis (being implemented by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services in consultation with the concerned State Government).
- 3) The University felt that the objective with which it recommended the university scales of pay under Third Plan revision for the teachers of its two constituent Colleges, has not been achieved. For the new entrants to the Colleges the salary structure may, therefore be that as recommended for undergraduate colleges under 1966-71 revision.

In case the request of Mysore University for continuation of UGC assistance towards salary revision of teachers of Maharaja's College and Yuvaraja's College is extended beyond 31st March 1969 for a full period of five years from the date of implementation i.e. upto 31st March 1970 similar requests from other universities/affiliated Colleges for UGC assistance for five years (i.e. beyond 31st March 1969) may have to be entertained. This would involve about 14 Universities and 342 affiliated Colleges with a financial commitment of about Rs. five lakhs as UGC share. It may be stated that the Commission had already made a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for the continuation of UGC assistance under Third/Second plan salary revision for the period upto 31st March 1969.

The matter (1 to 3 above) is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

....

249

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March 1971

Revised

Item No.50: To consider the question of laying down guidelines for assistance from foreign foundations/organisations to universities and colleges in India.

....

The University Grants Commission had considered the following proposals relating to assistance from foreign foundations/organisations, to universities/colleges in India:-

1. Oberlin Shansi programme of the Madurai University; (Item No.32 - 2nd September 1970).
2. Assistance from CEMBEMO, Holland to Nirmala College, Ranchi; (Item No.38 - 2nd December 1970).
3. Assistance from the International Technical Assistance Department, Netherlands to the JMJ College for Women, Tenali (Andhra Pradesh). (Item No.33 - 2nd December 1970)

The Commission decided that the general question of assistance from foreign foundations/organisations to universities and colleges in India may be discussed with the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

The matter has been discussed with the Ministry of Education and Youth Services and it is proposed that the following guidelines may be followed for assistance by foundations/organisations abroad to universities and colleges in India:-

Foreign foundations wishing to assist a number of universities/colleges, may indicate their areas of interest, amount of assistance likely to be made available, period for which assistance would be available and other relevant information. If so desired, they could indicate their preferences for some institutions also. The UGC would determine the broad areas of development and prepare an overall plan for the utilisation of the assistance offered by the Foundation/institution in consultation with their representatives. The final plan would be submitted to the Government of India for approval. Foreign assistance to an institution should be for a specific purpose and period. The selection of universities and colleges to be assisted under the programme would be made by the Commission keeping in view the preferences, if any, indicated by the Foundation/institution. The Commission would also determine the quantum and form of assistance to be given to each university/college.

- a. The foreign assistance to universities/colleges would ordinarily be used for (foreign) books and journals (including back volumes of journals) and for equipment not ordinarily available indigenously.
- b. Foreign assistance should ordinarily not be used for appointment of staff, scholarships, and constructions of buildings.
- c. Proposals for visits abroad, or inviting persons from abroad including exchange of teachers between an institution in a foreign country and that in India, as a part of the foreign assistance should be clearly specified and these will be examined in relation to their need for the implementation of the project for which foreign assistance is provided.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(CD)

(251)

Confidential

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 51 : To consider the question of providing assistance to Universities for the construction of hostels for Postgraduate students outside the Fourth Plan allocation.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd February 1971 while considering the proposal from Andhra University for a special grant of rupees 32.50 lakhs to recoup the loss caused by the Cyclone in November 1969. had inter-alia noted that the proposal . . for construction of a hostel for research students may be considered under the scheme for assistance for postgraduate students hostels and that this would be brought up before the Commission at its next meeting.

The University Grants Commission provides assistance to Universities for the construction of hostels on 50:50 basis in the case of Men's hostels and 75:25 basis in the case of Women's hostels. The UGC assistance is however to be accommodated within the plan allocation made available to the University on the basis of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee. On account of the increasing demand for postgraduate studies in the Universities, the intake of students at the postgraduate level in different universities is increasing and the universities have to provide additional hostel accommodation for accommodating the postgraduate students. The provision of hostel accommodation for such students is an imperative need in the interest of concentration of postgraduate studies at different centres. The Universities are finding it increasingly difficult to accommodate their requirements for additional hostel accommodation for postgraduate students within the plan allocation made available to them.

It is for consideration whether assistance to universities for the construction of hostels for postgraduate students may be made available outside the plan ceiling.

EO(CD);

ConfidentialUNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 52: To consider the question of raising the value of UGC Scholarships for postgraduate studies.

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 3rd February 1971 (Item No. 41) agreed to institute 20 scholarships of the value of Rs. 150/- p.m. for postgraduate studies in Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit. In this connection the Commission also desired that the question of raising the value of UGC scholarships for postgraduate studies may be examined and the matter placed before it.

The University Grants Commission has at present the following four schemes for award of scholarships for postgraduate studies:

S.No.	Scheme	No. of annual awards	Value	Contingency or other grants	Selection Procedure
1.	Studentships in Applied Geology.	Not specified	Rs.150/- p.m.	Nil	All students who secure first class or at least 60 per cent marks in Geology in the B.Sc. examination and pursue postgraduate studies in Applied Geology are awarded studentships.
2.	National Scholarships	118	Rs.120/- p.m.	Book grant of Rs.200/- and incidental grant of Rs.100/- for the duration of the course which is normally two years.	Scholarships are allocated to the various centres of advanced study. Selection of candidates is made by the Centre concerned.
3.	Scholarships in Arabic & Persian	10	-do-	Nil	Selection is made by the UGC on an all-India basis on the recommendation of a Selection Committee.
4.	Scholarships for students belonging to the hill area of North-Eastern Region of India	10	-do-	Rs.200/- as book grant, incidental grant Rs.100/- and second class railway fare once a year from home town to the place of study and back.	-do-

253

As the value of scholarships for postgraduate studies in Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit has been fixed at Rs. 150/- p.m., it is for consideration whether the value of national scholarships, scholarships for postgraduate studies in Arabic and Persian and scholarships for postgraduate studies by students of hill areas of North-Eastern Region of India be also raised from Rs. 120/- p.m. to Rs. 150/- p.m. It is also for consideration whether book, travel and incidental grants attached to scholarships at S.No. 1 and 3 above may continue to be made available in case the value of scholarships is raised to Rs. 150/- p.m.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

EO(SF)/DO(H).

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

254

Meeting:
Dated March 3, 1971.

Item No. 53 : To consider further the revised financial terms and facilities prescribed for foreign visitors coming to India under Cultural Exchange Programmes.

Under item 2(a)(11) in the meeting held on 4th November 1970 the Commission accepted the revised financial terms and conditions for foreign visitors coming to India under Cultural Exchange Programmes, prescribed as the ceiling by the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services in consultation with the Ministry of Finance (Annexure). Since November 1970, the Commission has been providing under European plan lodging and payment of Rs. 75 - per diem to all visitors (Rs. 60 for meals, and incidentals including pocket money plus Rs. 15 for local transport) under Cultural Exchange Programmes. In the absence of the European plan, the visitors have been provided with full board and lodging along with per diem of Rs. 35 (Rs. 20 towards out of pocket allowance and incidental plus Rs. 15 for local transport).

The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have now informed the implementing agencies (the UGC and others) that some of the foreign Governments are not providing adequate amounts to the Indians visiting their countries reciprocally as per terms and conditions prescribed by the Government of India. The matter has been taken up with Indian missions abroad to negotiate the terms to bring them at par with the rates prescribed by Government of India. The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have therefore suggested that pending these negotiations, foreign visitors coming to India may be given the terms as provided under each of the Cultural Exchange Programmes agreed to by the Governments concerned and in unspecified cases the terms and conditions as prescribed by Government of India should be considered as the ceiling (European Plan + per diem allowance).

It is suggested that the Commission may provide facilities to the foreign visitors coming from various countries on the pattern given below (as advised by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services).

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
a) Free board and lodging in a 1st class hotel + Rs. 10/- out of pocket money + provision of local transport and internal travel.	Bulgaria, GDR Hungary, Mongolia Romania.	Commission may follow the same practice (instead of providing per diem of Rs. 75 - alongwith accommodation
b) Accommodation in first class hotel including breakfast + per diem of Rs. 50 - towards means and out of pocket money allowance + internal travel and local transport.	Czechoslovakia	-do-

255

- | | | |
|--|------------|---|
| c) Free board and lodging in a 1st class hotel and suitable out of pocket money for incidentals alongwith local transport and internal travel. | France | The Commission is having programme with France since last year with the provision of free accommodation alongwith per diem of Rs. 75/- + internal travel. As per instructions of the Government of India, commission may discontinue this practice and provide free board and lodging in a first class hotel to the French visitors alongwith provision of per diem incidental of Rs. 20/- together with internal travel/local transport. |
| d) Full board and lodging, local transport, incidentals, out of pocket allowance (Rs.10/- which may be raised by mutual agreement). | USSR | Commission may provide free board and lodging in a first class hotel alongwith out of pocket allowance including incidental of Rs. 20/- per day + internal travel and local transport. |
| OR | | OR |
| Free lodging + per diem of Rs. 60/- towards board, local transport, incidentals, internal travel, out of pocket money allowance. | | Commission may provide free accommodation + Rs. 60/- towards board out of pocket allowance including incidental + Rs. 15/- per day for local transport. |
| e) Free accommodation (bed and breakfast) + internal travel + local transport alongwith per diem of Rs. 55/- towards board. | Yugoslavia | The pattern may be adopted. |

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(G)/DÂ(T).

Extract of item No. 2(a) (ii) of the Agenda of the Commission's Meeting held on 4th November 1970.

- (11) To receive the revised financial terms for foreign visitors coming to India under the Cultural Exchange Programmes.

The Government of India have decided to prescribe the following terms for the foreign visitors to India under the Cultural Exchange Programme:

I. For individual visitors and upto a group of 3 persons.

A. At places where European Plan prevails in hotels i.e., hotel expenses include expenses on lodge and breakfast, but include expenses on board.

- i) Bed and breakfast in 4 or 5 Star hotel depending upon the status of the visitor.
- ii) An allowance of Rs. 55/- per day per person to cover expenses on meals, cigarettes laundry, cultural shows, etc. and out-of-pocket allowance.

(Where breakfast is not provided an additional amount of Rs. 5/- may be given. But to that extent the lodging expenses will be less. Care should also be taken that the lodging charges do not include laundry charges as these are provided for in the above allowance.)

- iii) An allowance of Rs. 15/- per day per member for local transport, if no staff car is provided.

B. At places where American plan prevails in the hotel i.e., hotel expenses include both board and lodging including breakfast :

Same as at (A) above except for item (ii) where an amount of Rs. 20/- will be provided for incidental expenses.

II. For groups exceeding 3 persons and performing delegations.

Same as above but where the number of visitors exceeds 20, a bus would be provided by the Ministry and no conveyance allowance would be paid.

