

**MINUTES OF THE 136<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE  
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION HELD ON  
2<sup>ND</sup> AUGUST 1972.**

**UGC**

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MINUTES OF THE 136TH MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION HELD ON 2ND AUGUST 1972.

The following were present :

Professor D.S.Kothari	- Chairman
Dr. J.N.Bhan	- Member
Smt. Indumati Chimanlal	- "
Dr. George Jacob	- "
Professor Sarup Singh	- "
Professor Tapas Majumdar	- "
Shri M.R.Yardi	- "
Shri I.D.N.Sahi	-(by special invitation)
Shri R.K.Chhabra	- Secretary

SECRETARIAT

Dr.D.Shankar Narayan	- Additional Secretary
Dr. R.D.Deshpande	- Joint Secretary
Dr. S.K.Dasgupta	- Development Officer
Shri S.Viswanath	- Development Officer
Shri P.G.N.Nampoothiri	- Finance Officer
Shri I.C.Menon	- Development Officer

Item No. 1 : To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 5th July, 1972.

The minutes of the 135th meeting of the Commission held on 5th July, 1972, already circulated, were confirmed.

Arising out of the minutes ( Item No.67 ) the Commission felt that the question of providing relief in cases of hardship to such teachers as have reached the maximum of the scale and have been drawing the same for quite some time needs to be further looked into, and desired that a note on this may be placed before it at the next meeting.

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

(b) To receive the items of information.

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

(b) This was noted.

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\* Not enclosed.

Item No. 3 : To approve the statement of grants released since after the last meeting of the Commission held on 5th July, 1972.

The Commission approved the statement of grants released since the meeting of the Commission held on 5th July, 1972 ( Appendix II\*)

Item No. 4 : To receive the statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1972-73 ( upto 30th June, 1972 ).

This was noted.

Item No. 5 : To receive the minutes of the meeting held on the 15th June, 1972, in the Ministry of Health & Family Planning relating to availability of land, construction of buildings and provision of clinical facilities for the Delhi University Medical College.

This was noted.

Item No. 6 : To receive the action taken on the proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for payment of Travelling Allowance to candidates appearing for test and interview for admission to M.Phil/Ph.D programme of the University in July, 1972.

The Commission noted that it had been agreed that the Jawaharlal Nehru University may pay travelling allowance to candidates appearing for test/interview for admission to MA/M.Phil/Ph.D courses. In this connection it was desired that the general question of making such payments may be referred to the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities.

Item No. 7 : To receive a note on the Parliament Question relating to grants paid by University Grants Commission to universities and colleges.

The Commission noted the draft reply prepared to the Parliament Question relating to grants paid by the UGC to universities and colleges, and desired that a more specific reply may be given to parts (b) to (d) of the question.

Item No. 8 : To receive a note on the scheme of partial travel grant to college teachers for attending international conferences abroad.

The Commission desired that the question of Ministry of Health providing assistance for attending international conferences abroad for teachers from Medical colleges may be discussed with that Ministry.

Item No. 9 : To receive a report on the implementation of various Cultural Exchange Programmes for the period 1-9-71 to 30-6-1972.

This was noted.

In this connection the Commission desired that a committee may be constituted to consider the question of setting up of a 'Central Institute of Correspondence Courses'.

Item No. 10: To consider the recommendations of the committee set up by the Department of Culture, Government of India, regarding working of Museums in the country.

The Commission noted the recommendations made by the Committee regarding working of Museums in the country and desired that these may be circulated to the universities.

Item No. 11: To consider the views of the ICAR on the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for Development of Agricultural Farm.

The Commission desired that this may be further discussed with the Aligarh Muslim University. The Commission felt that the proposed scheme should form part of some educational/research programme of the university.

Item No. 12: To consider the recommendations made at the special training course held by the All India Cooperative Educational Instructors Training Centre of the National Cooperative Union of India with regard to the working of consumer cooperatives in universities and colleges.

The Commission desired that the relevant recommendations may be circulated to the universities.

Item No. 13: To receive the report of the committee appointed by the Commission to assess the needs of Jamia Millia Islamia with regard to students amenities.

The Commission agreed to provide a grant not exceeding Rs. three lakhs to the Jamia Millia Islamia for

students amenities as detailed below:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u> Rs.
1. Jamia College Canteen (furniture, crockery, cooking utensils, provision of cooking gas)	20,000
2. Teachers' College Canteen (furniture, crockery, cooking utensils, provision of cooking gas)	10,000
3. Water Coolers(three)	22,500
4. Class-room furniture	15,000
5. Common-room for boys(furniture indoor games)	6,000
6. Common-room for girls(building, furniture, indoor games etc).	40,000
7. Furniture for hostels	60,000
8. Improvement of sanitation in hostels.	50,000
9. Approach roads and essential street lights.	76,000
	Rs. 2,99,500-
Say - Rs.	3,00,000

With regard to improvement of kitchens and furniture for the dining halls, the Commission desired that this may be further discussed with the Jamia Millia. In this connection the Commission also felt that some norms may be prescribed for assistance to universities under this scheme.

Item No. 14 : To consider a reference from the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco regarding the question of admission of non-governmental organisations as Institutional Members of the Commission.

It was agreed that this may be further discussed with the Ministry of Education. The Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University and Professor Tapas Majumdar may be invited to participate in the discussion with the Ministry.

Item No. 15 : To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare for declaring the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad as an institution deemed to be university under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act.

The Commission desired that the matter may be discussed with the Central Institute of English to explore the possibility of its association with a university - such as Jawaharlal Nehru University - as an 'autonomous institution', in the first instance.

Item No. 16 : To consider a reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare with regard to the proposal of St. Bade's College, Simla for financial assistance of Rs. 17 lakhs from the Government of Netherlands.

The Commission was of the view that it would be desirable that a major portion of the assistance that may be provided by the Government of Netherlands should be used for the purchase of scientific equipment and books, and the State Government may be requested to provide assistance for construction of buildings.

Item No. 17 : To consider a request received from the Ministry of Education for meeting the expenditure on TA & DA of teachers sponsored by the Universities and constituent/affiliated colleges to attend the summer programme in operations research to be organised at Bangalore in 1973 by the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad.

The Commission agreed to provide TA/DA to teachers of universities and colleges (other than those of engineering/technical institutions/departments of management) invited to participate in the "summer programme" in operations research to be organised by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad at Bangalore in 1973.

Item No. 18 : To consider the following proposals of the Delhi University:

- i) To sanction an allowance to the Stenographers of the Colleges affiliated to it;
- ii) For revision of scale of pay of Electrician in the Evening Classes of the colleges affiliated to it;
- iii) Regarding revised rules for promotion of Lecturers in the colleges to the Selection Grade

and provision of Selection Grade in the affiliated colleges on the same basis as for constituent colleges.

- iv) For creation of a whole-time post of Member-Secretary for the Planning Group in the scale of Rs.1100-1600.

(i) The Commission agreed that Personal Assistant to the Principal in the colleges affiliated to Delhi University be paid a special pay of Rs.50/- p.m. as is being done for the P.A. to the Registrar/Finance Officer. This would take effect from 1st August 1972.

(ii) The Commission agreed that the scale of pay of Electrician in the Evening Classes of the colleges be revised from Rs.85-2-95-3-110-EB-3-120 to Rs.125-3-131-4-155 with effect from 1st August 1972.

(iii) This was noted.

The Commission agreed that the scheme of placing teachers in selection grade which is at present applicable to constituent colleges may also be made applicable to the affiliated colleges of the University.

(iv) It was agreed that this may be further discussed with the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University

Item No. 19 : To consider the following proposals of the Aligarh Muslim University:-

(i) Revision of scale of pay of Head Plumber Mistry in the Building Department.

(ii) Schemes under Students Amenities Programme.

(i) The Commission agreed that the scale of pay of Head Plumber Mistry in the Building Department of the Aligarh Muslim University be revised to Rs.130-200 w.e.f. 1st July 1959. The Commission noted that the case had been pending for a very long time; and desired that the question of expediting consideration of such matters be discussed with the Central Universities, and a note placed in this regard before the Commission.

(ii) The Commission agreed to provide a grant of Rs.75,000/- for furniture for the Women's College auditorium and furniture and fittings for V.M.Hall Auditorium.

The Commission desired that norms and priorities for assistance to the universities under Students Amenities programme may be worked out and placed before the Commission.

Item No. 20: To consider the following proposals of the Banaras Hindu University :

i) Students Amenities Programme:

(a) Provision of Water Coolers in the various Faculties/Departments.

(b) Improvement of Swimming Pool, Sports facilities etc.

ii) For giving retrospective effect to revision of scales of pay of certain non-academic staff.

(i) The Commission desired that the proposals of the Banaras Hindu University may be examined in the light of the norms and priorities, as suggested under Item No. 19 (ii).

(ii) The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for revision of scales of pay of certain non-academic staff with retrospective effect.

Item No. 21 : To consider the proposal of the Karnatak University for financial assistance towards the introduction of M.Lib.Science Course from 1971-72.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Karnatak University for financial assistance towards the introduction of M.Lib.Science course outside the fourth plan allocation.

Item No. 22 : To consider a reference received from the Annamalai University for ratification of salary paid to Prof.R.V.Seshaiya, Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, on re-employment after superannuation.

The Commission approved the action of the Annamalai University in giving annual increments to Professor R.V.Seshaiya during the period of his re-employment.

Item No. 23: To consider the proposal from the Gobind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology for financial assistance for its college of Basic Sciences and Humanities.

The Commission regretted its inability to assist the Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology for financial assistance for its college of Basic Science and Humanities.



Item No. 24: To consider the proposal of the Sangamner Nagarpalika Arts, Commerce, and B.N.Sarada Science College, Sangamner(Poona University) for financial assistance towards the construction of Gymnasium.

The Commission accepted, on the usual terms and conditions, the proposal of the Sangamner Nagarpalika Arts, Commerce and B.N.Sarada Science College, Sangamner (Poona University) for financial assistance towards the construction of a Gymnasium.

Item No. 25 : To consider the proposal of Voorhees College, Vellore(Madras University) for sanction of Centenary grant for construction of a Centenary Hall.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Voorhees College, Vellore for Centenary grant of Rs.one lakh for construction of Centenary hall.

Item No. 26: To consider the proposal of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for financial assistance towards the construction of Gymnasium.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad for the construction of a gymnasium and agreed to provide assistance on the usual basis.

Item No. 27 : To consider the programme of Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi to be implemented with the special grant of Rs.7.50 lakhs sanctioned to the Vidyapith on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi to utilise the grant of Rs.7.50 lakhs sanctioned on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee as detailed below :

1. Construction of 1st floor over main building.	Rs. 4,75,000
2. Construction of N.C.C. Building	Rs. 1,50,000
3. Construction of Union home	Rs. 69,500
4. Construction of common room	Rs. 54,500
	7,49,000

or Say Rs. 7,50,000/-

Item No.28: To consider the proposals for inclusion:-

- (a) Under Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme 1973-75.
- (b) Under Indo-Romanian Cultural Exchange Programme 1973-75.
- (c) Under Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme 1973-75.

The Commission accepted the programmes suggested for implementation under Indo-French, Indo-Romanian and Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programmes 1973-75.

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Item No.29: To consider a note regarding the Commission's norms in respect of proposals for library facilities received from colleges.

This was withdrawn as it will be, in the first instance, placed before the Standing Committee on Colleges.

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Item No.30: To consider the question of payment of arrears of pay from 1.7.1959 to 31.3.1963 to the employees of the old Ayurvedic Colleges of the Banaras Hindu University on account of revision of their scales of pay with effect from 1.7.1959.

The Commission agreed to the Banaras Hindu University providing Rs.30,198.84 out of its resources for payment of arrears of pay, to the employees of the Old Ayurvedic College of the University consequent upon the revision of scales of pay.

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Item No.31: To consider a proposal from Prof. Rais Ahmed, Head of the Department of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, for setting up a Centre of creative education in Science.

It was agreed that this may be referred to an expert committee.

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Item No.32: To consider the present position relating to the establishment of Guru Nanak Chairs in the Universities.

The Commission desired that this may be discussed with the State Government.

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Item No.33: To note the date and place of the next meeting of the Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held in New Delhi on 6th September, 1972.

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Item No.34: To receive a note on the cases of students' unrest for the period November 1971 to May 1972.

This was noted.

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Item No.35: To receive a note on the existing provision of research fellowships and scholarships in Central Universities and institution of additional fellowships and scholarships in the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

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

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Item No.36: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed to work out the details of the research projects that may be undertaken by the universities in the field of higher education.

This was noted.

In this connection the Commission desired that a note giving information about UGC support for research and advanced studies in the universities may be placed before it.

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Item No.37: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to work out the relevant details regarding the proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund for presentation of books to outstanding university and college students.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee regarding implementation of the proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund for presentation of books to outstanding university students.

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Item No.38: To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed to recommend allocation of unassigned grants to Universities for the year 1972-73.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to suggest allocation of unassigned grants to universities for the year 1972-73, and agreed that the unassigned grants to the universities for 1972-73 may be as given in Appendix III.

In this connection the Commission desired that a note indicating the present position of utilization certificates in regard to grants paid by the Commission under different schemes may be placed before the Commission.

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Item No.39: To consider the recommendations made at the meeting of the Registrars and Finance Officers of Central Universities held on 20th May, 1972 in respect of the following:

- (a) Proposals for assistance to the Central Universities for the purpose of advances for purchase of conveyance and for house building purposes to the employees of the Central Universities.
- (b) Question of fixation of certain percentage of stenographers in the pay scale of Rs.210-425 in the Central Universities.

The Commission desired that the recommendations made by the Committee of Registrars and Finance Officers

of Central Universities may be referred to a committee consisting of the representatives of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education & SW, and the Secretary, UGC.

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Item No.40: To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education for the establishment of the Centre for degree course in Pharmacy at the M.S. University of Baroda.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education for the establishment of the Centre for degree course in Pharmacy at the M.S. University of Baroda, and agreed to provide the following assistance on 50:50 sharing basis with an approved intake of 30 students:

<u>Non-Recurring:</u>	<u>Total Expenditure</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
(a) Building (23,800 sq.ft. plinth area)	8.31	4.16
(b) Equipment (including installation charges)	7.33	3.66
(c) Furniture	1.00	0.50
(d) Library	0.80	0.40
Office and students amenities .. .. .	0.30	0.15
Total :	17.74	8.87

Recurring (per annum):

Teaching and non-teaching staff and maintenance .. .. . (2P+4R+6L+Ancilliary staff+ Library+Contingencies)	3.00	1.50
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Item No.41: To receive as reference from the Ministry of Education inviting views of UGC on some issues relating to the establishment of an International University.

The Commission generally agreed with the proposal relating to the setting up of an International University in India. With regard to the quantum of assistance that may be provided the Commission was of the view that this would depend upon the lines on which the International University was to be planned and developed, and desired that further details may be awaited. As regards the centres of excellence (in India) which may be associated with the International University, the Commission felt that this may be coordinated by the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

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Item No.42: To consider as reference received from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, regarding financing of the development plans of the three schools maintained by the Banaras Hindu University by the Commission.

The Commission desired that the Banaras Hindu University should be requested in the first instance to indicate their requirements for the development of the three schools.

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Item No.43: To consider the proposal of the Mysore University for the development of the postgraduate course in basic medical sciences at Kasturba Medical College.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept, at this stage, the proposal of the Mysore University for the development of postgraduate courses in basic medical sciences at Kasturba Medical College, Manipal.

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Item No.44: To consider further the proposal of the Roorkee University for financial assistance to the School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering.

The Commission desired that this may be discussed with the Ministry of Education & SW and the State Government.

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Item No.45: To consider a proposal of the Utkal University for financial assistance towards the introduction of correspondence courses for Intermediate Arts.

The Commission desired that a committee may be appointed to examine the proposal of the Utkal University for financial assistance towards the introduction of correspondence courses.

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Item No.46: To consider further the proposal of the Lucknow University for financial assistance for improvement of hostel facilities.

The Commission agreed to provide assistance to the Lucknow University for improvement of hostel facilities (excluding special repairs, replacement of flooring and rewiring) at an estimated cost of Rs.11,00,000 on 50:50 sharing basis provided that the University could accommodate UGC share within the fourth Plan allocation.

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Item No.47: To consider proposals of the following colleges for Commission's assistance beyond the Fourth Plan ceiling of Rs.three lakhs:

- i) Vimala College, Trichur (Calicut University) - for the construction of additional class rooms, purchase of furniture and equipment.
- ii) Saldiha College, Saldiha (Burdwan University) - for the construction of additional teaching accommodation.

(i) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Vimala College, Trichur (Calicut University) for assistance for construction of additional class-rooms, purchase of furniture and equipment, and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.76,663/- over and above the limit of Rs. three lakhs normally available to a college.

(ii) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Saldiha College, Saldiha (Burdwan University), for construction of additional teaching accommodation on the understanding that the Commission's assistance on the usual sharing basis would not exceed beyond Rs. one lakh over and above the normal ceiling of Rs. three lakhs.

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Item No.48: To consider a proposal from the USEFI for a joint meeting of the United States and Indian Scholars to review the question of the academic exchanges under the Fulbright programme.

The Commission agreed that the suggestion of the U.S.E.F.I. for convening a joint meeting of the American and Indian scholars may be recommended to the Government of India for clearance.

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Item No.49: To consider the proposal on items relating to higher education for implementation by UGC under proposed Indo-Bangladesh Cultural Exchange Programme.

The Commission accepted the following suggestion for implementation of the Indo-Bangladesh Cultural Exchange Programme as far as it related to Higher Education:

Recommendations of the Education Ministers of India and Bangladesh

Proposed action by UGC

1. Bangladesh would offer research facilities in the following fields:
    - i) Bengali language and literature.
    - ii) History of Bangladesh.
    - iii) Archaeology of Bangladesh.
    - iv) Folklore of Bangladesh.
    - v) Developmental economics.
    - vi) International Relations.
  2. Exchange of specialists, professors & other teaching staff - subjects to be mutually decided including international relations and study of West Asia.
  3. Setting up of bi-national Bangladesh-India Joint Commission on Higher Education to identify and promote areas of cooperation in education, sciences and technology.
  4. Institutions of Visiting Professorships specially in the field of Sanskrit, Pali or Hindi.
- UGC may send 4-6 scholars for 1-4 months each in subjects to be mutually agreed to.
- Exchange of 12 Professors/Specialists (5 in sciences + 4 in Profession subjects + 3 in humanities and social sciences) for 6-8 weeks each.
- The joint bi-national Commission may be constituted after details are worked out by the Joint Coordinating Committee about fields to be covered (Item I-V: Setting up of a Joint Co-ordinating Committee to work out details of cooperation).
- I.C.C.R. may implement the Item.

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|---|--|
| 5. Exchange of delegations of university level teachers.                            | Exchange of university level teachers' delegation (5-6) in mutually agreed subjects for 6 weeks. |
| 6. Encouraging of scholars of both the countries for participation in seminars etc. | Exchange of 3-4 scholars for 1-2 weeks for participation in seminars etc.                        |

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Item No.50: To consider a proposal from Dr.H.D. Sankalia, Director, Deccan College Postgraduate & Research Institute, Poona, for assistance for exploration work at Somnath and Inamgaon.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona, to enable Dr. H.D. Sankalia to undertake exploration work at Somnath and Inamgaon, and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.1,70,000 over a period of two years.

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Item No.51: To consider a request from Prof.R.C. Paul, Head of the Chemistry Department, Panjab University, Chandigarh, for financial assistance for participating at the ICSU General Assembly's meeting being held in Helsinki (Finland) from 15th to 21st September, 1972.

The Commission agreed to meet the 50% of the expenditure on the visit by Professor R.C. Paul for participation in the ICSU General Assembly's meeting being held in Helsinki (Finland) from 15th to 21st September 1972. It was noted that the other 50% of the expenditure would be met by the Indian National Science Academy.

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Item No.52: To consider further the question of establishment of Mithila University at Darbhanga.

It was agreed that this may be referred to the Committee on 'New Universities'.

Item No.53: To consider the question of framing regulations under the Amended University Grants Commission Act.

The Commission agreed that the committee already appointed to suggest rules and regulations to be framed under Sections 25 and 26 may be requested to also suggest the regulations that be framed under Section 12A and Section 27 of the UGC Act.

Item No. 54 : To consider certain establishment matters of University Grants Commission :

- (i) Constitution and terms of reference of the University Grants Commission Establishment Committee;
- (ii) Question of introducing a scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery for the University Grants Commission employees;
- (iii) Consequential action required to be taken to implement Commission's Resolution No. 54 dated 5th November 1969 regarding re-designation of five posts of Education Officer to that of Assistant Secretary;
- (iv) Question of reorganisation of the Accounts Division in the Commission's office;
- (v) Question of extension of tenure of Finance Officer in the University Grants Commission;
- (vi) Question of authorising various officers of the University Grants Commission to authenticate instruments issued by the Commission under Section 11 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956;
- (vii) Question of recognition of the University Grants Commission Officers' Association;
- (viii) Question of re-organisation of the Information and Statistics Section of the UGC;

- (ix) Question of creation of an additional cadre of Senior Assistants in the scale of pay of Rs.325-575 in the UGC.

(i) It was agreed that the present Standing Establishment Committee with the addition of Secretary, UGC, as member, may continue for the present. The Committee would thus consist of the following :

- (a) Dr. P.B.Gajendragadkar
- (b) Professor A.B.Lal  
Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University.
- (c) Shri M.R.Yardi  
Secretary, Deptt. of Expenditure,  
Ministry of Finance.
- (d) Shri I.D.N.Sahi  
Secretary, Ministry of Education & SW.
- (e) Secretary, UGC.

It was also agreed that the Committee should meet at regular intervals ( at least six times a year ) for which a calendar may be drawn in advance. It was noted that the next meeting of the Committee will be held in August so that its recommendations could be considered at the September meeting of the Commission.

(ii) The Commission agreed that a Joint Consultative Machinery on the lines of the Joint Consultative Council for departmental level settlement as in existence in the Government of India may be adopted for the Commission's office, and suitable periodicity for the meetings be fixed. The constitution and the functions of the proposed Council may be finalised in consultation with the Department of Personnel and placed before the Commission.

(iii) The Commission desired that this should be given effect to forthwith, and matters arising out of it brought up before the Commission.

(iv) It was desired that this may be further discussed in the next meeting of the Standing Establishment Committee and brought up before the Commission. Meanwhile, the Commission desired that the minimum immediate requirements of additional staff may be sanctioned by the Chairman.

(v) The Commission was not in favour of revising the scale of pay of the Finance Officer. However, to mitigate hardship to the present incumbent of the post, it was agreed that the scale of the Finance Officer may be Rs.1600-1800 and would remain effective till his deputation with the UGC.

(vi) It was agreed that this may be considered by the Establishment Committee.

(vii) The Commission desired that this may be considered further by the Standing Establishment Committee in consultation with the Department of Personnel and brought up again.

(viii) The Commission desired that this may be further discussed during the next meeting of the Standing Establishment Committee. Meanwhile, the minimum immediate requirements of additional staff may be sanctioned by the Chairman.

(ix) The Commission desired that this may be considered by the Standing Establishment Committee.

Item No.55 : To consider a proposal received from the University of Delhi (a) for provision of additional teaching staff for the Law Faculty, and (b) to transfer M.A. courses in English and Hindi from South Centre to the University Campus.

(a) The Commission agreed to the provision of the following additional teaching staff for the Faculty of Law :

- |                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Day Shift(Faculty of Law) | - 1 Reader   |
|                              | - 1 Lecturer |
| 2. Evening Law Centre I      | - 1 Reader   |
|                              | 4 Lecturers  |
| 3. Evening Law Centre II     | - 1 Reader   |
|                              | 6 Lecturers  |

It was noted that the assistance would be provided outside the Fourth Plan allocation.

(b) The Commission accepted the suggestion of the Delhi University for discontinuing the teaching of M.A. English & Hindi at the South Delhi Centre with effect from the current academic year.

Item No.56: To consider the proposal for implementation of Item No. 55 of Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme 1972-74 pertaining to the development of bilateral contacts between specific universities/institutions in India and USSR.

The Commission accepted the proposal for development of bilateral contact and collaboration under Item No.55 of Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange

Programme 1972-74. The Commission also agreed that the expenditure incurred by the universities to implement this programme may be on the usual basis as far as it relates to the exchange of visits.

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Item No. 57: To consider a note on the recommendations made at the Seventh meeting of the local members of the advisory committee on Seminars, Symposia, Conferences, Workshops, Refresher/Orientation courses held on July 21, 1972.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the committee for organising summer schools and seminars as per Appendix IV .

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Item No. 58: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee to Cochin University.

The Commission desired that the comments of the Cochin University may be invited on the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the UGC and the matter placed before the Commission at its next meeting.

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Item No. 59: To receive a note on the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No.1020 regarding re-orientation of educational system.

This was noted.

R.K.Chhabra  
Secretary.