The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have, further, informed that the foreign visitors coming to India may be given the terms as provided under each of the Cultural Exchange Programme with the respective countries concerned, or the above terms which should be considered as the ceiling for providing the facilities to the foreign visitors coming under Cultural Exchange Programmes.

The above terms have been accepted by the Commission for implementation.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No.54 : To consider a letter from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research regarding collaboration and interlinking of Universities R & D laboratories and industry.

The Secretary, CSIR, has forwarded a copy of the note on "The role of University in the implementation of Science and effective interlinking with industry and research institutions" and has also referred to a directive issued by the President, CSIR (Prime Minister) reproduced below and has invited the comments of the Commission regarding the implementation of pilot schemes on collaboration between laboratory, University and Industry.

"I think we might now try out some pilot schemes on collaboration between laboratory, university and industry. This would be more fruitful and we shall gain experience about the feasibility and utility of the measures recommended by the COST Committee. CSIR might consult with the UGC and the COST Secretariat to determine two or three places where pilot projects could be worked. What I have in mind is a small group consisting of the Director of a CSIR Laboratory, the Vice-Chancellor of the University and a representative of industry working together to prepare, within three months, a detailed plan and specific programmes of collaboration. For instance, Roorkee, Hyderabad and Madras could be chosen to launch such pilot schemes. The schemes thus prepared should be put up to the Standing Groups of Ministers after consideration by the COST."

In pursuance of the above, the CSIR is understood to have requested the Directors of the C.L.R.I., Madras, N.G.R.I., Hyderabad and C.B.R.I. and S.E.R.C., Roorkee to prepare detailed plan in consultation with the representatives of the concerned organisations (viz. universities) as envisaged by the President, CSIR (Prime Minister). The copy of the letter of the Secretary, CSIR alongwith enclosures is attached (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(Sc.II)/JSS.

Annexure to item No. 54.

Copy of letter No. 8/28/70-CDN dated 5th January 1971 from the Secretary, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi to the Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

I am directed to inform you that the Report of the Committee appointed by the COST sometimes back to find out ways and means of establishing better coordination, communication and exchange of personnel and liaison among University laboratories, R & D laboratories and industry has since been considered by the President, CSIR (Prime Minister) and she has issued the following directive for the CSIR:-

".....I think we might now try out some pilot schemes on collaboration between laboratory, university and industry. This would be more fruitful and we shall gain experience about the feasibility and utility of the measures recommended by the COST Committee. CSIR might consult with the JGC and the COST Secretariat to determine two or three places where pilot projects could be worked. **What I have in mind is a small group consisting of the Director of a CSIR Laboratory, the Vice-Chancellor of the University and a representative of industry working together to prepare, within three months, a detailed plan and specific programmes of collaboration. For instance, Roorkee, Hyderabad and Madras could be chosen to launch such pilot schemes. The schemes thus prepared should be put up to the Standing Groups of Ministers after consideration by the COST.**"

In view of the above decision of the President, CSIR, I stated the Directors of the CIRI, Madras, NGRI, Hyderabad, and SERC, Roorkee to prepare a detailed plan, in consultation representatives of the concerned organisations as envisaged by the Prime Minister and in the context of the recommendations of the Committee of COST and forward the same for the consideration of the President, CSIR. In the meantime I shall be grateful if you could also kindly give your comments, if any, in the content of the Prime Minister's orders reproduced above.

A copy of the said report is enclosed for your information and reference (Appendix.)

The matter may kindly be treated as most urgent in view of the time target stipulated by the President, CSIR in her minute reproduced above.

COST Dec. No. 45/70.

THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITY IN THE IMPLANTATION
OF SCIENCE AND EFFECTIVE INTERLINKING WITH
INDUSTRY AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS.

Since independence there has been considerable expansion of University education in India. There are about 80 Universities besides 15 institutions of University status. As development progresses the research role of universities has also to grow and they have to function as an instrument in bringing social and economic change by introducing new ideas and techniques necessary for the advancement of the country. For the education to be more meaningful the institutions of higher learning have to develop a social commitment and while trying to develop academic excellence they must also aim at becoming a part of the developmental structure of the country. A recognised condition for high quality University education is the provision of opportunities for research. Teaching of Science at advanced levels provides ideas for research and creative thinking helps to improve teaching. In scientifically advanced countries, Universities are not only engaged in academic research programmes, but the discipline-oriented research in specialised fields makes University scientists eminently suitable for utilising their expert knowledge to the solution of applied problems. In view of this, applied research cannot be divorced from fundamental research. In fact, expertise can be developed only through fundamental research and it is only those persons can solve applied problems who possess specialised knowledge of highest academic standards in their own fields. The main difference in applied and fundamental research is not in methodology or the tactics. However, the objectives in applied research are generally more immediate and clearly defined. If this is accepted, then it becomes imminent for the University scientists specially in developing countries to engage themselves in research programmes necessary for the development of the country. The teachers and students trained in this manner would have no difficulty in finding gainful employment and their activities would be of relevance to the requirements of the country.

2. During the last two decades India has made considerable progress in science and technology by establishing a large number of specialised laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Research & Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Council of Medical Research and Atomic Energy Commission. Besides, the Ministries have well established Departments, such as, Geological Survey, Zoological Survey, Botanical Survey, Meteorology, Tele-communications, Civil Aviation and Railway Research and Development Organisation. Some of the Private and public enterprises have their own research and development organisations besides a number of co-operative research

institutions of various industries and commodity research laboratories of the Ministry of Agriculture. Thus, the total scientific effort and expenditure on science and technology in our country is quite impressive when compared with other developing countries. It was possible to do so under the enlightened leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, who wanted to base India's future on science and technology. Science and technology in India has now become viable and reached a stage of development when it has become necessary to review and bring about consolidation of our efforts in science and technology by bringing together and making the best use of our scientific talents and resources available in educational institutions and various R & D organisations. On the basis of our experience, in the recent past, we are now in a position to prepare an integrated plan of development and activities in different fields of science and technology, fix priorities and targets of achievement and define role and functions of different organisations in the total scientific effort of our country.

3. It might be of interest to point out that high standards of production and prosperity of a country are dependent on its standards of scientific and technical education and research. This is because there are strong links between standards of education and research and ability to utilise natural resources and agricultural and industrial potential. Therefore, for a self-generating economy, the development plans must be based on a sound system of advanced education and research. To establish some industries on the basis of borrowed technology or a few laboratories to solve some of the immediate problems is only a limited solution of the problem. It does not help the economy to grow in all directions on self-sustaining basis unless the developmental plans are rooted in the education system of the country. The industrial prosperity of some of the advanced countries of Europe and America today is due to their building up one of the strongest systems of higher education and research. Except for a few very specialised research activities, the American concept of research organisation is based on a unified structure of education and research. There, they have tried to develop expertise in various fields of science and technology in University institutions, where it has been possible for the University teachers to achieve highest standards of specialisation through the combination of the three very closely related functions-teaching, fundamental and applied research, which are considered essential ingredients for the development of a sound system of higher scientific and technical education. The University scientists in USA and other advanced countries have played major role in solving problems of government and industry, which in turn have made magnificent contributions in the development of University departments as leading centres of scientific education and fundamental as well as applied research.

4. In the above context, the role of Universities in India to confine themselves to teaching and research of academic interest only does not appear to be justified. In spite of the high calibre of University scientists, their contribution to the solution of scientific and technological problems faced by the country has not been adequate. In other words, so far scientific efforts of University scientists have not been of as much relevance to the social and economic development of our country as one would have desired. On the other hand, the vast net work of specialised laboratories and research and development organisations of the government and industry meant for applied and developmental work have not been functioning in

close collaboration with the centres of learning and advancement of science. Had there been such collaboration the efficiency and ability of both the organisations to make significant contribution would have considerably increased. Therefore, the most urgent need of science in India is to establish a basis for co-operation among our scientific institutions. For this purpose we will have to ensure that there are no barriers between the Universities, the institutions of applied research and industries, which utilise results of research. It is only when the functions of advancement, training and application of science are combined together that optimum conditions for progress based on science are created.

5. There are a number of methods which can be used to bring about co-operation amongst the Universities, R & D Organisations and industries with the object of developing effective scientific community to tackle problems of teaching, research and technological development consistent with the needs of the country. The efforts which have to be made in this direction may be broadly described under two categories - those at the National level and those at the Regional level.

Scientific co-operation and collaboration at the National level.

This purpose is being achieved to some extent by the constitution of expert committees on national basis by the following:-

- (1) Discipline oriented expert committees of the UGC and the National Council for Science Education.
- (2) Research Committees of CSIR, ICMR, ICAR and Atomic Energy Commission.
- (3) Academic Organisations such as the National Institute of Sciences, Institution of Engineers, Indian Medical Council and Professional Societies such as Chemical, Physical, Botanical and Zoological Societies and their expert committees.

However, it is felt that these committees would be even more effective if re-orientation of their activities is done along the following lines:

- (a) In order to have interdisciplinary approach the Committees should be more broad based such as Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Earth and Engineering Sciences etc. but each committee should have subgroup which may be discipline oriented for more intensive deliberations.
- (b) The above committees should not only concern themselves with examination and approval of research schemes but they should also involve themselves in the preparation of perspective plans for the advancement of education, applied and fundamental research in their respective fields. Identify problems and areas of research and assign priorities taking into consideration developmental requirements of the country.
- (c) When problems have been identified and object defined it would perhaps be more rewarding to constitute working groups or committees on temporary basis to tackle the problem within a specified time.

For such committees we should enlist support of the best scientists available in the country for the solution of the problems,

- (d) In order to avail of the talents and facilities available for research in the Universities there should be stronger representation of University scientists on the committees constituted by the Government and the R & D Organisation.
- (e) Academic organisations and professional societies can play a more active and dynamic role by enlarging scope of their activities. For the identification of problems in their own spheres they are in an advantageous position. Moreover, they can detect lacunae in educational, research and developmental activities and draw attention of their members and the Govt. for remedial measures. They can also establish trends and give lead for developments in particular directions for the future advancements of science. Also, these organisations can play a very effective role in the advancement of professional careers of its members by keeping them informed of new developments and developing real interest in their subjects.

6. Scientific co-operation and collaboration at the Regional level

The concept of regional co-operation is based on the pooling of resources and developing a scientific community by bringing scientists together belonging to different organisations to work in a more meaningful way. This also provides opportunities for stronger interaction between scientists belonging to various disciplines and different organisations. Although educational institutions and scientific organisations have to be very broad in their outlook and sphere of activities yet they owe a special responsibility for the development of the community in which they may be located. Moreover, the question of relevance of education becomes easier to resolve on the basis of regional cooperation.

It may, however, be added that an important consideration for the Regional Councils to succeed is that the scheme should be started on a limited scale and participating units should be most carefully selected since it is only those academic organisations, which are really centres of excellence that can make worthwhile contribution.