D.S.Kothari  
Chairman

APPENDIX III TO UGC  
 MINUTES DATED 2nd August,  
 1972 (Item No. 38)

ALLOCATION OF UNASSIGNED GRANT FOR 1972-73.  
TO UNIVERSITIES AND DEEMED INSTITUTIONS

S.No.	University	Allocation of unassigned grant for 1972-73	U.G.C. Unit	Total unassigned grants for 1972-73
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Agra	15,000	15,000	30,000
2.	Aligarh	26,000	---	26,000
3.	Allahabad	26,000	10,000	36,000
4.	Andhra	22,000	15,000	37,000
5.	Annamalai	15,000	10,000	25,000
6.	Berhanpur	15,000	10,000	25,000
7.	Bombay	19,000	15,000	34,000
8.	Burdwan	15,000	10,000	25,000
9.	Calicut	15,000	15,000	30,000
10.	Delhi	47,000	---	47,000
11.	Dibrugarh	15,000	10,000	25,000
12.	Guwhati	15,000	15,000	30,000
13.	Gorakhpur	18,000	15,000	33,000
14.	Gujarat	15,000	15,000	30,000
15.	Indore	15,000	10,000	25,000
16.	Jabalpur	15,000	10,000	25,000
17.	Jadavpur	18,000	10,000	28,000
18.	Jammu	15,000	10,000	25,000
19.	Jodhpur	15,000	10,000	25,000
20.	Karnatak	19,000	15,000	34,000
21.	Kashmir	15,000	10,000	25,000
22.	Kerala	15,000	15,000	30,000
23.	Kurukshetra	15,000	10,000	25,000
24.	Lucknow	36,000	10,000	46,000
25.	Madras	15,000	15,000	30,000
26.	Magadh	15,000	10,000	25,000
27.	Marathwada	15,000	15,000	30,000
28.	Meerut	15,000	15,000	30,000
29.	Nagpur	15,000	15,000	30,000
30.	Panjab	25,000	15,000	40,000
31.	Poona	15,000	15,000	30,000
32.	Punjabi	15,000	10,000	25,000
33.	Rajasthan	19,000	15,000	34,000

P.T.O.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
34.	Ravishanker	15,000	15,000	30,000
35.	Roorkee	15,000	10,000	25,000
36.	Saugar	15,000	15,000	30,000
37.	Shivaji	15,000	15,000	30,000
38.	SNDT Women's	15,000	10,000	25,000
39.	South Gujarat	15,000	10,000	25,000
40.	Sri Venkateswara	15,000	10,000	25,000
41.	Udaipur	15,000	10,000	25,000
42.	Utkal	15,000	10,000	25,000
43.	Varanaseys Sanskrit	15,000	15,000	30,000
44.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science	15,000	10,000	25,000
45.	Gujarat Vidyapith	15,000	10,000	25,000
46.	Indian School of Mines	15,000	10,000	25,000
47.	Indian Institute of Science	15,000	10,000	25,000
48.	Jamia Millia Islamia	15,000	10,000	25,000
49.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	15,000	10,000	25,000
Total		8,45,000	5,70,000	14,15,000

'CHUGH'



DATED 2nd AUGUST, 1972  
ITEM No. 57

Recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Seminars/Symposia, Workshops, Conference, Refresher/Orientation Courses at its meeting held on 21st July, 1972

The following proposals were recommended subject to the application of prescribed norms of assistance:-

S. No.	Name of the University	Title of the Project	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Aligarh	Holding of XXVI All India Congress of Radiology at the J.N. Medical College, Aligarh	UGC contribution upto Rs.5,000/-
2.	Bangalore	Seminar on Industrial Sociology to be conducted by Dr. Konard Thomas (University of Gottingen West Germany)	---
3.	Banaras	Sixth convention of the Indian College of Allergy & Applied Immunology	UGC contribution upto Rs.3,000/-
4.	Bihar	Refresher course in Chemistry	---
5.	Calcutta	Symposium on Advancing Frontiers in Nutritional Biochemistry (on the inauguration of Guha Institute of Biochemistry)	---
6.	Delhi	12th All India Law Teachers Conference	U.G.C. contribution upto Rs.3,000/-
7.	Delhi	7th Annual Conference of the Electron Microscope Society of India (in collaboration with Ministry of Defence & Department of Physics and Astrophysics, Delhi University).	UGC contribution upto Rs.3,000/-
8.	Gujarat	All India Seminar on Molecular Cytology and Cytogenetics (Cell Biology)	---
9.	Gujarat	Seminar on Restructuring the courses of studies in Economics.	---

P.T.O.

1.	2.	3.	4.
10.	IISc, Bangalore	Organisation of a National Systems conference.	UGC contribution upto Rs.3,000/-
11.	-do-	Binational conference in Engineering Mechanics.	Proposal accepted in principle. The I.I.Sc. Bangalore may be advised to send a revised concrete proposal for December, 1973.
12.	Osmania	Recent advances in Chemistry, Biology and Immunology of Gonadotropins	---
13.	Jadavpur	Conference and Seminar of the Indian Association of Special libraries and information centres (IASLIC)	UGC contribution upto Rs.3,000/-
14.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	Winter Institute to French, German and Russian for University and College teachers.	---
15.	-do-	An all-India seminar on French, German and Russian following the winter institute.	---
16.	Kerala (Medical College, Trivandrum)	National seminar on Medical Education sponsored by IIMSA to be held at Trivandrum Medical College.	---
17.	Lucknow	Holding of a seminar on structure activity relationship of compounds affecting central nervous system.	---
18.	Madras	Seminar on materials science and technology concurrently with 53rd Annual convention of Institution of Engineers.	---
19.	-do-	15th Annual Conference of the IITE (at Rama Krishna Mission Vidyalaya, Teachers College, Coimbatore)	UGC contribution upto Rs. 3,000/-
20.	Osmania	All India Seminar on Regional Tensions	---

1.	2.	3.	4.
2.1.	Osmania	Seminar on Inter-Regional Cooperation in South and South East Asia.	-
2.2.	Poona	Symposium on Respiratory Problems in India	-
2.3.	Punjab	Congress of Association of Microbiologists of India.	Rs.3,000/-
2.4.	Rajasthan	Workshop for college teachers of Commerce Faculty.	-
2.5.	-do-	VI all Rajasthan Geographer's Conference	UGC contribution upto Rs. 2,000/-
2.6.	Gujarat Vidyapith	Seminar on Peace Research at Ahmedabad	-
2.7.	Andhra	Small Industry Development Programme for University Teachers.	-
2.8.	Mysore	Seminar on comparative approach to the Novel.	-

Regarding the following proposals the comments of the experts may be invited as indicated:

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Kurukshetra Seminar on the Post-Harappan and Late Harappan Chal-colithic Culture of India : a study in interrelationship. | Comments of Prof. Romila Thapar (JNU) and Prof. AB Lal (Ex-Director of Museum) may be invited and the proposal may be considered at the next meeting. |
| 2. | Nagpur Fourth Seminar on Maratha History  | Comments of the ICHR may be invited.  |

Regarding the Udaipur University proposal for the organisation of a seminar on recent trends in Biological Sciences, it was recommended that the University may be requested to reframe the proposal based on the recommendations of the binational conference on life sciences held recently and send the revised concrete proposal giving the academic objectives and necessary details for consideration of the committee .

The Committee desired that further details may be obtained from the Himachal Pradesh University in respect of the proposal for the modernization of courses in Mathematics for degree classes.

The following proposals were not recommended:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Title of the Project</u>
1.	Agra (Agra College)	Conference-cum-seminar of Librarians of sixty Post-graduate colleges of U.P.
2.	Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras	Seminar on Research in Hindi done in South Indian Universities. As the Institute is not covered under the UGC Act, they may be requested to approach the Govt. of India (Ministry of Education) for necessary action.
3.	Gujarat	Workshop for discussing and drafting model objective type of question papers in the subject of Gujarat at all levels of University Examination.
4.	Jadavpur	Seminar on our environment - the extent of pollution
5.	IISc., Bangalore	Conference on Science in Vernacular
6.	Aligarh	Seminar to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Independence. This may be considered under the programmes of symposia to be held by the University.
7.	Bhagalpur (Sahibganj College)	Symposium on the Creative course of study for undergraduate students in Chemistry.
8.	Nagpur	Refresher course in Sanskrit (at Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati)
9.	Osmania	Conference for the teachers of the Public Administration.
10.	Patna	Seminar on Human Rights.
11.	Roorkee	Second national symposium on Refrigeration and Air-conditioning 1973.

5

The Committee considered the proposals of Sardar Patel University and the Varanascya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi, for the organisation of orientation courses for fresh/junior teachers from affiliated colleges and could not recommend the proposal of the Varanascya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya as it did not have affiliated colleges covered under Section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act. The proposal of the Sardar Patel University may be considered after the review of the scheme is made available as recommended by the Committee earlier. In this connection, the committee noted that the Commission had suggested that this may be considered by the standing committee on colleges.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Date : Meeting:  
2nd August, 1972  
Time : 10.00 A.M.  
Place: UGC Office, New Delhi.

A G E N D A

- Item No.1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 5th July, 1972.
- Item No.2: a) To approve the action taken on certain matters.  
b) To receive the items of information.
- Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 5th July, 1972.
- Item No.4: To receive the statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1972-73 (upto 30th June, 1972).
- Item No.5: To receive the minutes of the meeting held on the 15th June, 1972, in the Ministry of Health & Family Planning relating to availability of land, construction of buildings and provision of clinical facilities for the Delhi University Medical College. P. 1-5
- Item No.6: To receive the action/on the proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for payment of Travelling Allowance to candidates appearing for test and interview for admission to M.Phil./Ph.D. programme of the University in July, 1972. P. 6
- Item No.7: To receive a note on the Parliament Question relating to grants paid by University Grants Commission to universities and colleges. P. 7
- Item No.8: To receive a note on the scheme of partial travel grant to college teachers for attending international conferences abroad. P.8
- Item No.9: To receive a report on the implementation of various Cultural Exchange Programmes for the period - 1-9-71 to 30.6.1972. P. 9-40
- Item No.10: To consider the recommendations of the Committee set up by the Department of Culture, Government of India, regarding working of Museums in the country. P. 41-54

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- Item No.11: To consider the views of the ICAR on the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for Development of Agricultural Farm. P.55-62
- Item No.12: To consider the recommendations made at the special training course held by the All India Cooperative Educational Instructors Training Centre of the National Cooperative Union of India with regard to the working of consumer cooperatives in universities and colleges. P.63-69
- Item No.13: To receive the report of the committee appointed by the Commission to assess the needs of Jamia Millia Islamia with regard to students amenities. P.70-75
- Item No.14: To consider a reference from the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco regarding the question of admission of non-governmental organisations as Institutional Members of the Commission. P.76-91
- Item No.15: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare for declaring the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad as an institution deemed to be university under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act. P.92-98
- Item No.16: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare with regard to the proposal of St. Bude's College, Simla for financial assistance of Rs. 17 lakhs from the Govt. of Netherlands. P.99-100
- Item No.17: To consider a request received from the Ministry of Education for meeting the expenditure on TA & DA of teachers sponsored by the Universities and constituent/affiliated colleges to attend the summer programme in operations research to be organised at Bangalore in 1973 by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. P.101-103
- Item No.18: To consider the following proposals of the Delhi University:- P.104
- i) To sanction an allowance to the Stenographers of the Colleges affiliated to it; P.105-106
  - ii) For revision of scale of pay of Electrician in the Evening Classes of the colleges affiliated to it; P.107-108
  - iii) Regarding revised rules for promotion of Lecturers in the colleges to the Selection Grade and provision of Selection Grade in the affiliated colleges on the same basis as for constituent colleges. P.109-119
  - iv) For creation of a whole-time post of Member-Secretary for the Planning Group in the scale of Rs.1100-1600. P.120-121

- Item No.19: To consider the following proposals of the Aligarh Muslim University:- P.122
- i) Revision of scale of pay of Head Plumber Mistry in the Building Department. P.123-124
  - ii) Schemes under Students Amenities Programme. P.125-126
- Item No.20: To consider the following proposals of the Banaras Hindu University:- P.129
- i) Students Amenities Programme: P.130-134
    - (a) Provision of Water Coolers in the various Faculties/Departments.
    - (b) Improvement of Swimming Pool, Sports facilities etc.
  - ii) For giving retrospective effect to revision of scales of pay of certain non-academic staff. P.135-136
- Item No.21: To consider the proposal of the Karnatak University for financial assistance towards the introduction of M.Lib. Science Course from 1971-72 P.137-138
- Item No.22: To consider a reference received from the Annamalai University for ratification of salary paid to Prof. R.V. Seshaiya, Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, on re-employment after superannuation. P.139-142
- Item No.23: To consider the proposal from the Gobind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology for financial assistance for its college of Basic Sciences and Humanities. P.143-146
- Item No.24: To consider the proposal of the Sangamner Nagarpalika Arts, Commerce, and B.N. Sarada Science College, Sangamner (Poona University) for financial assistance towards the construction of Gymnasium. P.147
- Item No.25: To consider the proposal of Voorhees College, Vellore, (Madras University) for sanction of Centenary grant for construction of a Centenary Hall. P.148
- Item No.26: To consider the proposal of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for financial assistance towards the construction of Gymnasium. P.149



- Item No.27: To consider the programmes of Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi to be implemented with the special grant of Rs. 7.50 lakhs sanctioned to the Vidyapith on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee. P.150-152
- Item No.28: To consider the proposals for ~~franchise~~:-
- (a) Under Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme 1973-75.
  - (b) Under Indo-Romanian Cultural Exchange Programme 1973-75.
  - (c) Under Indo-G.D.R. Cultural Exchange Programme 1973-75. P.153-160
- Item No.29: To consider a note regarding the Commission's norms in respect of proposals for library facilities received from colleges. P.161
- Item No.30: To consider the question of payment of arrears of pay from 1.7.1959 to 31.3.1963 to the employees of the old Ayurvedic Colleges of the Banaras Hindu University on account of revision of their scales of pay with effect from 1.7.1959. P.162-167
- Item No.31: To consider a proposal from Prof. Rais Ahmed, Head of the Department of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, for setting up a centre for creative education in Science. P.168-173
- Item No.32: To consider the present position relating to the establishment of Guru Nanak Chairs in the Universities. P.174-177
- Item No.33: To note the date and place of the next meeting of the Commission.
- Any other items.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Date :  
Time :  
Place :

Meeting:  
2nd August, 1972  
10.00 A.M.  
U.G.C. Office, New Delhi.

A G E N D A (CONTD.)

- Item No.34: To receive a note on the cases of students' unrest for the period November, 1971 to May 1972. P.178-214
- Item No.35: To receive a note on the existing provision of research fellowships and scholarships in Central Universities and institution of additional fellowships and scholarships in the Jawaharlal Nehru University. P.215-238
- Item No.36: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed to work out the details of the research projects that may be undertaken by the universities in the field of higher education. P.239-242
- Item No.37: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to work out the relevant details regarding the proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund for presentation of books to outstanding university and college students. P.243-246
- Item No.38: To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed to recommend allocation of unassigned grants to Universities for the year 1972-73. P.247-256
- Item No.39: To consider the recommendations made at the meeting of the Registrars and Finance Officers of Central Universities held on 20th May, 1972 in respect of the following:- P.257-261
- (a) Proposals for assistance to the Central Universities for the purpose of advances for purchase of conveyance and for house building purposes to the employees of the Central Universities.
- (b) Question of fixation of certain percentage of stenographers in the payscale of B.210-425 in the Central Universities.
- Item No.40: To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education for the establishment of the Centre for degree course in Pharmacy at the M.S. University of Baroda. P.262-269
- Item No.41: To receive a reference from the Ministry of Education inviting views of UGC on some issues relating to the establishment of an International University. P.270-284
- Item No.42: To consider a reference received from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi regarding financing of the development plans of the three schools maintained by the Banaras Hindu University by the Commission. P.285-288

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- Item No. 43: To consider the proposal of the Mysore University for the development of the postgraduate courses in basic medical sciences at Kasturba Medical College. P.289-295
- Item No. 44: To consider further the proposal of the Roorkee University for financial assistance to the school of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering. P.296-300
- Item No. 45: To consider a proposal of the Utkal University for financial assistance towards the introduction of correspondence courses for Intermediate Arts. P.301-303
- Item No. 46: To consider further the proposal of the Lucknow University for financial assistance for improvement of hostel facilities. P.304-308
- Item No. 47: To consider proposals of the following colleges for Commission's assistance beyond the Fourth Plan ceiling of Rs. three lakhs : P.309
- i) Vinla College, Trichur (Calicut University) - for the construction of additional class rooms, purchase of furniture and equipment. P.310
  - ii) Saldaha College, Saldaha (Burdwan University) - for the construction of additional teaching accommodation. P.311
- Item No. 48: To consider a proposal from the USEFI for a joint meeting of the United States and Indian Scholars to review the quest of the academic exchanges under the Fulbright programme. P.312-317
- Item No. 49: To consider the proposal on items relating to higher education for implementation by UGC under proposed Indo-Bangladesh Cultural Exchange Programme. P.318-319
- Item No. 50: To consider a proposal from Dr. H.D. Sankalia, Director, Deccan College Postgraduate & Research Institute, Poona, for assistance for exploration work at Somnath and Inamgaon. P.320-323
- Item No. 51: To consider a request from Prof. R.C. Paul, Head of the Chemistry Department, Panjab University, Chandigarh, for financial assistance for participating at the I.C.S.U. General Assembly's meeting being held in Helsinki (Finland) from 15th to 21st September, 1972. P.324-325
- Item No. 52: To consider further the question of establishment of Mithila University at Darbhanga. P.326-331
- Item No. 53: To consider the question of framing regulations under the Amended University Grants Commission Act. P.332-333
- Item No. 54: To consider a note on the constitution and terms of reference of the University Grants Commission establishment committee and to consider certain establishment matters relating to the University Grants Commission.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 2nd August, 1972

A G E N D A

- Item No.55: To consider a proposal received from the University of Delhi (a) for provision of additional teaching staff for the Law Faculty, and (b) to transfer M.A. courses in English and Hindi from South Centre to the University Campus. P. 334-337
- Item No.56: To consider the proposal for implementation of Item No.55 of Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme 1972-74 pertaining to the development of bilateral contacts between specific universities/institutions in India and USSR. P. 338-341
- Item No.57: To consider a note on the recommendations made at the Seventh meeting of the local members of the advisory committee on Seminars, Symposia, Conferences, Workshops, Refresher/Orientation courses held on July 21, 1972..  
P.342-347

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Dated:	Meeting:
Time:	2nd August, 1972.
Place:	10 A.M.
	UGC Office, New Delhi.

AGENDA (Contd.)

- Item No.58: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee to Cochin University. P. 348-373
- Item No.59: To receive a note on the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No.1020 regarding re-orientation of educational system. P.374

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MINUTES OF THE 135TH MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION HELD ON 5TH JULY 1972.

The following were present:

Professor D.S. Kothari	.. Chairman
Dr. J.N. Bhan	.. Member
Smt. Indumati Chimanlal	.. "
Dr. George Jacob	.. "
Professor Sarup Singh	.. "
Professor Tapas Majumdar	.. "
Shri R.K. Chhabra	.. Secretary

SECRETARIAT

Dr. D. Shankar Narayan	- Addl. Secretary
Dr. R.C. Gupta	- Joint Secretary
Dr. R.D. Deshpande	- Joint Secretary
Dr. S.K. Dasgupta	- Development Officer
Shri S. Viswanath	- Development Officer
Shri P.G.N. Nampoothiri	- Finance Officer
Dr.(Mrs.) Vina Majumdar	- Development Officer
Shri I.C. Menon	- Development Officer

Shri T.P. Singh and Shri M.R. Yardi were not able to attend the meeting.

Item No.1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 3rd May, 1972.

The minutes of the 134th meeting of the Commission held on 3rd May 1972, already circulated, were confirmed.

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

The Commission approved the action on items listed in Appendix I .

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

This was noted.

In connection with 2(b)(7) the Commission desired that a committee may be appointed to go into the subject of training and supply of laboratory technicians.

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 3rd May, 1972.

The Commission approved the statement of grants released since the meeting of the Commission held on 3rd May 1972 (Appendix II). \*

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Item No.4: To receive the statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1972-73 (upto 31st May 1972).

This was noted.

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Item No.5: To receive a note on the budget provision of the University Grants Commission under plan and non-plan for 1972-73.

This was noted.

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Item No.6: To receive the proceedings of the third conference of the Vice-Chancellors of South Indian Universities held at Annamalai University from 3rd to 5th April 1972.

It was noted that some of the proposals of the Conference regarding Governance of Universities were not in general conformity with the recommendations made by the Committee on Governance of Universities (under the chairmanship of Dr. Gajendragadkar).

---

Item No.7: To receive the rules framed by the Chancellor, Ranchi University, for the administration of the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi.

This was noted.

The Commission desired that the question of the "relationship" between the Birla Institute of Technology and the Ranchi University, taking into account the rules under reference, may be discussed with the University and the State Government.

---

Item No.8: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Committee set up by the University Grants Commission to examine the report of the Visiting Committee of Himachal Pradesh University for the 4th Plan period.

This was noted.

---

Item No.9: To receive the ordinance issued by the Governor of Bihar to take over the control and management of the Universities in the State of Bihar.

In this connection the Commission observed that it would have been desirable if the State Government had consulted the Commission before the Ordinance was issued by the State Government.

---

Item No.10: To receive a note on the republication of low priced editions of foreign books under the schemes of Indo-Soviet Text-Book Programme, English Language Book Society Series (ELBS) and Joint Indo-American Text Book Programme of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

This was noted.

The Commission desired that the Ministry of Education may be requested to appoint a committee in consultation with the UGC to review the scheme under reference of publication/re-publication of university-level books.

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Item No.11: To consider the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee to present to Parliament as a matter of convention, the annual accounts of the Central Universities pending amendment of the Acts of the Universities.

This was noted.

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Item No.12: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Himachal Pradesh University, Simla for financial assistance towards the introduction of correspondence courses.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Himachal Pradesh University, Simla, for introduction of correspondence courses and agreed to provide a grant not exceeding Rs. Five lakhs for a period of four years, on the usual basis, for correspondence courses (pre-university and B.A.). The Commission desired that the observations/suggestions made by the Committee may be brought to the notice of the University.

With regard to the postgraduate correspondence courses the Commission desired that the report of the Committee appointed for the purpose may be awaited.

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Item No.13: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of the Panjabi University, Patiala, for establishment of a 'Research Centre' in Physical Education.

The Commission accepted the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Panjabi University, Patiala, for the establishment of a Research Centre in Physical Education (including Yogic Exercises), and agreed to provide the following grants on cent per cent basis for a period of five years, outside the 4th Plan allocations:

Non-recurring:

Equipment - Rs.50,000/-

Recurring:

Staff:

1. One Project Coordinator (Reader's scale).
2. Two Research Fellows @ Rs.500 p.m.
3. Two Technical Assistants - Scale Rs.90-180.
4. Two Laboratory Assistants - Scale Rs.90-120.

The Commission desired that the expenditure on TA and contingencies may be met by the University/State Government.

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Item No.14: To consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Bombay University for the establishment of a department of Geology.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Bombay University for the establishment of a Department of Geology and agreed that the University may take up this proposal in the fifth Plan period.

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Item No.15: To consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Andhra University for starting a department of Human Genetics and Physical Anthropology.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee which examined the proposal of the Andhra University with regard to studies in Human Genetics and Physical Anthropology, and desired that the report may be communicated to the University. The question whether the grants recommended by the Committee would be within or outside the Fourth Plan allocations may be considered along with similar proposals at a later meeting of the Commission.

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Item No.16: To consider further the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of (i) Shri C.N.P.F.Arts and Dabhoi Nagarpalika Science College, Dabhoi and (ii) Bhavan's Arts and Science College, Dakor (Gujarat University) for the development of their postgraduate departments of Chemistry.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee with regard to Shri C.N.P.F.Arts and Dabhoi Nagarpalika Science College, Dabhoi and Bhavan's Arts and Science College, Dakor (Gujarat University) with regard to the development of their postgraduate department of Chemistry and agreed to provide grants as indicated below:

1. Shri C.N.P.F.Arts College and Dabhoi Nagarpalika Science College, Dakor.

<u>Department</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>	<u>College Share</u>
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Chemistry	Equipment	24,000	18,000	6,000
	Building	80,000	40,000	40,000
	Books & journals	10,000	7,500	2,500
	Workshop equipment	10,000	7,500	2,500
	<b>Total:</b>		<b>1,24,000</b>	<b>73,000</b>

2. Bhavan's Arts and Science College, Dakor.

(i) Chemistry	Laboratory equipments	60,000	45,000	15,000
	Workshop equipments	10,000	7,500	2,500
	Books & journals	10,000	7,500	2,500
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>

The Commission further desired that the Gujarat University may be requested to set up an expert committee to go into the question of the improvement and reorganization of postgraduate studies in the affiliated colleges of the University.

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Item No.17: To consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine the present stage of the installation of the Cyclotron in the department of Physics, Panjab University.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee with regard to the additional grant required for the installation of the Cyclotron in the Department of Physics of the Panjab University, and agreed to provide the following grant for the purpose during the Fourth Plan period:

1. Meeting the excess cost of the chilling plant. - Rs.45,000/-
2. Provision for power supply including cables etc. - Rs.35,000/-
- OR if the Sub-Station is to be set up. - Rs.75,000/-
3. Miscellaneous expenditure - Rs.20,000/-

The Commission desired that the attention of the University may be drawn to the observations made by the Committee in this regard.

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Item No.18: To consider the report of the Committee appointed to review the M.Phil.courses at Meerut University.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to review the M.Phil. courses at Meerut University and desired that the University be requested to take note of the observations and suggestions made in the report while formulating proposals for development of postgraduate teaching. The question of collaboration with colleges located in Meerut City may also be considered in this connection.

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Item No.19: To consider a proposal received from the Director General, Indian Meteorological Department regarding introduction of degree courses in Meteorology and allied sciences in Indian Universities.

The Commission desired that this may be circulated to the universities, and also referred to the committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities.

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p.t.o.

Item No.20: To consider the reports of the Committee appointed to examine the development of the following Postgraduate Centres:

- i) Karnatak University Postgraduate Centre, Gulbarga.
- ii) Osmania University Postgraduate Centre, Warangal.
- iii) Sri Venkateswara University Postgraduate Centre, Anantapur.

The Commission considered the reports of the Committees appointed to examine the development of postgraduate centres at Gulbarga (Karnatak University), Warangal (Osmania University), Anantapur (Sri Venkateswara University), and at Mangalore (Mysore University). Taking relevant aspects into consideration the Commission agreed to raise the ceiling of grants available to each of the postgraduate centres, during the Fourth Plan period, to Rs.30 lakhs (including adhoc grants - N.R. and Recurring - already agreed to) and desired that the Centres may be requested to select, in consultation with the UGC, priority programmes for implementation within this ceiling.