Recently, in U.K. the Government has decided to establish Granfield Institute of Technology, with University status to work closely in association with industry and concentrate on applied research and postgraduate teaching. Perhaps our I.I.Ts. could also function in the same manner and have greater interaction with the industrial communities in which they are located and give a lead in initiating the programme of Regional Councils.

The programme of Regional Cooperation may be initiated immediately along the following lines:

- (a) The Regional Council may be set up at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kanpur and Ahmedabad. Later on, the scope of this scheme may be extended to include all major centres of university education, research organisations and centres of industrial activity.

- (b) Each Regional Council may consist of representatives of universities, institutions of higher education and research including science, engineering, medicine and agriculture, National Laboratories and Research and Development Organisations of the government and industries. For its effective functioning, the Council should consist of Vice-Chancellors and heads of organisations.
- (c) There should also be Sub-Committees and panels of experts for working out detailed schemes and projects. The scope and functions of the Sub-Committees may include:
 - (i) Identification of problems of the region which require investigation for the development of industries and agriculture, utilisation of forests and mineral resources and problems of health and disease. The sphere of activities may also include investigation of social and economic problems of the region;
 - ii) To suggest priorities of the problems and recommend competent scientists to whom the problems may be assigned for investigation.
- (d) The scope and functions of the Regional Councils may consist of the following:-
 - (i) To coordinate activities of the participating organisations in regard to the education, research and development plans.
 - (ii) To consider recommendations of the sub-committees and expert panel and if approved take necessary steps for their implementation.
 - (iii) To have adequate funds for the activities of the Regional Council, its panels and sub-committees.
 - (iv) To have funds for sponsoring research and development projects.
 - (v) Where the Regional Councils are not in a position to finance a scheme or a project from their own funds they should recommend to participating organisations, States, Central Governments, UGC, Industries, ICAR, ICMR etc. to sponsor and finance the programmes of mutual interest.
 - (vi) Collection and distribution of information regarding the available scientific and technical resources of the region such as:
 - (a) Qualified scientists and engineers and their fields of specialisation.
 - (b) Books and journals in the libraries of the region.
 - (c) Specialised equipment and research facilities.

- (d) Technical services regarding fabrication repair and maintenance of equipment.
- (vii) To assess educational and training facilities in relation to the requirements of industrial, agricultural, social and economic development of the region and advise the universities and other educational institutions regarding the areas in which more advanced studies and specialisation is necessary as well as the desirability of starting short term refresher, evening and diploma courses for the training of technologists and scientists. This would make our education and training programmes more meaningful and objective. This would also help to make qualified personnel available for running industries and also provide opportunities to those already engaged in the profession to increase their efficiency and productivity and at the same time improve their own career prospects.
- (viii) To arrange and coordinate programmes of lectures seminars and symposia and conferences with the following objectives:
 - (a) Focus attention of scientists, educationists and industrialists on important developmental problems and exploitation of natural resources including manpower.
 - (b) Keep scientists and technologists informed of the new developments and future trends in the areas of their special interest.
- (ix) Coordination of the exchange of teachers and scientists between educational institutions, research organisations and industries.
- (x) To organise practical training programmes for students in collaboration with industries in the following manner:
 - (a) Work-study curricula in which after his first year or two of College the student alternatives 6 months in some industrial position with 6 months of College work. It requires a high degrees of cooperation between Colleges and industry to provide flexible curricula and valuable job situations but the end project is usually of such high calibre that the effort is well justified. It would be worthwhile if this could be done even to a limited extent.

- (b) Student and faculty visits to industrial centres which go beyond mere sightseeing. The best method of doing this would be a programme involving previous study and background of the industry and then direct discussion in some depth by the people in the industry. A reverse process would be to invite those from industry to visit the University to present seminars, to talk with students about future employment possibilities and to share with the faculty the preparation that industry hopes students would have.
- (c) Jobs or contract work for students during summer vacations.
- (xi) To recommend and suggest solution of academic administrative and financial problems which may arise in connection with the implementation of the programmes of the Regional Council by advising the constituent units and coordinating their activities.

7. Organisation for Regional Councils

For the direction and coordination of the activities of Regional Councils the Ministry of Education may set up a National Organisation under the chairmanship of the Minister himself. The National Organisation should keep in touch with the activities of the Regional Councils and review progress at least once a year in a formal meeting. However, for the success of this scheme it is essential to provide maximum autonomy to the Regional Councils for their functioning efficiently and be able to take initiative in undertaking new activities. The constitution of the Regional Councils may be done by the Ministry of Education on the recommendation of the National Organisation.

8. ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNIVERSITIES, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS AND INDUSTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THE PROGRAMME.

Cooperation between institutions of higher education, research and development organisations has been suggested with the object of correlating our educational training programmes with the developmental activities of the country and also to make optimum use of the available talents and resources for scientific and technological development. This would make our education and training programmes and research and developmental activities more meaningful and of practical value in making available well trained scientists and technologists suited to the requirements of our industry. This would also help us to avoid problems of educated unemployment, either due to imbalances in our education and training programmes or due to fluctuations in industrial and economic activities.

The concept of Regional cooperation under this scheme is a new one in this country and is meant to cut across the existing barriers between educational and scientific institutions and industrial organisations. This would require a change in the out look of the participating institutions and departure from many existing practices and old traditions. In view of this a precondition for the institutions joining in this venture should be their agreement with the objectives of the scheme and also their willingness to adopt practical and imaginative policies and act in a dynamic way in the changing circumstances.

9. As a first attempt, role and some of the responsibilities of the constituent units may be outlined as follows:-

UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION:

- (a) Promotion of teaching and research programmes at advanced levels in the disciplines which may be of special interest.
- (b) Introduction of new courses and specialisations to suit developmental requirements.
- (c) To conduct short term, refresher and diploma courses and hold evening classes in regular subjects for the education and training of the persons employed in various professions in order to help them to improve their efficiency and productivity and to advance their career prospects.
- (d) There are certain fields of studies such as applied nuclear physics and chemistry, astronomy, aeronautics, space research, survey and exploration of remote areas or some new areas of studies such as solid state physics or broader line subjects such as molecular biology which could perhaps be done better jointly by several educational and research organisations by pooling their resources and scientific talents. For this purpose they should be encouraged to constitute a consortium to develop and coordinate their activities.
- (e) Hold seminars, symposia and extension lectures on subjects of developmental interest of the region and also to acquaint scientists and technologists of the new developments and future trends in science and technology.
- (f) Provide information and extension services. Also publication of books, journals and other literature on the topics of special interest.
- (g) Accept contracts from the government and industry for research, consultancy and other specialised jobs.
- (h) Allow University staff to accept part-time jobs, research contracts and work as Consultants so that they could take some part in the work of the government and industry and their specialised knowledge and experience is made available for the solution of developmental problems. Some times eminent scientists may be available at a place where there may be a Government Laboratory or an Industrial organisation, which may be in need of such an eminent person as Director or Incharge of a specific project on part time basis. Under these circumstances it might be worthwhile for the Universities to lend services of their faculty members

on reasonable terms and establish a basis for cooperation and mutual assistance. Some of the Universities in advanced countries such as USA, UK and West Germany allow their faculty members to spend a certain percentage of their time for consultancy work but there are also universities which have not placed any restrictions on consultancy and contracts by the university staff as long as they carry out the duties assigned to them by the University.

It may be of interest to point out that the Universities in advanced countries have adopted this policy in their self-interest with the following advantages:

- (i) Consulting staff is always a better informed teacher.
- (ii) The Universities are able to attract and retain most highly qualified staff at the low salaries offered by educational institutions as compared to government and industry.
- (iii) Through their consulting staff, universities are able to get research grants, fellowships and equipment from the government and industry.
- (iv) The consulting staff is able to advise better students, regarding their career prospects and also help to secure jobs for the students without much difficulty.
- (v) Pace of research work in the University is accelerated and even basic research becomes more meaningful when related to the developmental problems of the country.
- (vi) The high calibre of consulting staff considerably raises the prestige and academic standing of the University.
- (i) Exchange of teachers and scientists between Universities and also between Universities, national laboratories and the government. The pace of scientific and technological advancement is so fast and specialisations so many that no one institution can survive or keep pace with new developments without introducing new blood by bringing in people with different backgrounds and new concepts and ideas. In view of this, it would be of mutual advantage to education, research, Government and industry to freely exchange their staff for short terms on deputation basis which in some cases may be only 3 weeks or a few months and in others from 1-3 years. It may be pointed out that deputation of staff is not only of advantage to the recipient organisation but also to the donor institution since the deputationist on his return to the organisation brings back with him a fresh background of knowledge and experience which could stimulate improvement in teaching, research and developmental activities.
- (j) To provide industries facilities available in the University for research and developmental work.

This may be done in the following manner:-

- (i) Use of specialised equipment;
- (ii) Fabrication and repair facilities of the Workshop;
- (iii) Routine Analytical and screening services such as micro-analysis, spectroscopy and standardisation facilities;
- (iv) Herbarium and animal house facilities for the supply of standard and authentic specimen.
- (v) Preparation of special chemicals by the students during their spare time or vacations on the basis of job contract or payment of stipend to the students.
- (vi) Library facilities including documentation and bibliography services by the students on the basis of job contract or on the payment of stipends to them.
- (vii) Use of computers and help and advice in programming and data processing.

10. NATIONAL LABORATORIES AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS;

Collaboration between the National Laboratories and Research and Development Organisations and the Universities could be developed along the following lines:-

- (a) Scientists may be invited by the Universities for short term to give a series of lectures and conduct seminars or courses on special topics;
- (b) Some scientists may be invited as Visiting Scientists for longer terms, preferably one full semester or academic year. The Visiting scientists may participate in teaching programmes and conduct their own research or in collaboration with members of University staff;
- (c) Competent scientists may be recognised for guiding and supervising research for Ph.D. degree;
- (d) Scientists of the National Laboratories and members of the University staff may have joint and collaborative research programmes since it may be possible that some aspects of research in some cases could be done with advantage in Universities while on some other aspects work could be done better in the National Laboratories;
- (e) To provide in special cases pilot plant facilities to the Universities;
- (f) Evaluation of research projects of the Universities for potentialities of application and development for commercial use;

- (g) Library, computers, workshop, glass-blowing animal house, micro-analysis, spectroscopy and standardisation facilities existing in Universities and National Laboratories should be allowed to be freely used between them at nominal cost or no-profit and no-loss basis, if at all it is necessary to charge for some of the supplies and services;
- (h) There may also be provision to donate or loan chemicals and equipment between Universities and National Laboratories where it is feasible;
- (i) Hold joint symposia and seminars on topics of special interest from academic or development point of view; and
- (j) Provide opportunities for University scientists to work in National Laboratories on short or long terms basis either on problems of their own interest or on collaboration projects.

11. INDUSTRIES:

So far, most of the industries which have been set up in the country are based on foreign know how. Due to ever increasing pace of developments in science and technology for reaching changes are taking place in all spheres of industrial production so that even imported technology becomes out of date by the time we have started using it. Moreover, a country cannot progress if for all times it has to remain dependent on imported know-how. Fortunately, we have potential for establishing a good scientific and technological base in the country and competent scientists in Universities and Research and Development Organisations of our country. In the national interest, it is necessary that they should be actively associated with the developmental tasks of industries and trusted with fundamental and applied problems of the industry so that in due course of time we could develop our own know-how and adapt and improve the industry to suit the requirements of the country on a self-sustaining basis. It is true that in some exceptional cases industry has been able to set up its own research and development organisations which are helpful in solving immediate problems of the industry. However, for the solution of more fundamental problems and changes necessary on long term basis and to adapt the industry to suit resources and conditions of our country in the context of far-reaching scientific and technological developments association of experts in basic sciences is absolutely essential. An obvious example of our failure to realise this is what has happened with some of the textile mills and sugar industry in India. These industries are of sufficient standing in this country but they have not been able to keep pace with new developments and have become uneconomical. In the absence of properly planned R & D Programme it would be a great catastrophe if the newly acquired industries also become obsolete by the time we expect our economy to be on the take-off pad. In view of this it must be an essential condition to provide for R & D effort in all industries including those based on foreign know-how so that its developmental problems could be dealt with the help of available scientific manpower. The industries could take initiative in securing collaboration and cooperation with the National Laboratories and the Universities in the following ways:-

- a) Competent scientists specialising in the subject may be appointed as Consultants who could advise the industry regarding its adaptation to suit the requirements of the country and also to keep the industry upto date with respect to international trends and developments.

- (b) Sponsor research projects on applied as well as fundamental aspects related to the industry in National Laboratories and Universities;
- (c) Establish Research and Development Units within the industry which in consultation and advice of competent scientists carry out developmental work and also solve immediate problems.
- (d) Avail of pilot-plant facilities of the National Laboratories for the evaluation of processes.
- (e) Utilisation of facilities of Libraries, specialised equipments and analytical services which may be available in Universities and other laboratories.
- (f) Give industrial trial to the processes developed by the Universities and the National Laboratories.
- (g) Provide training facilities, part-time appointments and jobs during vacations or offer contracts on job basis to the students of the Universities who may gain practical experience and later become interested in joining the industry.
- (h) Advise and encourage employees of the industry to attend refresher and training courses, evening classes, seminars and symposia organised by the Universities in order to increase their efficiency and competence for the job and at the same time advance their own career prospects;
- (i) Help the universities to start new courses and research programmes which may be of special interest for industrial and economic development.

12. Government.

The Government has a number of Departmental laboratories and scientific establishments such as Botanical, Zoological and Geological Surveys, Civil Aviation, Meteorology and Telecommunication Laboratories with which University Departments could collaborate and exchange scientists on short term basis. On the one hand, this would be of considerable advantage to the students and teachers to get practical training and associate with the solution of applied problems, on the other hand, scientists working in the Government laboratories would have opportunity to widen their scope of work by taking part in teaching and research programmes of academic nature.

Moreover, Government has a large number of technical posts to deal with technical matters and employ experts and technical advisers in the organisations such as the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Transport and Communications, Central Water and Power Commission, Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Directorate General of Technical Development, Planning Commission and Ministry of Health. It may be true that when scientists and engineers are selected for appointments, they may be experts in their own field but it cannot be claimed that after spending years of service in the Secretariat, they still remain experts with up-to-date knowledge of their respective fields. In view of this, it is suggested that at least for senior technical and advisory posts it may be

worthwhile for the Government to invite eminent scientists, engineers and medical men on deputation for shorter terms from University, R & D organisations and Industries. This would help the Government to have services of scientists available who are in touch with the subject and with changes in policies and administration such scientists can easily be replaced by another group in order to bring in new blood with fresh ideas which is necessary for dynamic changes and more vigorous politics.

From time to time, Government requires technical reports, schemes and project assessments which are normally prepared in the Government offices. Perhaps, in a large majority of cases it would be better to engage consultants on temporary basis or give contracts to University scientists and research and Industrial organisations to prepare technical reports for the Government.

ADVANTAGES

12. The Scientific activity of a nation does not become self-sustaining until the volume of research activity exceeds a certain critical level. Fortunately, in India we have been able to build up a fairly good base for science and technology and, therefore, it is high time that scientific effort in India achieved its critical level and become productive and self-generating. However, one of the reasons why we have not yet succeeded in this is the dispersal of scientific talents and resources. In order to ensure optimum utilisation of the existing resources and facilities, it is necessary to bring closer our different scientific organisations so that they could develop a coordinated programme of education, research and developmental activities in which the role of Universities, national laboratories and other scientific institutions becomes complimentary and mutually reinforcing.

The specialised research institutions, by the very nature of their functions, have to limit themselves to specific problems. While, therefore, the effort is intensive, the programmes tend to become more and more specialised and narrow. This itself creates an atmosphere of inbreeding in thought, ideas and approach which in the long run have a detrimental effect on the capacity of the institutions to function in a dynamic way. Moreover, in recent years, most of the important and revolutionary discoveries in science have taken place by the interaction of various disciplines. In view of this, a much stronger interaction between the scientists of the National Laboratories and academic and industrial communities is required. In the Universities, we have the desired environment and channels of communication exist between various disciplines of basic sciences, such as, mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and earth sciences. At the same time, we have, in most of the Universities, faculties of medicine, agriculture, engineering, economics and social sciences where cross fertilisation of ideas and contributions from different disciplines are possible. Besides, Universities have a continuous stream of young talents with fresh ideas and new backgrounds, whose enthusiasm can be utilised with great advantage for creative work.

A little over twenty years ago, it was a common practice for Governments to establish research institutions for applied research and for the solution of problems faced by them. However, there is now an increasing tendency to create for this purpose research groups, associated with one or more active scientists in the field, on a less permanent basis. The main purpose of this is that these groups should remain viable only as long as they are effective because no permanent scientific establishment could be expected to be capable of solving all problems for all times to come even in their own specialised fields. This also provides an

opportunity to re-design and fashion research according to new trends and select the most suitable scientists for the solution of a problem as and when it arises and make a concerted effort to obtain results within a specified time.

The isolation of Universities from the National Laboratories and industry has limited their scope of research work and their activities have remained confined to purely academic type of work, which, in the absence of concrete objectives and problems, in most cases, becomes repetitive and routine kind of research without much significance. However, if University scientists are faced with the problems of real urgency and significance to the developmental needs of the country they will be able to do more objective and meaningful research. This would not only increase the scope of their research work but create life and interest in their own work. It may be pointed out that University research prospers and gains momentum only when the problems investigated are either related to the exciting new fundamental discoveries in science or when the problems are of relevance to the technical and economic advancement of the country.

ConfidentialUNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 56 : To receive a note regarding the problems of Calcutta University and its proposal for future development.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 4th November 1970 received a note from the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Calcutta regarding the problems of the University and its proposal for future development. The Commission noted in this connection the recommendations made by the Education Commission and desired that a Committee may be appointed with wide terms of reference to examine the developmental problems of the Calcutta University in all its aspects including reconstructing (if necessary) of the University and setting up of autonomous college, inter-alia, keeping in view the recommendations that will be made by the Committee on Governance of Universities (under the chairmanship of Dr. F.B. Gajendargadkar) in this regard.

The Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, who was consulted in the matter, informed the Commission that the Syndicate of the University had approved the setting up of such a Committee. The State Government of West Bengal who were requested to give their suggestions with regard to the terms of reference and the composition of the Committee have intimated that they have already set up a Committee to go into the problems of non-government colleges in the State. The Committee consists of the Vice-Chancellors of the three affiliating universities viz. Calcutta, North-Bengal and Burdwan, a representative of the UGC (Secretary, UGC) and a representative of the West Bengal College and University teachers Association. The UGC may consider whether it would at all be necessary for them to set up another committee to enquire into the problems of the collegiate education in West Bengal. The State Government have also suggested that if the Commission decided to set up a Committee, the terms of reference of the Committee may be restricted to the developmental and associated problems of the Calcutta University, including the question of giving the status of autonomous colleges to some of the colleges affiliated to it. The Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal would be the representative of the State Government on the Committee.

The terms of reference of the Committee are being revised in consultation with the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

ED(CD).

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

274

Meeting :

Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 57 : To receive a statement indicating rules for award of National fellowships.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd February 1971 (Item No. 79) approved the scheme of National fellowships to enable teachers of outstanding eminence to take a year or two off from normal duties to engage in research and to writing of their results of research/study. A copy of the rules for award of National fellowships is attached (Annexure I).

It may be mentioned in this connection that the Indian Council of Social Science Research has also instituted a scheme for award of research fellowships in Social Sciences from 1970-71. Rules relating to the award of these fellowships are also attached (Annexure II).

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

EO(SF)/D(H).

SCHEME OF NATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS (1971)

The purpose of the scheme is to enable teachers of outstanding eminence to take a year or two off from normal duties to engage in research and to writing of their results of research/study.

The emoluments payable to a teacher selected for the Fellowship will be his salary and other allowances he had been receiving in his post before accepting the Fellowship. A grant of Rs.3,000 a year would be provided for secretarial assistance, travel, and other contingent expenditure. The Commission may provide an additional contingent grant upto Rs.2,000/- per annum where considered essential.

Ordinarily, the National Fellowships will be offered to persons below the age of 55 years.

The selection of National Fellows will be made by the University Grants Commission on the recommendation of a Standing Committee constituted for the purpose. A person selected for a National Fellowship will, either before selection or at the time of the offer, send to the UGC the plan of work he proposes to carry during the period of the Fellowship. Every year a progress report will be sent to the Commission.

A National Fellow may work at the institution where he was working before the award, or at any other university or institution with the concurrence of the Commission. It may not be necessary for the Fellow to work at a particular place for the total duration of the Fellowship.

A National Fellowship award will be for a period of one year in the first instance. This may be extended by another year. The maximum period will be three years.

The UGC may provide, where necessary, special assistance for publication of the work done for a Fellowship during the period of Fellowship.

The total number of Fellowships at any time will be limited to 20.

...

ICSSR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS SCHEME

1. The objectives of the Fellowships Scheme may be stated as follows:-
 - (a) To provide opportunities for a social scientist to engage himself on a wholetime basis, in an important research project in which he is currently interested, and
 - (b) To provide facilities for a social scientist to write a book about his researches or significant studies.
2. The Fellowships should be meant for the following three categories of persons:-
 - (a) Outstanding social scientists who have established their reputation for research;
 - (b) Promising young social scientists who have given enough evidence of their potential for growth; and
 - (c) Indian social scientists of outstanding reputation who are now working outside India and who would like to come to India and work on an approved research project.