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Item No.21: To consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of Andhra University for establishment of Instrumentation Workshop in the Department of Physics.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee for establishment of Instrumentation Workshop in the Department of Physics of Andhra University, and agreed to provide the following grant for the purpose (under the College Science Improvement Programme):

A. Non-Recurring:

i) For structural and other alterations and for furniture.	Rs. 25,000
ii) Capital expenditure on Machinery and Test Equipment.	Rs. 60,000
	<hr/>
Total N.R.	Rs. 85,000
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p.t.o.

B. Revolving Fund:

i) Materials for Fabrication.	Rs. 50,000
ii) Payments for wages to trained workers and for salaries of part-time and full-time production staff, etc.	Rs. 35,000
	<hr/>
Total:	Rs. 85,000
	<hr/>

C. Expenditure on Research and Development for a period of five years.

i) Contingency	Rs. 5,000 p.a.
ii) Remuneration to supervisory staff (3)	Rs. 3,600 p.a.
iii) Remuneration to Senior Research Assistants and Junior Research Assistants (3 each).	Rs. 25,200 p.a.
iv) Remuneration to technical staff (1 Instrument Mechanic, 2 helpers, 1 Electronic Technician and 1 Draftsman).	Rs. 17,200 p.a.
	<hr/>
Total :	Rs. 51,000 p.a.
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The Commission further desired that similar proposals (linking science education with applied projects/productivity) from universities/colleges may be examined and brought up before the Commission.

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Item No.22: To receive the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the needs of Nav Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, Mithila Research Institute, Darbhanga and Prakrit Research Institute, Vaishali.

The Commission desired that the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the needs of the Nalanda Institute (Nalanda), Mithila Research Institute (Darbhanga) and Prakrit Research Institute (Vaishali) may be sent to the State Government for comments. A copy of the report may also be forwarded to the Central Government.

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p.t.o.

Item No.23: To receive a report on the progress of the implementation of National Lectures Programmes.

This was noted.

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Item No.24: To consider the proposal of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, for instituting a scheme for award of scholarships for undergraduate studies to the students belonging to the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir State.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal for award of special scholarships for undergraduate studies to students from the Ladakh region

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Item No.25: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education for the establishment of a Medical University in each State.

It was agreed that this may be referred to the UGC Standing Committee on New Universities.

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Item No.26: To consider a proposal from the Ministry of Education and SW for setting up academic link with University of Bangalore by the Centre for Mass Communication Research, Liecestor, U.K.

The Commission regretted its inability to support the proposal in its present form.

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Item No.27: To consider a reference from the ICAR regarding the recommendations of the Estimates Committee (1969-70) (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to channelising the grants for research work.

The Commission desired that relevant information may be obtained from the ICAR, and the matter brought up again before the Commission.

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

- i) Regarding the stay of Dr. B.K. Sharma for two months more in U.S.A. under the Ford Foundation Faculty Exchange Programme.
- ii) For creation of a Selection Grade for the post of Professional Assistant.
- iii) For starting an M.Sc. Course in Genetics and Environmental Biology.
- iv) Regarding delegation of powers to the Vice-Principal, Incharge of the Evening Classes of the college.
- v) Regarding Postgraduate Courses in Home Science offered by the University.

(i) The Commission accepted the suggestion of the Delhi University regarding extension of stay of Dr. B.K.Sharma for two months under the Ford Foundation Faculty Exchange Programme.

(ii) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Delhi University with regard to Professional Assistants(Library) and agreed to provide for the following two grades:

- |                                   |   |                       |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| (a) Senior Professional Assistant | - | Rs.325-15-475-20-575. |
| (b) Junior Professional Assistant | - | Rs.250-15-400.        |

The proportion of posts in the two grades may be discussed with the University and the matter brought up before the Commission.

It was noted that the two grades would be applicable also to the other Central Universities. The Commission further desired that this decision may be brought to the notice of the State Universities.

(iii) The Commission accepted, in principle, the proposal of the University of Delhi for starting M.Sc. courses in Genetics and Environmental Biology, and suggested that a beginning may be made in the present plan by re-adjustment of allocations in consultation with the Commission. The detailed proposal may be examined later as a part of the fifth Plan development programmes.



(iv) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for the payment of Rs.150/-p.m. to the Vice-Principal Incharge of the evening classes. It was noted that this would come into effect from the next academic year.

(v) This was noted.

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Item No.29: To consider the proposal received from the Shri Ram College of Commerce (Delhi University) for starting shorthand and typewriting classes for the students of the college.

The Commission accepted in principle the proposal received from the Shri Ram College of Commerce for starting shorthand and typewriting classes. The Commission desired that a note on the quantum and basis of assistance may be placed before the Commission at the next meeting. The scheme may also be extended to other colleges desiring to go in for it.

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Item No.30: To consider the following proposals of the Banaras Hindu University:-

(i) For financial assistance for improvement of water supply, Electric supply and sewerage.

(ii) For the purchase of a Bus and staff car for the Institute of Technology.

(i) The Commission desired that this may be further examined and brought up before it again.

(ii) It was desired that this may be further discussed with the Banaras Hindu University.

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Item No.31: To consider proposals received from the Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University, for (i) installation of emergency standby diesel generating set and (ii) installation of 7 numbers window type air-conditioners in the new additional laboratory for tracer lab. and microbiology laboratory at an estimated cost of Rs.1,37,200/- during the fourth Plan period.

The Commission desired that this may be further examined.

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Item No.32: To consider the proposal of the Bombay University for naming the humanities and science blocks at Kole Kalyan after Mahadev Govind Ranade and Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak respectively.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Bombay University for naming the humanities and science blocks at Kole Kalyan after Mahadev Govind Ranade and Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, respectively.

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Item No.33: To consider the reference from the South Gujarat University regarding allocation of additional funds towards meeting the salary of teaching posts for the fourth Plan period.

The Commission agreed to raise the fourth Plan allocations of the University by Rs.2.93 lakhs. The revised ceiling would be Rs.44,93,000 say Rs. 45 lakhs.

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Item No.34: To receive a note on the references received from the Marathwada and Poona Universities with regard to Postgraduate teaching by the affiliated colleges.

It was agreed that this may be further discussed with the Poona University in the light of the views expressed by the Chairman in his letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the Marathwada University.

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Item No.35: To consider again the proposal of the Bombay University for the establishment of the departments of Microbiology and Biochemistry in the Biological Sciences Division.

The Commission desired that this may be further discussed by an expert committee with the Bombay University.

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Item No.36: To consider a proposal from the Gujarat Vidyapith for further support to Basic Education Science Institute.

The Commission desired that assistance to the Basic Education Science Institute may be provided to the Gujarat Vidyapith as part of development of "teacher education", and on the usual basis and period as for the development schemes for teacher education.

The Commission agreed to provide assistance to the Vidyapith for the following purposes on the usual sharing basis:

(A) Staff (Recurring)

Professor - One  
Lecturer - One

(B) Non-recurring

Laboratory and equipment - Rs. 1,00,000  
Books - Rs. 1,00,000  
Workshop equipment - Rs. 1,50,000

Total N.R.: - Rs. 3,50,000

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Item No.37: To further consider the requirements of Indore University for the development of Life Sciences department during the Fourth Plan period.

The Commission agreed to the proposal of the Indore University for development of Life Sciences, and suggested that the University may make a beginning by re-adjustment of fourth plan allocations in consultation with the UGC. The detailed scheme may be examined later with the other fifth plan development proposals.

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Item No.38: To consider a proposal from the Department of Biological Sciences, Madurai University, for introducing a Diploma Course in Biological Chemistry as the extension of COSIP activities.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Madurai University for starting a diploma course in Biological Chemistry, as an extension of COSIP activities in the Department of Biological Sciences, and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.56,600/- p.a. for this purpose for a period of three years. It was noted that the teachers participating in the course shall be selected through an appropriate selection committee and such teachers would be entitled to stipends as proposed if the sponsoring institutions agreed to sanction leave on full salary for the duration of the course.

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Item No.39: To consider further the proposal of the Panjab University for financial assistance for the 'Bubble Chamber Project' jointly sponsored by the Physics Departments of Jammu and Panjab Universities.

The Commission, in view of the difficult budgetary position regretted its inability to accept at this stage the proposal of the Panjab University for financial assistance for the 'Bubble Chamber Project', jointly sponsored by the Physics Departments of Jammu and Panjab Universities.

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Item No.40: To consider further the proposal of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the expansion of the Molecular Biophysics Unit.

The Commission considered the proposal of the Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore) for the development of the Molecular Biophysics Unit, and desired that the Institute may prepare a revised proposal for its immediate requirements so that the expenditure would not exceed Rs. three lakhs for the current plan period. The Commission was of the view that a major development of the scheme could be taken up in the fifth Plan period.

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Item No.41: To consider the proposal of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, for the development of Biological Sciences.

The Commission desired that the proposal of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, for the development of Biological Sciences may be examined with the help of an expert committee. The Commission noted that the expenditure for the purpose would be met within the Fourth Plan allocations to the Institute.

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Item No.42: To consider a note on a seminar on recent trends in Indian History to be organised by the Indian Council of Historical Research during 1972.

This was noted.

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Item No.43: To consider reference from the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, regarding the fellowships awarded by them.

The Commission desired that this may be referred to the Committee on 'National Fellowships' for advice.

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Item No.44: To consider the question of purchase of text-books by Janki Devi Bajaj College of Science, Wardha, under student aid fund scheme.

The Commission agreed that colleges may be permitted to use a part of the student-aid fund, with the Commission's approval, to purchase text-books for use of students.

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Item No.45: To review the basis of assistance to colleges under Programmes of Students' Welfare.

The Commission agreed that the scheme of assistance to colleges for "Students' Welfare programme" may be reviewed in 1973-74. The Commission desired that efforts may be made to finalise the accounts for grants made during 1968-70 and 1970-72.

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Item No.46: To consider the composition of the UGC Advisory Committee of the Vice-Chancellors.

The Commission agreed that membership of the Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors may be as given in appendix III. It was noted that the term of membership would be two years.

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Item No.47: To consider the request of Dr. B.N. Sahu who is working under the UGC scheme of retired teachers for receiving remuneration of Rs.2000/- a year from the State Bank of India during the tenure of his award under the retired teachers scheme.

The Commission agreed that Dr. B.N. Sahu may receive a remuneration of Rs.2000/- p.a. from the State Bank of India during the tenure of his award under the retired teachers scheme.

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Item No.48: To receive a note regarding grants paid by the UGC to universities and colleges during last 3 years State-wise.

This had been withdrawn as relevant information was being collected.

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Item No.49: To receive a note regarding allocation of steel on priority basis for the building projects of Universities/Colleges by J.P.C., Calcutta.

It was noted that the allocation of steel for the universities for the period July to Sept.1972 was 563 metric tons only as against a demand for about 7596.80 metric tons. The Chairman said that the matter would be taken up with the Iron and Steel Ministry to raise the allocation for the universities.

The Commission felt that while its assistance should be available to the universities, where necessary, for procurement of steel, it may not be in a position to recommend relative priorities between the universities.

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Item No.50: To consider the question of provision of funds for the reimbursement to the Government of India towards the cost of equipment procured under the 12 million dollar loan scheme.

The Commission desired that the Government of India may be approached for additional funds towards re-imburement of the cost of equipment procured under the 12 million dollar loan scheme.

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Item No.51: To receive a report on the action taken regarding the Special assistance to Departments.

It was agreed that this may be brought before the next meeting of the Commission.

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Item No.52: To consider the matter regarding additional colleges for participation in the College Science Improvement Programmes.

The Commission agreed in principle to the participation of the colleges listed in the appendix IV under the College Science Improvement Programme. The Commission desired that detailed proposals from the Colleges may be obtained and examined in the usual manner.

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Item No.53: To consider certain establishment matters of University Grants Commission:

- i) Question of counting of any period of successful officiating in the service as probationary period for the purpose of confirmation.

The Commission desired that this may be considered by the Standing Committee on establishment matters and brought up again. The Commission agreed that in the meantime the existing procedure of counting the probationary period from the date of continuous officiating appointment and the existing procedure of curtailing the probationary period in cases where necessary to keep the seniority in tact in accordance with the prescribed roster may continue.

- ii) Reference from the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding use of Hindi for originating correspondence with State Governments which have adopted Hindi as their official language and the administration of the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

This was noted.

- iii) Question of recognition of the UGC Officers' Association.

Consideration of this item was postponed to the next meeting.

- iv) The question of authorising various Officers of the UGC to authenticate instruments issued by the Commission under Section 11 of the UGC Act, 1957.

Consideration of this item was postponed to the next meeting.



- v) Representations from some of the Education Officers for placement in the scale of pay of Rs.900-50-1250 from the date of their appointment irrespective of its date of revision.

The Commission agreed, under F.R.27, to re-fix the pay of the following officers as follows w.e.f. 1.3.1972 by sanctioning advance increment/increments. The Commission also agreed, under F.R.27 for the retention of the dates of increment as shown below, if otherwise admissible:

S. No.	Name of the Officer	Present Pay	Re-fixed Pay	Date of next increment
1.	Dr. M.L. Mehta	Rs.1000	Rs.1100	5.11.1972
2.	Dr. T.N. Hajela	Rs.1000	Rs.1050	5.11.1972
3.	Shri Y.D.Sharma	Rs.1000	Rs.1050	5.11.1972
4.	Shri A.B. Gupta	Rs.1000	Rs.1050	5.11.1972
5.	Shri M.P. Bala- krishnan	Rs.1000	Rs.1050	5.11.1972
6.	Shri L.R. Mal	Rs.1000	Rs.1050	5.11.1972

- vi) The question of extension of tenure of Finance Officer in the University Grants Commission.

Consideration of this item was postponed to the next meeting.

The Chairman said that a note about the reorganisation of the Establishment Committee will be placed before the Commission for its consideration at the next meeting.

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Item No.54: To note the date and place of the next meeting of the Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission would be held on 2nd August 1972.

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Item No.55: To receive a Note on the Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K. during 1971-72 and 1972-73.

This was noted.

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Item No.56: To receive proceedings of the 2nd meeting of the permanent Indo-FRG Committee held in Bonn from 24th to 26th April 1972 and Indo-FRG Cultural Exchange Programme for 1972-74.

This was noted. The Commission desired that steps may be taken to implement the items assigned to UGC under Indo-F.R.G. Cultural Exchange Programme for 1972-74.

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Item No.57: To receive a statement of the grants(capital) so far paid by the Commission to the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

This was noted.

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Item No.58: To receive a note on the specialised studies sponsored by the Planning Commission to be carried out through State Governments.

This was noted.

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Item No.59: To receive a report "Books on Science and Technology" on publishing, printing and demand.

The Commission agreed generally with the recommendations in the report "Books on Science and Technology" as regards promotion of indigenous production of books.

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Item No.60: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the question relating to the programme of students welfare.

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations of the Committee and desired that these be circulated to the universities.

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Item No.61: To consider the recommendations made by the Law Seminar organised by the Poona University on February 20-24, 1972.

The Commission noted the recommendations made by the Seminar and desired these may be brought to the notice of the UGC Committee on Legal Education.

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Item No.62: To consider the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission at its 41st Session held at Trivandrum in October 1971 regarding facilities for archival training in the Universities.

The Commission agreed generally with the need for strengthening of facilities for archival training in universities, and desired that this may be kept in view in preparing the fifth plan development programmes.

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Item No.63: To further consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposals received from P.P.N.College, Kanpur (Kanpur University) for the development of postgraduate studies in science subjects.

The Commission agreed to provide the following grants to the P.P.N. College, Kanpur, for the development of postgraduate studies in science subjects. The Commission further desired that the University may be requested to examine with the help of an Expert Committee the question of improvement and reorganisation of postgraduate studies under the jurisdiction of the University:-

<u>Physics Department</u>	<u>UGC's Share</u>	<u>College's Share</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Equipment	60,000	20,000	80,000
Books & Journals	9,000	3,000	12,000
<u>Mathematics Department</u>			
Books & Journals	3,000	1,000	4,000
<u>Chemistry Department</u>			
Equipment	30,000	10,000	40,000
Books & Journals	4,500	1,500	6,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,06,500	35,500	1,42,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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Item No.64: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Lucknow University for the development of its department of Education.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Lucknow University for the development of its Department of Education and agreed to provide grants for the following on cent per cent basis:-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Estimated expenditure for the period ending 1973-74</u>
1. Staff - (one Professor, two Readers and one Lecturer)	
2. Building	Rs. 1,50,000
3. Books	Rs. 40,000
4. Equipment	Rs. 60,000
Total 2-4 :	<hr/> <u>Rs. 2,50,000</u>

The Commission desired that additional requirements for the building may be considered later.

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Item No.65: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for starting evening classes for the undergraduate students in Arts and Social Sciences.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for starting evening classes for undergraduate students in arts and social sciences and agreed to provide the following assistance for the purpose outside IV Plan allocation:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Lecturers</u>	<u>Books</u>
1971-72	One	Six	20,000
1972-73		Thirteen	15,000
1973-74		Thirteen	10,000

The Commission also accepted the suggestion of the Committee that the question of starting undergraduate colleges in Varanasi may be taken up with the Government of U.P.

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Item No.66: To consider the report of Visiting Committee appointed by University Grants Commission to examine the IVth Plan development schemes of the Guru Nanak University, Amritsar.

The Commission, on the basis of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee, agreed to provide grants upto Rs.61 lakhs (sixty-one) as the UGC share for the development programmes of the University during the Fourth Plan period, and desired that the relevant details may be further discussed with the University.

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Item No.67: To consider the recommendation made by the Committee appointed by the Commission to frame guidelines for "personal promotions" in Central Universities.

The Commission considered the recommendations of the Committee and agreed to the following guidelines:

- (1) The Scheme will apply only to teachers of "outstanding merit" in the university departments and colleges.
- (2) The usual Selection Committees will draw a panel of eligible teachers but would not indicate the order of preference.
- (3) The placement of teachers in the next higher grade from amongst those included in the panels will be determined by the Executive Council.
- (4) The number of teachers placed in a higher grade in a year under the scheme will not exceed 5% of the total sanctioned-strength (Non-Plan) of teachers in the grade (from which promotions to the next higher grade are made). For this purpose university departments may be suitably pooled together, if so desired by the University. In the case of a college, it shall count as a unit to fix the 5% ceiling for each grade of teachers in the college.
- (5) The higher post created under the Scheme will be personal to the incumbent in lieu of the lower post held in abeyance. On the existing incumbent vacating the higher post, it will be abolished and the lower post held in abeyance will be revived.

The Scheme will be effective w.e.f. 1.4.1972.

In this connection the Commission noted that generally the standard for personal promotions should be higher than for regular appointments.

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Item No.68: To consider the recommendation made by the Public Accounts Committee for stopping further grant to grantee institutions which do not furnish utilisation certificates within two years of their becoming due.

The Commission desired that it may be examined as to how the furnishing of utilisation certificates could be further expedited.

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Item No.69: To consider a note on the organisation of orientation courses for fresh/junior teachers of affiliated colleges.

The Commission desired that this be referred to the Standing Committee on Colleges.

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Item No.70: To consider follow up action on the discussions held between the University Grants Commission and the British Delegation led by the Chairman of the IUB Council for Higher Education Overseas.

The Commission agreed that the membership of the Indian Working Group may be as given in the appendix V.

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Item No.71: To consider the instructions issued by the Government of India for adoption of government pattern and rates of allowances by voluntary, autonomous organisations etc. financed wholly or substantially out of grants-in-aid sanctioned by the Central Government.

The Commission desired this be referred to the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities.

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Item No.72: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare regarding the organisation of essay competitions and debates on population problem by Department of Family Planning, Government of India.

The Commission felt that in addition to the all India Scheme as proposed, debates and essay competitions on population problems may be also organised within individual universities.

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Item No.73: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education & SW with regard to the scales of pay of teachers in Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehradun.

The Commission was not in favour of extending the scales of pay of teachers of Gurukul Kangri to teachers of the Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehradun, and desired that this may be further discussed with the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

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Item No.74: To consider the following proposals of the Delhi University:

- i) For institution of four teacher fellowships at the Centre of Advanced Study in Zoology.

The Commission agreed to the provision of four teacher fellowships at the Centre of Advanced Study in Zoology at Delhi University. The Commission further desired that the scheme of teacher fellowships may be again brought to the notice of other Centres of Advanced Study.

- ii) For sanction of grant to meet travel expenses etc. of persons to be sent to Trieste under agreement between the Department of Physics and the International Centre of Theoretical Physics, Trieste (Italy), at the Centre of Advanced Study in Physics.

The Commission agreed to provide a sum not exceeding Rs.15,000/- p.a. to the Department of Physics, Delhi University, to meet the travel expenses of persons who are sent to Trieste under agreement between the Department of Physics, and the International Centre of Theoretical Physics, Trieste(Italy) for a period of two years. It was noted that this would be reviewed thereafter.

- iii) For the institution of diploma course in dietetics and Public Health Nutrition in the Department of Home Science of the University.

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



- iv) For starting M.Sc. Courses in Bio-Chemistry and Microbiology in the Faculty of Science.

The University may introduce the courses as suggested under Item No.28(ii).

- v) For the installation of telephone connection at the residence of the Vice-Principals of evening classes.

This was withdrawn.

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Item No.75: To consider the following proposals of the Banaras Hindu University:

- i) For assistance towards strengthening departmental libraries and for re-organising the manuscripts section.

The Commission desired that this may be further examined by an expert committee.

- ii) For the enhancement of annual recurring allocation (salary of staff) for the setting up of study centre.

The Commission regretted its inability to enhance the annual recurring grant for staff for a study centre beyond Rs.10,000/- p.a.

- iii) For starting a postgraduate course in Painting.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the University for starting a postgraduate course in Painting at this stage.

- iv) For financial assistance towards the introduction of Diploma Course in Journalism.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the University for the introduction of diploma course in Journalism and agreed to provide assistance for the following on the condition that the expenditure will be accommodated within the Fourth Plan allocation to the University:

Recurring (For the period ending 1973-74):

1. One Reader, two lecturers and two part-time lecturers (Rs.300/-p.m.)
2. TA/DA/Honorarium to Visiting journalists and scholars Rs. 10,000
3. Publication of BHU News Rs. 5,000
4. Training allowance and TA to teachers and students. Rs. 10,000

Non-Recurring:

1. Books and Journals Rs. 10,000
  2. Furniture and equipment. Rs. 5,000
  3. Typewriters - Five Rs. 7,500
  4. Duplicating Machine - One (electrically operated) Rs. 6,500
- TOTAL N.R.: Rs. 29,000

- v) For the development of Children's Parks in the University Area.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for the development of Children Parks in the University area at this stage.

- vi) For additional facilities consequent upon the admission of full strength of undergraduate students in the Engineering and Technology in Ist Year Class.

It was agreed that this may be referred to a Committee.

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Item No.76: To consider the following proposals of the Aligarh Muslim University:

- i) Construction of Gandhi Bhavan.

The Commission desired that the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi be again requested to reconsider the matter and provide its share for the construction of Gandhi Bhavan at the Aligarh Muslim University.

- ii) Grants for books and journals for development of Engineering and Technology outside IVth Plan allocation.

The Commission desired that the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for sanction of additional funds for books and journals for development of Engineering and Technology may be referred to the AICTE for advice along with the other similar proposals received by the UGC.

- iii) For placing the present incumbent of the post of superintendent of Abdullah Nursery School in the scale of Rs.400-800.

The Commission desired that the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University be referred to the Establishment Committee for advice.

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Item No.77: To consider the following proposals of the Jawaharlal Nehru University:

- i) For a grant towards the purchase of office furniture and equipment during 1972-73.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for the following during 1972-73:

Furniture	-	Rs. 2,35,000
Equipment	-	Rs. 1,53,000

- ii) For extending the existing internal telephones system by adding 50 more lines.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for extending the existing internal telephone system by adding 50 more lines at an estimated cost of Rs.66,000/-.

p.t.o.

- iii) For the payment of special allowance to teachers to be appointed in the University Centre for postgraduate studies at Imphal.

The Commission desired that the proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for payment of special allowance to teachers to be appointed at the University Centre at Imphal may be further discussed with the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the State Government.

- iv) For extending the period for which permission has been granted in hiring residential accommodation for teaching staff.

The Commission agreed that the present facilities extended to the Jawaharlal Nehru University for hiring of residential accommodation for teaching staff may be extended till the end of the Fifth Plan by which time the University would complete the construction programme of residential accommodation.

In this connection it was noted that similar proposals may be considered on merits from other Central Universities when received.

In connection with item (ii) the Commission desired that the committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities may consider how a procedure could be evolved so that such and similar matters are decided by the universities themselves.

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Item No.78: To consider a proposal received from the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, Visva-Bharati, for additional requirement during IVth Plan.

The Commission desired that Visva-Bharati be requested to limit its expenditure within Rs.15,000/- p.a. as originally agreed to.

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p.t.o.

Item No.79: To consider proposals received from Aligarh Muslim, Banaras Hindu and Delhi Universities; for creation of post of Deputy Registrar/ Administrative Assistant/ Assistant Registrar/ Administrative Officer for the Medical Colleges established in these universities.

The Commission desired that the proposal may be referred to a committee for advice.

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Item No.80: To consider a proposal from the University of Rajasthan for assistance for the development of its department of Adult Education.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the University of Rajasthan for programmes of adult education estimated at a cost of Rs.3,32,160 and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.2,49,120 for the purpose on the usual terms and sharing basis.

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Item No.81 : To consider the following proposals of the Saugar University :

- i) For placing the Research Assistants appointed under Fourth Plan Development Schemes in the scale of pay of Rs.300-25-600 instead of Rs.300/- per month fixed.

The Commission agreed that the Research Assistants appointed by the Saugar University under the Fourth Plan Development Schemes may be placed in the scale of Rs.300-25-600 provided the University undertakes the responsibility of maintaining these after 1973-74.

- ii) For increasing the allocation for the purchase of a Station Wagon for the Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Saugar University for increasing the allocation for the purchase of a Station Wagon for the Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology.