The duration of the ICSSR Research Fellowships should ordinarily be one year. But in certain cases, a duration of two or even three years may be permitted. In all such cases, however, a detailed review of the work done will be held at the end of each year and the further continuance of the Fellowship will depend thereon.

4. During the term of his Fellowship, the social scientist concerned should get the same remuneration as he was drawing before the award. If he is in the service of Government or of Industry or of any organisation other than a university, his status should be equated with that of a lecturer, reader or professor under a university and the remuneration payable to him should be fixed accordingly. A convention should also be established that the status of the person is decided by the Research Projects Committee and that the precise salary to be given is decided by the Chairman, ICSSR;
5. In addition to the salaries and allowances, etc., that would thus be paid for under the ICSSR Research Fellowship, it is necessary to provide some additional grant for incidental expenditure. This may be fixed at reimbursement of actuals, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- per annum.
6. For the grant of an ICSSR Research Fellowship, two decisions are necessary. In the first place, the ICSSR has to be satisfied that the applicant is a social scientist of outstanding merit or a promising young social scientist who has shown great potential for growth. Secondly, the project which the social scientist proposes to undertake during the term of his Fellowship will also need the approval of the Council.
7. When a proposal for an ICSSR Fellowship is received, the Chairman shall constitute a Social Committee of not less than three persons who have expertise in the field to advise him on this issue. After taking their advice confidentially, the Chairman shall place the proposal before the Research Projects Committee in the first instance and before the Council in due course.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

277

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No.58 : To consider a reference from the Pondicherry Administration with regard to the automatic recognition of the Degrees by the Universities.

The Administration of Pondicherry have brought to the notice of the UGC that the University of Madras have declined to recognise the M.A. degree in Hindi awarded by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, which has been declared as an institution of national importance by an Act of the Parliament viz. Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Act 1964 and granted the powers to confer degrees like any other university. It has been stated that the Sabha in exercise of this power is granting M.A. degree in Hindi for a candidate, who has passed the B.A. degree examination from some recognised university and has also passed the M.A. degree of the Sabha after attending the postgraduate classes of the Sabha for two years just like any other university. The Sabha has on its panel professors drawn from the different universities, who determine the syllabus and standard of courses, etc. As such, the M.A. degree conferred by the Sabha should be acceptable to any university automatically. The viewpoint of the Madras University is that the Sabha is not a statutory university and the degrees awarded by the Sabha cannot be recognised, though it might have been recognised by the Government of India. The University has also quoted the following resolution of the inter-University Board of India:-

"Resolved that the Examination of one University should be recognised by another university on a reciprocal basis, provided that an entrance qualification, duration of course and the general standard of attainment are similar to those prescribed by the recognising university."

The Pondicherry Administration have mentioned that after the passage of the UGC Act and the specification of degrees under Section 22 of the UGC Act, every degree conferred by a university or an institution specially empowered to grant degrees should find acceptance all over India. The Administration has also got the matter examined from their Law Department, who have maintained that the stand taken by the University of Madras is not correct. An extract from the note recorded by the Law Department of Pondicherry Administration is attached (Annexure). The matter was also referred to the Government of India, Ministry of Law, who have maintained that since the Law Department at Pondicherry is headed by the Deputy Legal Adviser of the Ministry of Law the opinion of that department may be taken as the opinion of the Law Ministry. If the UGC has any specific points on which the opinion of the Law Ministry is desired, the case could be referred back to them.

The question of migration of students and recognition of degrees by the universities has separately been placed before the Commission vide item No. 37.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(CD).

Extract of the note from the Law DepartmentLAW DEPARTMENT

The specific question raised here is whether it is open to the Madras University not to recognise a degree conferred by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. Under the Madras University Act, 1923, Ordinances could be framed by the University prescribing the qualification and emoluments of teachers of the University. The syndicate is also given powers to make Ordinances prescribing the examinations to be recognised as equivalent to Madras University examinations. It seems that this is being done on a reciprocal basis vis a vis other Universities and there may be provisions in the Ordinances in this behalf. Other enabling provisions are also seen in the said Act with regard to the exercise of the powers and discharge of the functions of the various organs of the University, itself being an autonomous body created by the said Act.

2. After the coming into force of the Constitution, education in general is included as an item in the State List and reads as follows:-

"11. Education including Universities subject to the provisions of entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of list I and entry 25 of list III."

Thus, subjects coming within the purview of entries 63 to 66 of list I are being specifically excluded from the purview of education which comes under the State List. More than that, the Constitution gives power to the Parliament to take any specific branch or category of education, out of the purview of the Legislative competence of the State and assume it to itself. This idea has been incorporated in item 63 of List I, wherein after the enumeration some specified institutions, it goes on to say that "any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of National importance". In other words, when the Parliament declares an institution to be an institution of national importance, necessarily that goes out of the Legislative competence of the State. The distinction to be noted here is that the Legislative competence is made co-terminous with the declaration made by Parliament by law. Once such declaration is made by the Parliament, it becomes the concern of the Union, and to that extent it must be deemed to have superceded the legislative field of the State, even if occupied. Taking this view of the matter, as and when the Parliament chose to declare the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha as an institution of National importance, it gets a distinct character of its own. As already pointed out by the department, as well as by the petitioner, the M.A. degree conferred by that institute is in consonance with the provisions of the University Grants Commission Act. Any Ordinance or statute made by the University under the Madras University Act, cannot override or supercede the effect of the Act of Parliament which declares the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha as an institute of national importance whereby it is also given powers to grant degrees within the purview of section 22 of the University Grants Commission Act. The power of delegated legislation granted to the organs of the University cannot be exercised as to whittle away the effect of the above said Parliamentary legislation. If it is so done, it will only be null and void. Again such subordinate legislation already in existence at the commencement of that law will be deemed to be ineffective and of no consequence, if they go against the spirit of such law. As such, the stand of the University that it has not recognised the M.A. degree awarded by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha may not be very correct, since the recognition of such degree should not be made dependent on the exercise of any power of a

279

delegated authority, as is done with regard to other similar Universities where only the question of reciprocity arises. In cases like this, it may perhaps be said that it is incumbent on the University to recognise such degrees provided the course undergone for the grant of such degrees are rather uniform and is in conformity with the standards adopted by other Universities with respect to such courses and grant of degrees.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd March, 1971.

Item No.: 59 : To consider a proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for sanction of an ad-hoc grant of Rupees ten lakhs as an advance repayable by 1986 to enable it to wipe off its deficits for the period 1947-48 to 1950-51.

A Reviewing Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission in October, 1954 to go into the financial needs of the Central Universities and assess Block Grants payable to them during the quinquennium 1956-61, while examining the accounts of the Aligarh Muslim University had observed, that, at the end of 1951-52, the University had accumulated Deficits/Bank over drafts to the extent of Rs.13,59,085 and on 31.3.1956 the amount was Rs.28,38,057/-. As the Committee recommended for the exact position of the deficit to be examined by a special audit, the A.G.U.P. looked into the matter and worked out the deficit of the University as on 31.3.1956. Since it was from the beginning of the quinquennium 1951-56 that the block grants were fixed for the first time by the Government of India for the Central Universities and in addition to the Block grant fixed for the Aligarh Muslim University, additional 'ad-hoc' grants were paid to enable the University to meet certain increased costs and expenditure of new items it was felt that the crucial date for determining the accumulated deficit be 31.3.1951.

2. A sub-committee was accordingly appointed by the Finance Committee of the Aligarh Muslim University to determine the deficit of the University. The sub-Committee had recommended that the deficit of Rs.7,38,890/- for the period ending 31st March, 1951 as worked out by the University should be met out of the Reserve funds of the University, as there was a net credit balance of Rs.19,29,240/- under the Reserve funds which were created out of unspent amounts in the past as well as out of donations from individuals or societies without mentioning specific objects. The sub-committee was, therefore of the view that the Reserve Fund was clearly a part and parcel of the General Account and would thus completely wipe off the entire deficit of Rs.7,38,990/- as calculated by the University and that since even thereafter the aforesaid Reserve Fund would close with a total credit balance amounting to Rs.11,90,250/- the necessity of going into detailed calculations about the actual amount of deficit as on 31.3.1951 did not arise. The sub-committee, however, made suggestions regarding payment of the deficits of the University for the period 1951-52 to 1955-56. The University Grants Commission paid a grant of Rs.11 lakhs to the University to enable it to meet its deficit for 1951-56 pending finalization of the question. The University, however, decided that the sub-committee's report in regard to the deficit for the period ending 31.3.1951 be not accepted and that the deficit worked out by the University may be paid. The matter was again referred to the A.G.U.P. for examination and comments, specifically requesting that the amount of deficit of the University as on 31.3.1951 may be worked out and certified and that the comments of the audit in respect of the observations of the sub-committee relating to the deficit of the University for the period 1951-56 (and the comments of the University thereon) may be communicated.

3. The A.G.U.P. certified that the exact amount of deficit in University Main Account as on 31.3.1951 was Rs.7,38,986.3 annas 8 pies and that in addition to this there was a total deficit of Rs.4,95,292/- as on 31.3.1951 in respect of allied units of the University. Thus the net deficit on the whole as on 31.3.1951 as worked out by the A.G.U.P.

p.t.o.

was Rs.12,34,278/- . The A.G.'s Office also suggested that this deficit Rs.12,34,278/- as on 31.3.1951 may be liquidated against the credit balance of Rs.19,29,240/- shown under two heads (1) Permanent Reserve fund (Rs.17,49,030/-) and (2) M U. Floating Reserve Fund (Rs.1,80,210/-) in the Balance Sheet for the year ending March, 1951. The A.G. was further of the opinion that since the Government of India took over the University from April, 1951, the continuation of such Reserves had no justification as the Government would provide adequate funds as and when required to meet any contingency for which the Reserve Funds were originally created. The University was informed that in the light of the observations of the A.G.U.P. the deficit of the University as on 31.3.1951 amounting to Rs.12,34,278/- may be treated as settled against the amount of Rs.19,29,240/- available on 31.3.1951 in the Reserve Fund.

4. As regards the deficit of the University for the period 1951-56, it was worked out by the A.G.U.P. as Rs.11,35,646/- which has been accepted by the University and accordingly the balance amount of Rs.35,646/- had been paid to the University, Rs.11,00,000/- having already been paid earlier.

5. The University, however, again requested for sanction of a special grant of Rs.12,34,278/- to meet the deficit for the period from 1947-48 to 1950-51 in view of the following recommendations of its Finance Committee as approved by the Executive Council:

"Recommended that the deficit for the period from 1947-48 to 1950-51 be met by the University Grants Commission by paying a special grant in view of the understanding, as indicated by the Vice-Chancellor, stated to have been given at the time of enactment of the Act 1951 that the Reserves of the University would not be utilised for meeting the accumulated deficits and also because the income from these reserves forms part of the University income".

6. The matter was examined in consultation with the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services and it was decided that the Aligarh Muslim University may offset the deficit for the years 1947-48 to 1950-51 against its reserves other than statutory reserves. The University did not agree to this suggestion, but approached the Commission for payment of an ad-hoc grant of Rs.10 lakhs to wipe off its deficits referred to above. A copy of the University's letter dated 6th February, 1969 received in this regard is attached (Annexure). The University was informed that they may reconsider the question of meeting the deficit prior to 1950-51 from its Reserve Funds other than Statutory Reserves and if this was accepted in principle the question of finding ways and means to provide this could be examined in consultation with the University.

7. The University subsequently accepted in principle the suggestion of the Commission that the accumulated deficit (of Rs.12,34,278/-) of the University for the period 1947-48 to 1950-51 may be met out of the non-statutory reserve funds but with the proviso that the Commission pays the required amount to wipe off the deficits by sanctioning an ad-hoc grant which may be offset when the amount becomes available with the University on maturity of the securities purchased out of these non-

statutory funds, which are due for maturity as indicated below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u> Rs.
1969	3,91,000/-
1972	5,000/-
1974	3,42,000/-
1975	2,000/-
1986	16.59.000/-

8. The University has stated that out of the securities amounting to Rs. 3,91,000/- due for maturity in 1969, a sum of Rs. 3,51,000/- would be paid back to the Development Grant Amount as University's 50 per cent share towards the cost of construction of Physics Laboratory and that the balance of Rs. 40,000/- was received for a specific purpose viz. Flying Club, from the Ex-Princely State of Bhopal. As such the University would be in a position to repay the proposed advance (grant) only in the years 1974 and 1986 when securities of the order of Rs. 3,42,000/- and Rs. 16,59,000/- respectively will mature. The University had also added that it would not be possible for it to agree to any other mode of repayment.

9. In view of the above the University again requested for an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 10 lakhs as an advance repayable by 1986 to wipe off its deficit for the period 1947-48 to 1950-51.

10. As the University Grants Commission had no scope in its provision for maintenance (Block) grant to Central Universities to pay an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs, the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Service were approached for the purpose. The Ministry of Education and Youth Services observed that the grant of a sizeable advance, adjustable in a distant date namely, 1986, to meet the pre-1951 deficit did not appear an expedient step considering the available reserves as on the date of conversion of the University into a Central one and the University may, therefore be advised to explore the possibility of disposing of a portion of the securities to meet the deficit, if this could be put through without much loss in comparison to the purchase prices paid by the University for acquiring them. The University was requested to review the position in the light of the above and to communicate its decision to the Commission for consideration. The University in reply stated that the market price of the securities due for maturity in 1986, would not be more than 60 per cent of the original price, and that the State Bank of India, Aligarh advised the current exchange rate of 3 per cent conversion loan 1946-86 as Rs. 60 per cent and that of 4 1/2 per cent U.P. State Development Loan 1974 as Rs. 99.50 per cent. The University would thus be incurring a loss of Rs. 4 lakhs, if it sells the securities of the face value of Rs. 10 lakhs in 3 per cent conversion loan 1946-86 as stated by them. As regards 4 1/2 per cent U.P. State Development loan 1974, the face value of the securities is Rs. 3,42,000/- and the University does not intend to sell those securities for the present as the sale proceeds thereof will not wipe off the old deficit of the University.

11. The matter was again taken up with the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services and in view of the position stated by the University, the Ministry of Education and Youth Services were requested to reconsider the proposal of the University for sanction of an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 10 lakhs to enable it to wipe off its old deficits.

(283)

12. The Ministry of Education and Youth Services has since expressed their inability to sanction an ad-hoc grant for the Aligarh Muslim University to wipe off its pre-1951 accumulated deficit. The Ministry has also suggested that the Commission may consider the question of providing funds for the purpose from its own resources as that Ministry does not pay grants to the Aligarh Muslim University directly.

13. No funds are available under 'Non-Plan' budget of the Commission to pay an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Aligarh Muslim University and in case the proposal of the University is accepted, funds may have to be provided out of the 'Plan' budget.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

AS(CU).

Copy of letter No. F. 9-1/BT-59-60/2116 dated 6th February 1969 from the Treasurer, Aligarh Muslim University to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Subject:- A.M.U. Accumulated Deficit as on 31.3.1951.

I am to refer to your letter No. F. 51-7/58(CUP/CU) dated 9th December 1968 communicating the Commission's decision that the University may offset its deficit for the period 1947-48 to 1950-51 against its non-statutory reserves.

2. In this connection I am to state that the University has the following three non-statutory reserves established primarily out of public donations:-

(1) Permanent Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,00,000/-
(2) Special Floating Reserve Fund	Rs. 9,34,770/-
(3) Floating Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,61,130/-

Out of the Permanent Reserve Fund of Rs. 20 lakhs a sum of Rs. 18,86,122/- stands invested in long-term Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 19,81,500/- of which the securities for Rs. 5,500/- are non-terminable, while the rest will be due for maturity in 1974 (Rs. 3,42,000/-) and in 1986 (Rs. 16,34,000/-). Another sum of Rs. 1,11,937 has been spent on the purchase of buildings for the University leaving a sum of Rs. 1,941/- only in the general cash balance of the University.

Out of Special Floating Reserve Fund, a sum of Rs. 4,20,998/- is invested in Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 4,23,000/- out of which Securities of the face value of Rs. 3,91,000/- are due for maturity in August 1969 and the remaining Securities will be due for maturity in 1972 (Rs. 5,000/-), 1975 (Rs. 2,000/-) and 1986 (Rs. 25,000/-). A sum of Rs. 500/- has been invested in the shares of a private firm the market value of which may not be more than Rs. 200/-. Another sum of Rs. 4,71,537/- has been spent on purchase and construction of buildings for the University leaving a balance of Rs. 41,735/- only in the general cash balance of the University out of the Securities of Rs. 3,91,000/- due for realization in August 1969, a sum of Rs. 3,51,000/- will be paid to the University Development Grant Account as University's 50 per cent share towards the cost of construction of Physics Lab. The balance of Rs. 40,000/- which was invested out of the grant of Rs. 50,000/- received from the Ex-princely State of Bhopal for Flying Club cannot obviously be offset against the old accumulated deficit of the University.

Out of the Floating Reserve Fund of Rs. 3,61,130/- a sum of Rs. 2,13,480/- has been spent on the purchase and construction of the buildings for the University leaving a sum of Rs. 1,47,650/- in the general cash balance of the University.

3. It will be observed from what has been stated above that at best the University can offset the cash balances of the above Reserve Funds totalling Rs. 1,91,326/- against its accumulated deficit of Rs. 12.34 lakhs. To the extent the balances in the Reserve Funds have been utilised on the purchase and construction of buildings, they should be deemed to have ceased to be reserves. The amounts of these Reserve Funds are, therefore, being written down to the extent of the amounts spent out of them on buildings by per contra credit to the building or other appropriate funds.

4. As regards the money invested in long-term securities, the University cannot and should not be expected to sell them in the open market at a heavy discount. As the Executive Council of the University has already decided that the proceeds of the securities should not be reinvested unless the finances of the University so permit, the reinvestment of the proceeds of the above mentioned securities will not be desirable. In fact the University would like to utilize these amounts in the acquisition of assets of permanent nature so as to commemorate the names of the donors rather than in wiping off the deficit in its Revenue Account which, in any case, is not possible at this stage.

5. In this connection I may state that in compliance with the decision of the Commission communicated vide your letter No. F. 51-7/58(CUP/I) dated 28th June 1968 securities of the face value of Rs. 2,50,000/- which are due for maturity in August 1969 will be offset against the deficit of the University on account of additions and alternations to the Engineering College.

6. It appears that the actual position of the Reserve Funds as brought out in the preceding paras has never been placed before the Commission with the result that our view point has not perhaps received the appreciation it deserves. I have, therefore, been asked by the Vice-Chancellor to request you to place the matter again before the Commission for the consideration of their decision in the light of the facts stated above. The University earnestly hopes that the Commission would see their way to sanction an ad hoc grant of at least Rs. 10 lakhs to wipe off its old deficit of the pre-plan period.

ConfidentialUNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 60 : To consider a proposal received from Visva-Bharati for the creation of 8 additional posts of lecturers for the Science departments.

The Visva-Bharati started postgraduate courses in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology from the academic session 1968-69. No non-recurring or recurring grants were sanctioned for starting these courses as the University did not approach the commission while introducing these courses. However, at its meeting held on July 2, 1969, the Commission considered the proposal of the Visva-Bharati for its requirements for the postgraduate courses in Science and desired that the proposal may be examined by an Expert Committee. Accordingly, an Expert Committee visited the University in September, 1969. The Commission at its meeting held on May 6, 1970 (Resolution No. 68), considered the report of the committee along with the comments of the Visva-Bharati and approved an additional grant of Rs. 3.55 lakhs (N.R.) and Rs. 3.88 (R) for the postgraduate Science departments for the period 1970-74.

The recurring grant envisages the following additional staff:-

Physics : One Professor, one Reader and one Lecturer.
Chemistry: One Reader and one Lecturer
Botany: One Professor or Reader and one Lecturer.
Zoology : One Professor or Reader and one Lecturer

The present total staff strength in each department is given below:-

S.No.	Department	Professor	Reader	Lecturer	Remarks
1.	Physics	1	2	7	The post of Professor is yet to be filled in.
2.	Chemistry	1	2	8	The posts of one Reader and one Lecturer are yet to be filled in.
3.	Botany	1	1	6	The post of Professor is yet to be filled in.
4.	Zoology	1	1	6	The post of Professor is yet to be filled in.

The Visva-Bharati has now sent a proposal for additional posts of 8 lecturers (2 for each department) for the Science departments. A copy of the proposal received from the University is enclosed as Annexure.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D. S. S. / JSS.

Copy of letter No. VC/U.1 dated 23th January 1971
from the Vice-Chancellor, Visva-Bharati to the
Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

This has reference to my talk with you and Prof. D.S. Kothari regarding our Science departments during my visit to your office in November last. I asked the Heads of the Science departments (Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology) to submit their requirements for some minimum additional teaching staff for smooth running of their respective courses till the end of the current Plan period. I am forwarding herewith proposals of the Heads of the Science departments. (Appendix)

It would be appreciated if the enclosed proposals for additional teaching staff (2 lecturers for each of these Science departments) receive favourable consideration of the Commission as early as possible.

Proposal for additional teaching staff for the Science departments of Visva-Bharati.

Department of Physics

The department offers at present two specializations in theoretical Physics and X-ray Crystallography for the final year M.Sc. students. The existing staff pattern is : 1 Professor (to be filled up soon - Theoretical Physics) 2 Readers (Theoretical Physics, X-ray structure Analysis), 7 Lecturers (Theoretical Physics, X-ray Crystallography, General Physics etc.). The proposed additional staff of 2 lecturers would be required to teach in the areas : Particle Physics, Nuclear Physics, X-ray crystallography, general Physics, etc.