- iii) Regarding changes in the provisions approved by the Commission for the Department of Anthropology and Sociology under the programme of Special assistance to selected departments.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Saugar University and agreed to the following revised allocations under the scheme of special assistance to

selected departments:

Non-Recurring:

(i)	(a) Station Wagon	Rs. 50,000
	(b) Purchase of equipment	Rs. 15,000
	(c) Purchase of books and back number of journals.	Rs. 25,000
		-----
		Rs. 90,000

(The Station Wagon may be also available  
for the use of archaeology field work )

- (ii) Upgrading one post of Reader to  
that of a Professor.

The Commission could not accept the proposal  
of the Saugar University for increase in the allocation  
for technical/workshop staff beyond Rs. 10,000 per annum  
already agreed to.

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Item No. 82 : To consider the proposal of the Utkal  
University to construct lecture halls in  
place of Library Building approved by  
the Commission in connection with the  
proposal of the University to start LL.M.  
Course.

The Commission desired that relevant information  
about the proposed teaching accommodation for LL.M. course  
be obtained from the Utkal University and the matter  
brought up before the Commission.

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Item No. 83: To consider the proposal of the Lucknow  
University for additional allocation towards  
the extension of the University Library  
Building.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the  
Lucknow University for raising the UGC's contribution  
for the extension of the University library building  
from Rs. three lakhs to Rs. 4,04,480/- within the Fourth Plan  
allocation.

p.t.o.

Item No.84: To consider further the proposal of Bombay University and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences for assistance for studies in Population and Family Planning.

The Commission desired that the proposals of the Bombay University and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences regarding studies in population and Family Planning may be further examined by a committee.

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Item No.85: To consider the proposal from the Roorkee University to provide funds for establishment of a computer centre for training in computer sciences outside IVth Plan allocation.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Roorkee University and agreed to provide the following grant for training in Computer Sciences outside the Fourth Plan allocation subject to the condition that the University/State Government will take over the recurring expenditure when the Commission's assistance ceases at the end of five year period.

Non-recurring:

(A)	(1) Building 5,000 sq.ft. (inclusive of furniture and services)	Rs. 1,50,000
	(2) Air-conditioning	Rs. 20,000
	(3) Flooring, ducting, ceiling etc.	Rs. 8,000
(B)	Equipment	Rs. 3,00,000
(C)	Library books and journals	Rs. 1,00,000
		<hr/>
		Rs. 5,78,000

Recurring: p.a.

- (D) (1) Professor 1  
Computer Engineer(Professor's scale) 1,  
Readers 2, Lecturers 2 and technical  
supporting staff.
- (2) Scholarships: Two Senior Research Fellowships  
at Rs.400/- p.m. Junior Fellowship at Rs.250/-p.m.  
for 20 P.G. Students in Computer Science.

p.t.o.

(3) Maintenance at Rs.500 per student per annum.

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Item No.86 : To consider the proposal of the University of Kashmir for advancement of Urdu Studies.

The Commission desired that the proposal of the Kashmir University for advancement of Urdu Studies may be referred to a committee.

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Item No. 87 : To consider a proposal from Bangalore University for sanction of grant for books and journals for development of Engineering and Technology outside IVth Plan allocation.

The Commission desired that the proposal of the Bangalore University for sanction of additional funds for books and journals for development of Engineering and Technology may be referred to the AICTE for advice along with other similar proposals received by the UGC.

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Item No. 88 : To consider the proposal of the Kurukshetra University for financial assistance towards the provision of two additional wards in the existing Health Centre.

It was desired that the proposal of the Kurukshetra University for financial assistance towards the provision of two additional wards in the existing Health Centre may be further examined and the matter brought up before the Commission.

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Item No.89 : To consider the proposal of Jadavpur University, Calcutta for assistance towards the construction of a Gymnasium.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Jadavpur University for the construction of a gymnasium at an estimated cost of Rs.2,08,572/- on the usual terms and sharing basis.



Item No.90: To consider the proposals of the Director, Gandhi Bhavan, (Allahabad University) for grants for activities of Gandhi Bhavan.

The Commission regretted its inability to provide further assistance to the Allahabad University for the activities of the Gandhi Bhavan including the organisation of a conference of Honorary Directors of Gandhi Bhawans. In this connection the Commission noted that the assistance agreed to the Allahabad University under the scheme for Gandhi Centenary Celebrations would continue to be paid to the University.

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Item No.91: To consider the proposal of the University of Madras for financial assistance towards strengthening the Department of Tamil.

The Commission desired that the University may be requested to indicate the immediate development requirements of its Department of Tamil, within the Fourth Plan allocation of the University.

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Item No. 92 : To consider proposals for the following colleges for Commission's assistance for their development projects under Rs. three lakhs ceiling in relaxation of the minimum student enrolment condition :-

- i) Borsad College, Borsad (Gujarat University) - for construction of a Non-Resident Students Centre.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Borsad College, Borsad (Gujarat University) for construction of a Non-Resident Students Centre and agreed to provide a grant not exceeding Rs.35,000 as its share.

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- ii) S.P.U. College, Falna (Rajasthan University) - for construction of a Teachers' Hostel.

The Commission suggested that the proposal of the S.P.U. College, Falna (Rajasthan University) for construction of a Teachers' Hostel may be considered next year.

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- iii) Larambha College, Larambha (Sambalpur University) -  
for construction of a Non-Resident Students  
Centre and a Teachers' Hostel.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Larambha College, Larambha (Sambalpur University) for assistance towards construction of a Non-Resident Students Centre and agreed to provide a grant not exceeding Rs.35,000.

The Commission desired that the proposal of the College for construction of a Teachers' Hostel may be considered next year.

- iv) Godavaris College, Bampur (Utkal University) -  
for construction of Additional Teaching  
accommodation and a Women's Hostel.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Godavaris College, Bampur (Utkal University) for construction of a Women's Hostel at an estimated cost of Rs.2,71,941 and agreed to provide grant on the usual sharing basis.

The Commission could not accept the proposal of the College for extension of teaching accommodation at this stage.

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- v) Government College, Rajgarh (Vikram University) -  
for construction of Library and Laboratories.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Government Degree College, Rajgarh (Vikram University) for assistance towards the construction of library building at an estimated cost of Rs.45,380 on the usual sharing basis.

The Commission desired that the proposal of the College for construction of a laboratory building may be considered next year.

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- vi) B.L.M. College, Nawanshahr Doaba (Guru Nanak University) - for construction of a Women's Hostel.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the B.L.M. Girls' College, Nawanshahr Doaba, Jullundur (Guru Nanak University) for construction of a Women's Hostel at an estimated cost of Rs.1,73,030 on the usual sharing basis.

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- vii) Gyan Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Neemuch (Vikram University) - for construction of Library Building.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Gyan Mandir College, Neemuch (Vikram University) for construction of a library building including library furniture at an estimated cost of Rs. 91,368 - the Commission's share being limited to Rs. 60,912 or 2/3rd of the actual expenditure whichever is less.

- viii) Smt. G. J. Sheth Commerce College, Morvi (Saurashtra University) - for the construction of additional teaching accommodation.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Smt. G. J. Sheth Commerce College, Morvi (Saurashtra University) for construction of additional teaching accommodation at an estimated cost of Rs. 76,853 - the Commission's share being limited to Rs. 51,235 or 2/3rd of the actual expenditure whichever is less.

- ix) Lajpat Rai Centenary College, Dhudike (Panjab University) - for extension of Laboratories and purchase of Laboratory furniture and equipment.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Lajpat Rai Centenary College, Dhudike (Panjab University) for assistance towards the purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture and expansion of laboratories at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,75,820 - the Commission's share being limited to Rs. 1,21,796.

Item No. 93 : To consider proposals of the following colleges for Commission's assistance beyond the IVth Plan ceiling of Rs. three lakhs :-

- i) P. P. N. College, Kanpur (Kanpur University) - for construction of Laboratories, Science workshop, tubewell and overhead tank and purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture and chalk boards.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the P. P. N. College, Kanpur (Kanpur University) for assistance

for the following :

	<u>Estimated cost</u> Rs.	<u>UGC Share</u> Rs.
1.Science Workshop	18,652	13,989
2.Tube-well & overhead tank.	29,273	14,986
3.Extension of Laboratory building.	46,406	30,937
4.Purchase of Laboratory equipment.	40,000	30,000
5.Purchase of chalk boards.	1,500	1,500
	<u>1,36,531</u>	<u>91,412</u>

ii) Madhav Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Ujjain (Vikram University)- for construction of Men's Hostel.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Madhav Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Ujjain(Vikram University) for assistance towards the construction of Men's Hostel at an estimated cost of Rs.5,37,400 and agreed to provide a grant on the usual sharing basis subject to a maximum of Rs.1,87,500.

Item No.94 : To consider a proposal of Deogarh College, Deogarh(Sambalpur University) for assistance towards construction of a Laboratory Building.

The Commission accepted the revised estimates sent by the Deogarh College, Deogarh(Sambalpur University) duly certified by the PWD for the construction of a laboratory building at an estimated cost of Rs.2,55,300 and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.1,62,300/- on the usual sharing basis.

Item No.95 : To consider a proposal of Shri S.K.Shah and Shri Krishna O.M.Arts College and Shri H.S.Shah College of Commerce, Modasa (Gujarat University) for assistance towards construction of a Staff Quarter for the college Principal.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Shri S.K. Shah and Shri Krishna O.M.Arts College and Shri H.S.Shah College of Commerce, Modasa (Gujarat University) for grant towards construction of a staff quarter and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.20,453/- on the usual sharing basis.

Item No.96 : To consider a proposal of Banaskantha Arts and Science College, Palanpur (Gujarat University) for assistance towards construction of an overhead tank and a tubewell.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Banaskantha Arts and Science College, Palanpur (Gujarat University) for construction of an overhead Tank and a Tube-well and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.37,158/- for the purpose on the usual sharing basis.

Item No.97 : To consider a proposal of Vanita Mahavidyalaya, Hyderabad (Osmania University) for assistance towards construction of teaching and laboratory accommodation, under Rs.three lakhs ceiling.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Vanita Mahavidyalaya, Hyderabad (Osmania University) for assistance towards construction of teaching and laboratory accommodation and agreed to provide a grant of Rs.2,31,413/- for the purpose on the usual sharing basis.

Item No.98 : To consider a note regarding selection of colleges for assistance towards construction of Residential Flats for teachers on 80:20 sharing basis outside the IVth Plan ceiling of Rs.three lakhs.

The Commission agreed that proposals may be invited from colleges which fulfil the conditions relating to the UGC scheme for residential flats for teachers (outside the Rs.three lakhs schemes). The Commission also desired that the proposals of colleges selected for COSIP may also be considered along with the other proposals.

Item No.99 : To consider a note for a special programme of assistance for the development of colleges in the North Eastern Hill Region of India.

The Commission agreed that a Committee with representatives of the Gauhati University and the concerned State Government may be appointed to visit these colleges to assess their development needs, and the report placed before the Commission at the November meeting (if not earlier).

Item No.100 : To consider the proposals for sanction of centenary grant received from :-

- i) St.Agnes College, Mangalore (Mysore University) for extension of teaching accommodation and construction of N.R.S.C.

The Commission accepted the proposal of St.Agnes College, Mangalore (Mysore University) for extension of teaching accommodation and construction of Non-Resident Students Centre at an estimated cost of Rs.1,27,000/-. It was noted that a sum of Rs.one lakh would be provided out of Centenary grant and Rs.27,000/- within Rs.three lakhs scheme.

- ii) Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow (Lucknow University) for construction of a block of four staff quarters.

The Commission accepted the proposal of Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow (Lucknow University) for construction of a block of four staff quarters at an estimated cost of Rs.1,28,827/- and agreed to provide a grant not exceeding Rs.one lakh as a centenary grant.

Item No.101 : To consider the proposal of the Raghunath Girls' College, Meerut, for financial assistance for the development of postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

The Commission regretted its inability to provide assistance to the Raghunath Girls' College, Meerut, for construction of buildings which had been built without the prior concurrence of the plans and estimates by the Commission.

Item No.102 : To consider a proposal for financial assistance from Degree College of Physical Education, Amravati (Nagpur University) towards construction of Teachers' Hostel under Rs.three lakhs scheme.

The Commission desired that an officer may visit the Degree College of Physical Education, Amravati (Nagpur University), and report on the present working of the College.

Item No.107: To consider the question of the award of Senior Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology as recommended by the Standing Committee on Engineering Education.

The Commission desired that the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Engineering Education regarding additional 45 Fellowships to 14 universities may be further reviewed; and for the present the existing practice of awarding Senior Research Fellowships on All-India basis may continue.

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Item No.108: To consider a note on the award of Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships/Scholarships for the year 1972-73.

This was noted.

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Item No.109 : To consider a request from the National Association of University Teachers of Physical Education, Bangalore, for treating physical education personnel as teaching staff in the colleges and universities.

The Commission desired that the proposal may be examined in consultation with the Inter-University Board.

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Item No.110: To consider the question of extending financial support till the end of Fourth Plan period i.e. 1973-74 to the Instrument Cell created at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the indigenous manufacture of scientific equipment for Summer Science Institutes.

The Commission agreed to continue assistance to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the development of instrument cell on the existing basis for the period ending 1973-74.