Department of Chemistry :

The department offers two specializations in Inorganic and Organic Chemistry respectively for the final year M.Sc. students. At present the staff pattern, sectionwise, is : Inorganic - 3 (1 Professor plus 2 Lecturers), Organic - 4 (1 Reader + 3 Lecturers) and Physical - 2 (Lecturers). Two recently sanctioned posts (1 Reader in Physical/Organic and 1(one) Lecturer in Inorganic) are in the process of being filled up. The proposed additional staff of 2 Lecturers would be required to teach in the areas - Physical and Organic Chemistry and also to take PSS classes and thus would ensure smooth running of the Chemistry Courses up to M.Sc. level.

Department of Botany:

The department offers at present three specializations in Plant Physiology, Cytogenetics and Plant Taxonomy for the final year M.Sc. students. The existing staff pattern is : 1 Professor (to be filled up soon - Plant Physiology/Cytogenetics), 1 Reader (Plant Physiology), 6 Lecturers (Cytogenetics, Plant Taxonomy, Mycology, Bacteriology). The Department needs additional teachers for teaching in the areas : Plant Physiology, Taxonomy, Plant Pathology, Plant Ecology, Plant Anatomy, Embryology, Paleobotany, Pteridology etc.

Department of Zoology:

The department offers at present two specializations in Fish and Fisheries and Entomology for final year M.Sc. students. The existing staff pattern is: 1 Professor (to be filled up soon - Fish and Fisheries/Entomology), 1 Reader (Fish and Fisheries), 6 Lecturers (Fish & Fisheries, Entomology, General Zoology). The proposed additional staff of 2 Lecturers would be required to teach in the areas : Animal Physiology, Histochemistry, Cell Biology, Parasitology, Embryology etc.

P.T.O

289

STATEMENT OF TEACHING LOAD FOR THE SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

Departments	Periods per week			Present staff strength including recently sanctioned posts	Teaching load per teacher, periods per week (average)	Proposed addl. staff.	Proposed teaching load per teacher, periods per week
	L.Sc.Hons. + Subs. + B.Ed.	M.Sc. +PSE	Total				
1.	2.	3.	4	5	6	7	8
Physics	117	84	201	7+3=10	20	2 Lecturers	17
Chemistry	118	105	223	9+2=11	20	2 Lecturers	18
Botany	104	92	196	6+2=8	25	2 Lecturers	20
Zoology	99	98	197	6+2=8	25	2 Lecturers	20

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 61 : To consider a reference from the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani for assistance towards the travel expenses of Indian Scientists/Engineers working abroad for appointment to teaching posts in the Institute.

The Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani had sometime back issued a world wide advertisement inviting applications for the faculty positions in various disciplines. The Institute had appointed a Committee consisting of the following to recommend suitable persons for appointment to teaching posts in the Institute on 'contract basis' for a period of three years:-

1. Dr. P.K. Kelkar,
Director,
I.I.T. Bombay.
2. Dr. S. Dhawan,
Director,
I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
3. Dr. M.S. Muthana,
Offg. Director,
I.I.T., Kanpur.

The Selection Committee had recommended 44 candidates for appointment to various posts in the Institute. Of these 30 are staying abroad. The list of the persons recommended by the Selection Committee is attached (Annexure). The Institute has asked for assistance from the Commission towards the return passage of the selected candidates who are staying abroad.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd February 1966 had considered a proposal from the Govt. of India for providing suitable incentives to Indian Scientists Engineers working abroad to facilitate their return to India. In the light of the following recommendation made by the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet, the Commission agreed to assist the Universities to meet 50 percentage on the transportation cost of such return journeys provided the other 50 percentage is borne by the University/State Government concerned:-

"A large number of well-qualified scientists working abroad were keen to return home and accept assignments here even on very much reduced salaries, provided some monetary assistance was given to them for their repatriation to India. In this connection, it was also mentioned that in certain institutions scientists working abroad were, on their selection, given suitable travel allowances provided they undertook to serve the institution for a minimum period of three years. In such cases, the advance was treated as non-repayable grant after the

291

expiry of the prescribed period of three years. The Committee felt that this incentive was yielding good dividends and might with profit be followed by other institutions as well. The travel grant to be given might be limited to economy class air fare for the scientist and his family from the country, where the scientist is working, to India, and given only to those who, on their selection in research institutions in the country, undertake to serve ~~the~~ institutions for a minimum period of three years."

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(CD).

LIST OF EXTERNAL CANDIDATES WHO HAVE OFFERED
CONTRACTUAL APPOINTMENTS

Codde No.	Name & Present Address	Position offered	Salary offered
1.	2.	3.	4. Rs.
Mathh/46	Dr. H.N. Gupta Mathematics Dept. Univ. of Saskatchewan, Regina Saskatchewan, Canada.	Professor	1360
Mathh/49	Dr. A.M. Kshirsagar Dept. of Statistics Southern Methodist Univ. Dallas, Texas 75222, USA	Professor	1300
Mathh/78	Dr. R.P. Srivastava 53 Twisting Drive Lake Grove, N.Y. 11755, USA	Professor	1250
Mathh/66	Dr. S. Subba Rao Dept. of Operations Res. School of Management Case Western Reserve Univ. Cleveland, Ohio 44106, USA	Asst. Prof.	1000
Mathh/84	Dr. T.S. Ravisankar School of Mathematics Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Homi Bhabha Road Colaba, Bombay-5.	Asstt. Prof.	850
Mathh/10	Dr. R.N. Gupta Dept. of Mathematics Univ. of California Los Angeles, Calif. 90024, USA	Asstt. Prof.	850
Mathh/50	Dr. (Miss) A.K. Chilana 4002 Roshanara Road Delhi-7.	Asstt. Prof.	800
CE/221	Dr. P. Krishnan A 8, Goshen West Apts. West Chester, Pa. 19380 USA	Professor	1200
CE/55	Dr. S.P. Brahma 7 Laxmanbagh, Kanpur-2.	Professor	1250
CE/65	Dr. G.H. Gaonkar Research Asst. Prof. Box 1185 School of Engg. & Applied Science Washington University Saint Louis, Missouri 63130, USA	Assoc. Prof.	1150

(293)

1.	2.	3.	4.
Zoo/44	Dr. S.K.Guha H.B.Technological Institute Kanpur-2.	Professor	1250
Bot/24	Dr. V. Hariharasubramanian 12-D Club Road East Shenoy Nagar, Madras-30	Asst.Prof.	950
Bot/51	Dr. K.T. Shanmugam Dept. of Cell Physiology 251 Hilgard Hall University of California Berkeley, Calif.94720, USA	Asst.Prof.	950
Pha/15	Dr. M.M.Kochar 108 South Ryan Auburn, Alabama 36830, USA	Professor	1300
Pha/14	Dr. S.K.Arya Conant Laboratory Dept. of Chemistry Harvard University Cambridge, Mass 02138, USA	Asst. Prof.	1000
Chem/68	Dr.N.R. Ballal 1550 Westgate Ave.Apt. 4 Los Angeles, Calif. 90025, USA	Asst.Prof.	900
Chem/11	Dr. B.M.Deb 48/29 Swiss Park, Calcutta-33.	Asst.Prof.	850
Chem/115	Dr.K.S.V.L.Narasimhan Dept.of Chemical Engg, University of Texas at Austin Austin, Texas 78712, USA	Asst.Prof.	850
Chem/164	Dr.J. Ganguly 5A, Mukherjee Para Lane Calcutta-26.	Asst.Prof.	900
Chem/44	Dr.A.S.N.Murthy Dept. of Chemistry Indian Institute of Technology Hauz Khas, New Delhi 29	Asst.Prof.	900
Chem/162	Dr. V.S.Sastri Chemistry Department Carleton University Ottawa 1, Ontario, Canada.	Asst.Prof.	900
EEE/56	Dr.Thomas Kailath Prof. of Electrical Engg. Stanford University California, USA	Visiting Professor (one year)	To be negotiated.
EEE/39	Dr.(Mrs.) Sheila Prasad Hinchey American University 113 Sharia Kasr EL-AZHI, CAIRO, EGYPT	Assoc.Prof.	1250

1.	2.	3.	4.
EEEE/14	Dr. P.S. Satsangi Electrical Engg. Dept. I.I.T., Hauz Khas, New Delhi-29.	Assoc.Prof.	1200
EEEE/11	Dr. Kumar Krishan 16439 El Camino Real-3, Houston, Texas 77058, USA	Asst.Prof.	1150
EEEE/12	Dr.G.N. Sarma 1815 Riverside Drive Apt. 4M, New York, N.Y.10033, USA	Asst.Prof.	900
Comp/3	Dr.P.G.Hebalkar 611 Massachusetts Avenue Lexington, Mass 02173, USA	Asst.Prof.	950
Comp/1	Dr.Virendra Gupta Indian Institute of Public Administration Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi-1.	Asst.Prof.	950
ME//27	Dr.D.K.Bazaj, 571A Allenhurst Road Amherst, N.Y. 14226, USA	Professor	1250
ME//26	Dr.G.Puttaiah 712 Fayette Pike Montgomery, W.Va.25136, USA	Asst.Prof.	1200
ME//35	Dr.N.S.Venkataraman 1-1 Ross Ade Drive W.Lafayette, Indiana 47906, USA	Asst.Prof.	900
ME//25	Dr.V. Seshadri Research Associate Dept. of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering Washington Univ. Saint Louis, Missouri 63130, USA	Asst.Prof.	850
Phyy/24	Dr. P.B.Parikh B 1/33 Model Town, Delhi-9.	Assoc.Prof.	1200
Phyy/124	Dr.F.A.Hinchey American University 113 Shario Kasr, El-Aini Cairo, Egypt	Assoc.Prof.	1200
Phyy/26	Dr.T.N.Mishra Dept. of Physics North Bengal University Raja Rammohunpur, Darjeeling, W.B.	Assoc.Prof.	1150
Phyy/125	Dr.P.K.Kaw Plasma Physics Lab. Princeton University P.O.Box. 451, Princeton, N.J.08540	Asst.Prof.	900

1.	2.	3.	4.
Phy/105	Dr.C.S.Sastry Dept. of Physics Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA	Asstt.Prof.	900
Phy/128	Dr.Rama S. Singh F-2 Graduate Apartment University of Rhode Island Kingston, Rhode Island 02881, USA	Asst.Prof.	900
CHE/44	Dr.K.C. Jain 6354 E.Mississippi Avenue Denver, Colorado 80222, USA	Asst.Prof.	950
CHE/42	Dr.A.K.Jagota C/o Mr.Chandrashekhar Tiwari Welfare Officer, Jacob Chawl (Opposite Burmah Shell Petrol Sta) Bilaspur, M.P.	Asst.Prof.	800
S/7	Dr.R.V.Joshi C/o Prof.M.N.Chaturvedi Jt.Director University Book Production E-A/7, Model Town, Delhi-9.	Professor	1300
HP/10	Dr.B.R. Nayar Dept. of Political Science McGill University Montreal, Canada	Professor	1200
BA/4	Dr.T.R.Rao School of Business Administration The Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201, USA	Visiting Assoc.Prof. (one year)	1100
Eco/34	Dr.T. Mukherji 715 Faculty Street, Boone, N.C. 28607, USA	Asst.Prof.	1000

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

296

Meeting :
Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 62 : To consider draft reply to para 5 of the Audit Report of the University Grants Commission for 1968-69 regarding "Excessive Hostel Accommodation" in the erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir University.

At its meeting held on the 5th August 1970 (Item No. 7 the Commission, while receiving the annual accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1968-69, noted that action was being taken with regard to different paras of the Audit Report for 1968-69 and that a statement indicating progress made in each case would be placed before the Commission at a later meeting. One of the paras included in the above report related to the reported "Excessive Hostel Accommodation" in the Men's Hostel for 98 students constructed by the erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir University with assistance received from the Commission.

The audit comments are as follows:-

"In July 1960, the Commission approved a proposal of Jammu and Kashmir University for construction of hostel for 98 students and agreed to meet 50 per cent of the cost. The building (cost Rs. 2.90 lakhs) was completed in May 1963 but completion certificate was yet (September 1968) to be received. Rs. 0.21 lakhs were spent on furniture. Rs. 1.45 lakhs were paid by the Commission upto September 1969. The accommodation proved to be far in excess of the actual requirement as the maximum number of students accommodated during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 was 25, 27, and 34 respectively. The extra capacity was used for accommodating teachers on payment of rent at the rate of 5 per cent and 7 1/2 per cent for single and double rooms respectively subject to a minimum of Rs. 30/- and Rs. 50 p.m."

A copy of the note earlier submitted to the Commission on this para is enclosed as Annexure.

The factual position with regard to the construction of hostel building of the erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir University as available in the records of the Commission and from the reports received from the University is as follows:-

In October, 1969, the erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir University sent a proposal for the construction of a hostel for 98 men students at the University Campus at Amar Singh Bagh, Naseem, Srinagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,05,000/-. The construction of a hostel building was found essential by the University for enabling the students from outside the state to share the benefits of the facilities offered by the University authorities. The hostel has 49 two seater rooms which provide accommodation for 98 boarders.

The proposal of the University was finally accepted by the Commission in July 1960 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,42,000/-. Subsequently in September 1962, the University sent revised estimates amounting to Rs. 3,21,000/- in respect of the above project. The University informed that since tenders received were higher than were anticipated when the estimates were prepared, the cost of the work increased and hence the estimates had to be revised. In view of the circumstances stated by the University, the revised estimates amounting to Rs. 3,21,000/- were accepted by the Commission in October 1962. The University was also informed that Commission's assistance would be on 50:50 basis based on the approved norms.

It was observed from the progress reports of expenditure received with University's letter dated 29.5.1963 that the above project had been completed by the PWD, an expenditure of Rs. 2,88,453.96 already incurred, and the building handed over to the University authorities. While the completion cost documents in respect of the above project have not so far been made available to the Commission, a sum of Rs. 1,45,000/- has so far been paid to the University by the Commission towards the above project. The matter relating to the receipt of the completion documents is being pursued with the University.

In June 1963, the University informed that the number of rooms lying vacant in the above hostel for want of resident students was 23 and that the University proposed for allotment of five rooms in the above hostel to non-local teachers as they had not been in a position to construct staff quarters for teachers. The proposal of the University was however agreed to subject to the condition that this should be in no case be done at the cost of students if and when accommodation was required for them.

On a reference to the University in regard to the number of students actually accommodated in the above hostel, the University in February 1970 intimated that 38 rooms were occupied by 76 boarders during 1969-70, and the remaining 11 rooms had to remain unoccupied during this year. The University also stated that the number of rooms in the hostel by Non-local teachers was nil. It was further been intimated that the number of boarders residing in the Hostel varies from year to year and depends on the total number of students admitted in various postgraduate Departments of the University and that the number of boarders prosecuting postgraduate courses in various subjects is likely to increase with the starting of new Departments in the University. It is also proposed to keep a watch on the progress in the occupancy of the building.

This matter is placed before the Commission.

AS(CU).

298

Annexure to item No. 62.

Extract from note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 5th August 1970 vide item No.7.

Draft reply/comments of the UGC on the objection raised on the audit report of the UGC for 1968-69.

Para 5:

The University of J & K was requested to intimate the number of students actually accommodated in the university as also the number of rooms, if any, occupied by the non-local teachers. In February 1970, the university intimated the requisite information as under:-

- (a) No. of rooms occupied by 76 students = 76
- (b) No. of rooms occupied by non-local teachers = nil.

As ascertained from the University of Kashmir of the 98 rooms 76 have been occupied by 76 students and no room is occupied by non-local teachers. Since the hostel had 98 rooms intended for 98 students, the university has been requested to indicate how the remaining 22 rooms in the hostel are being utilised as well as the circumstances in which all the 98 rooms in the hostel could not be utilised for the purpose for which they were sanctioned. The University has been requested to send an early reply which is still awaited.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

299

Meeting;
- Dated : 3rd March 1971.

Item No. 63 : To consider the allocation for UGC Unit under unassigned grant, 1971-72.

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the UGC Review Committee on unassigned grant, an amount of Rs. 19,34,000/- was allocated to 73 universities and deemed to be universities under the scheme of Unassigned Grant for 1970-71.

The Commission at its meeting held on 3rd February 1971 agreed that the limit of its contribution to the universities for the setting up of UGC Unit under Unassigned grant may range from Rs. 6,000 /- to Rs. 12,000/- per annum with effect from 1971-72. It was also agreed that the list indicating the allocations to be made to the different universities in this respect may be placed before the Commission. A statement showing allocation for the UGC Unit under Unassigned grant proposed to be made for 1971-72 is attached (Annexure). In the statement the amount for UGC Unit has been calculated as under:-

- i) Universities having less than 30 affiliated colleges - Rs. 6,000/-;
- ii) Universities having less than 50 but more than 29 affiliated colleges - Rs. 9,000/-; and
- iii) Universities having 50 or more affiliated colleges - Rs. 12,000/-.

The financial implication involved in the proposed allocation for UGC Units will amount to Rs. 5,76,000/- for 1971-72 covering 69 universities and institutions deemed to be Universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(G)/DO(T).

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

301

confidential

Meeting :

Dated 3rd March, 1971

Item No⁶⁴ : To consider a proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for construction of a boundary wall to enclose its perimeter.
The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has sent a proposal for the construction of a boundary wall at an estimated cost of Rs.7.40 lakhs for protecting the Institute's property. An extract from the communication received from the Director of the Institute is reproduced below :-

" The Institute area is about 400 acres. The City of Bangalore has now grown and the Corporation limits extend beyond the Institute. The Institute area itself is kept outside the Corporation; therefore, it is surrounded on all sides by fast developing areas of the Corporation. Over the decades the Institute area had not be enclosed by a proper boundary wall. There had, however, been natural boundary marks, like a Nullah. With the growth of the city, boundary marks are progressively getting obliterated. Besides, there have been several attempts of encroachment of the Institute area and in fact the Institute is now involved in two suits in the law court on account of encroachment. The situation has been causing considerable concern to the authorities of the Institute. The matter was recently considered in detail by the Buildings & Works Committee. The Committee came to the conclusion that it was now imperative that the Institute should take immediate steps to enclose its premer by the construction of a masonry wall. The committee approving an estimate of Rs.7.40 lakhs advised the Council of the urgency of the situation .

The Council considered this matter on 1st February 1971 and fully endorsed the urgency indicated by the Building & Works Committee, approved the estimate for Rs.7.40 lakhs recommended by the Committee, and authorised me to operate on the estimate after obtaining the concurrence of the University Grants Commission, for meeting this expenditure"

A copy of the note prepared by the Project Engineer of the Institute indicating the jurisdiction for consolidation of the Institute's boundary is attached (Annexure).

302

The Institute has intimated that it would not be possible to accommodate this unforeseen expenditure from the 4th Plan (1966-74) allocation made to the Institute. The Commission has already accepted the proposals of the Institute within the total allocation of Rs.365 lakhs.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(JD).

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
BANGALORE 12

EO/Com.Wall/71

9 February 1971.

PROJECT FOR CONSOLIDATION OF THE INSTITUTE'S BOUNDARY

I. The Institute's Land is divided into 4 portions by the National High Way and the Jalahalli Road. The major portion in which the hostels, and various departments are housed is towards the northern side of the National High way. Along the National Highway there exists an ornamental compound wall, and the same is proposed to be retained, as this is a beautiful compound wall. A 6-foot high Random Rubble Masonry compound wall in cement mortar is proposed to enclose this area along our boundary except in the portion adjoining the Golden Jubilee Gift Lands, which are under acquisition. In this portion a stone slab compound wall is proposed, so that when the Golden Jubilee Gift Lands are taken possession of by the Institute this compound wall can be dismantled and re-erected along the new boundary without losing any material.

II. The second portion is the area which is to the southern side of the National Highway and wherein the High Voltage Engineering, the Industrial Management and the Internal Combustion Engineering Departments are situated, besides 4 residential quarters. This area is at present, enclosed by RCC fret work. As the same is subjected to vandalism elsewhere, it is proposed to strengthen this portion of the fret work also.

III. The 3rd portion is the area in which the Gymkhana and the Play Grounds are situated. Portion of RCC fret work in this area has already disappeared - along the National Highway. New fret work of modified design is to be erected in this portion. In the remaining portion along the National Highway the existing fret work has to be strengthened and provision is made for this.

A portion of this area on the western side parallel to the seminary road has already been enclosed by stone slab compound wall. Provision is made for the new stone slab compound wall in the remaining portion. In the portion adjacent to the Porcelain Factory, it is proposed to have a permanent random rubble masonry compound wall.

IV. The last portion of the Institute land is the area bound on the western side of the Jalahalli Road and the northern side of the National Highway in which area it is now proposed to have the housing colony for the supporting staff and the buildings for Automation Project. In this area, along the National Highway, it is proposed to have a permanent compound wall of stone Random Rubble Masonry, so that the Housing colony will have adequate security and trespassing is effectively prevented. In the remaining sides - including the side on the Jalahalli Road - stone slab compound wall is proposed.

V. At present there are some gates leading to the main National Highway. These have to be closed if security measures have to be enforced strictly. This will necessitate the construction of a parallel road - 12' wide - inside the compound so that the various departmental buildings facing the National Highway will have access. The entire area of the main campus is highly susceptible for trespassing. To guard against this entry towers are proposed to be constructed at 8 places. Suitable miscellaneous provision is also made for other sundry works which may be necessary during execution.