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Item No.111 : To consider a request received from Professor G.Vago, Hungarian Language teacher at the University of Delhi for enhancement of his emoluments.

The Commission desired that the suggestion made by Professor G.Vago, Hungarian Language Teacher at the University of Delhi, may be discussed with the Government of India.

Item No. 112: To consider further the question of amending the regulations relating to recognition of colleges under Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act.

The Commission desired that the suggestions made by some of the Societies running the Colleges for revision of the regulation made under Section 26(1)(d) read with Section 2(f) of the UGC Act may be referred to a committee for advice.

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Item No. 113: To consider the question of remitting grants approved by the University Grants Commission for teachers/scholars under the scheme of financial assistance for research work and Senior/Junior research fellowships to such institutions to whom payments have been banned

The Commission agreed to remit grants to teachers/scholars under the scheme of financial assistance for research work, Senior/Junior research fellowships, and Students Aid Fund to institutions to which grants have been otherwise stopped. Such cases should be reported to the Commission for information.

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Item No. 114 : To consider the question of providing assistance to colleges which do not have trained teachers in Career Advising Work for setting up of Career Advising Units.

The Commission was of the view that only colleges which have already done some work in the field of guidance and where some teachers have been trained in this work may be assisted under the scheme for setting up Career Advising Units.

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Item No. 115: To consider the question of undertaking study regarding the effective utilisation and maintenance of specialised scientific equipment in Universities and Colleges.

The Commission agreed that an expert committee may be appointed to go into the question of effective utilisation of costly scientific equipment (for advanced study/research) in universities and colleges.

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Item No.116: To consider the proposal of German Academic Exchange Service for the award of 12 fellowships for the year 1973.

The Commission accepted the suggestion of the German Academic Exchange Service that the scholarships may be awarded for specified disciplines/fields in relation to Indian needs, and desired that a committee may be appointed to suggest these.

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Item No.117: To consider the nomination of representative of the University Grants Commission on the National Council for Rural Higher Education.

The Commission agreed that Smt.Indumati Chimanlal may be the representative of the Commission on the National Council for Rural Higher Education.

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Item No.118 : To receive a note on the amendment of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

This was noted.

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Item No.119: To receive the Delhi University(Amendment) Ordinance, 1972.

This was noted.

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Item No.120: To receive the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment)Act, 1972.

This was noted.

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Item No.121: To receive a note on the Mithila University Ordinance, 1972.

In this connection the Commission noted that the Chief Minister, Bihar, had written to the Chairman, UGC, for review of the earlier decision regarding setting up of the Mithila University. This will be brought before the Commission at its next meeting.

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Item No. 122: To receive the minutes of the meeting between the Ministers of Education of India and Bangla Desh.

The Commission welcomed the proposals for collaboration between India and Bangla Desh, and desired that a note on the action to be taken on items concerning the U.G.C. contained in the minutes of the meeting between the Education Ministers of India and Bangla Desh may be placed before the Commission at the next meeting. The Commission further desired that proposals be invited from the Central Universities for implementing the recommendations.

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Item No. 123: To receive the Indo-Australian Cultural Agreement.

It was noted.

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Item No. 124: To consider a note regarding the organisation of symposia by the UGC on Socio-Economic Equality in Free India in connection with the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of India's Independence.

The Commission accepted the organisation of symposia at the universities on "Socio-Economic Equality in Free India" in connection with the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, and desired that a steering committee be appointed to work out the details.

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Item No. 125: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University for sanctioning two posts of Chairmen of the College Councils.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for provision of three posts of Chairmen of the College Councils ( to be set up by the University in accordance with the Ordinance issued on 22.6.72 ) on the same terms as prescribed for the Pro-Vice-Chancellor; and noted that provision for the supporting staff would be determined in consultation with the university. The Commission noted that the office of the Dean of Colleges would continue till the present incumbent vacates this post or his term ends in accordance with the Statutes.

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Item No.126: To consider the proposal from Mysore University for further development of the University Postgraduate Centre, Mangalore.

The Commission considered the proposals for the development of postgraduate centre, Mangalore (Mysore University) and desired that this may be examined in the light of decision taken under Item No.20.

Item No.127: To consider the recommendations of the AICTE for the institution of one year postgraduate diploma course in Traffic Engineering at the universities of Baroda and Roorkee.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the AICTE for the institution of one year postgraduate diploma course in Traffic Engineering at the Universities of Baroda and Roorkee, provided the expenditure involved would be met within the Fourth Plan allocations of the respective universities.

Item No.128 : To consider the participation of two representatives from the Indian Universities at the International Seminar "University Today" to be held from 1st to 7th September, 1972 in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia under Indo-Yugoslav Cultural Exchange Programme 1972-73.

The Commission desired that the following be requested to be the representatives from the Indian Universities at the International Seminar - "University Today" under Indo-Yugoslav Cultural Exchange Programme 1972-73 :

1. Dr. Sarup Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.
2. Dr. J.N. Bhan, Vice-Chancellor, Jammu University.

Item No.129 : To consider the question of utilisation of equipment purchased by the universities out of grants given by the UGC.

The Commission desired that this may be referred to the committee being appointed under Item No.115.

Item No. 130: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare with regard to the Draft Bill of the Central University to be established at Shillong.

The Commission agreed generally with the Draft Bill for the Central University at Shillong.

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Item No. 131: To consider a reference received from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare regarding the proposals of the Jawaharlal Nehru University to amend statutes No. 2, 5, 10 and 13 of the University.

The Commission generally accepted the amendment proposed to the Statutes No. 2, 5, 10 and 13 of the Statutes of the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

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Item No. 132 : To consider a reference received from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare regarding the proposal of Delhi University for Additional Statutes/Amendments to existing Statutes.

The Commission considered a reference received from the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare regarding the proposal of Delhi University for Additional Statutes/Amendments to existing Statutes and made the following observations:

Statute 10(B):

Clause (1) - It would be desirable that the number of college Councils to be set up by the University be specified in the Statutes instead of leaving it to be determined by the Executive Council.

Clause 5(b) - The Chairman of the college Council may be appointed in the same manner as the Pro Vice-Chancellor of the University and the term of the Chairman may be co-terminus with that of Vice-Chancellor subject to a maximum period of 3 years. The Chairman of the Council would be eligible for another term.

Clause 6(xii) - This may be omitted for the present and reviewed in consultation with the Delhi University and Ministry of Law.

Students Council:

The items on which the Students Council could communicate its views, observations and recommendations may be specified in the Ordinance.

Statute 30(c)(iii):

It has been proposed that no College shall be admitted to any privilege except on the recommendation of the College Council concerned. Proposed Statute 10(B) provides that the colleges to be assigned to each Council would be determined by Executive Council. It could be presumed that this could only be done after a College has come into existence. If this be so, it is not clear how the College Council concerned could make a recommendation.

Transitory Provision:

The Transitory Provision in the Statutes be modified to provide that the present incumbent of the post of 'Dean of Colleges' would continue to hold that office till such time as his term ends or he vacates office otherwise.

Statute 30(c) (i):

The date from which the amended Statute would come into force and whether with the new Statute the existing membership of Governing Bodies would cease, may be provided in the amendment. The University may also consider if in the first phase the number of the nominees of the Trust may not be reduced to 8 from 10.

Statute 36.A :

It may not be possible for the Commission to be formally represented on the Screening Committee to consider cases of colleges which may be declared autonomous.

As regards the general question of amendment to Statute and framing of new Statutes, the Commission felt that it may be desirable to lay down a suitable procedure to be followed ordinarily for consultation with the bodies concerned and for reference to the UGC where necessary.

R.K. Chhabra  
Secretary

D. S. Kothari )  
Chairman

List of Members of the U.G.C. Advisory  
Committee of Vice-Chancellors

State Universities:

1. Vice Chancellor, Andhra University
2. Vice Chancellor, Gauhati University
3. Vice Chancellor, Patna University
4. Vice Chancellor, Gujarat University
5. Vice Chancellor, Kurukshetra University
6. Vice Chancellor, Himachal Pradesh University
7. Vice Chancellor, Kashmir University
8. Vice Chancellor, Calicut University
9. Vice Chancellor, Bhopal University
10. Vice Chancellor, Bombay University
11. Vice Chancellor, Karnatak University
12. Vice Chancellor, Utkal University
13. Vice Chancellor, Panjabi University
14. Vice Chancellor, Jodhpur University
15. Vice Chancellor, Madurai University
16. Vice Chancellor, Lucknow University
17. Vice Chancellor, Burdwan University
18. Vice Chancellor, Panjab University

Central Universities :

19. Vice Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University
20. Vice Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University

Deemed to be Universities :

21. Vice Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapeeth

Agricultural Universities :

22. Vice Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University

ADDITIONAL COLLEGES RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION  
UNDER COLLEGE SCIENCE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME.

Sl. No.	University	College
1.	Agra	1. D.S. College, Aligarh
2.	Andhra	2. Maharajah's College, Vizianagram.
		3. Govt. Arts College, Rajamundry.
3.	Bangalore	4. S. Nijalingappa College, Bangalore
4.	Calcutta	5. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta
		6. Ramakrishna Mission Residential College, Narendrapur.
		7. Belur Rama Krishna Mission Residential College, P.O. Belurmatah, Distt. Howrah
		8. Vidyasagar College, Calcutta
5.	Calicut	9. Vimala College, Trichur
6.	Dibrugarh	10. J.B. College, Jorhat.
7.	Gauhati	11. St. Edmund's College, Shillong
		12. Arya Vidyapeeth College, Gauhati
8.	Gujarat	13. J.J. College of Science, Nadiad
9.	Kanpur	14. Acharya Narendra Deo Nagar Mahapalika Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur
		15. P.F.N. College, Kanpur.
10.	Karnatak	16. Basaveshwar Science College, Bagalkot.
11.	Kerala	17. S. N. College, Quilon
		18. Union Christian College, Alwaye
12.	Madras	19. Presidency College, Madras
		20. Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirapalli
		21. Loyola College, Madras
13.	Madurai	22. V.H.N.S.N. College, Virudhu Nagar.

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<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>College</u>
14.	Magadh	23. A.N. College, Patna
15.	Marathwada	24. Govt. College of Arts & Science, Aurangabad.
		25. Nanded Education Society's Science College, Nanded.
16.	Meerut	26. D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar.
		27. D.N. College, Meerut
17.	Mysore	28. St. Agnes College, Mangalore.
18.	Nagpur	29. National College, Nagpur
19.	Patna	30. Bihar National College, Patna
20.	Punjab	31. Govt. College, Hoshiarpur.
		32. Govt. College, Rohtak
21.	Poona	33. S.F. College, Poona
		34. H.T.T. College, Masik
22.	Osmania	35. N.B. Science College, Hyderabad.
23.	Ranchi	36. St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh
24.	Rajasthan	37. Savitri Girl's College, Ajmer
25.	Sri Venkateswara	38. Smt. Padmavathi College for Women, Tirupati.

Total 38 Colleges

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List of the Members of the Working Group

1. Prof. R.P. Bambah,  
Director,  
Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics,  
Panjab University
2. Prof. M.R. Bhide,  
Head of the Department of Physics,  
Poona University,
3. Prof. S. Gopal,  
Professor of History,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University,  
New Delhi.
4. Prof. M.C. Joshi, . . .  
Head of the Department of Physics,  
Bombay University.
5. Prof. A.B. Kulkarni,  
Head of the Department of Chemistry,  
Bombay University.
6. Prof. S. Krishnaswami,  
Head of the Department of Biological Sciences,  
Madurai University.
7. Prof. G.S. Ladha,  
Director, . . .  
A.C. College of Technology,  
Madras.
8. Prof. C.R. Mitra,  
Director,  
Birla Institute of Technology & Science,  
Pilani.
9. Prof. R.C. Paul,  
Head of the Department of Chemistry,  
Panjab University.
10. Prof. Rais Ahmed,  
Head of the Department of Physics,  
Aligarh Muslim University.
11. Prof. Ramesh Mohan,  
Director,  
Central Institute of English,  
Hyderabad.
12. Prof. A.K. Sharma,  
Head of the Department of Botany,  
Calcutta University.

13. Prof. K.N. Udupa,  
Principal,  
College of Medical Sciences,  
Banaras Hindu University
14. Secretary,  
Ministry of Education & Social Welfare
15. Secretary,  
Department of Science & Technology.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972.

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

1. Proposal of the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad for additional assistance towards the project on Peace Research.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 5th May, 1971 agreed that the Gujarat Vidyapeeth may be assisted to undertake a project on Peace Research on the broad lines indicated in the proposal. The question of setting up a "Peace Research Institute" may be examined later in the light of the experience with the project. It was noted that the U.G.C. share of expenditure on the project would be limited to Rs. 1,50,000/- for the Fourth Plan period and met within the Fourth Plan allocation made to the Vidyapeeth. (Resolution No.53 dated 5th May, 1971).

The proposal of the Gujarat Vidyapeeth for additional assistance amounting to Rs. 17,000/-, as detailed below, has been accepted on condition that the amount will be adjusted within the Fourth Plan allocation:-

(i) Preparation and publication of documentation on Peace Research.	Rs. 4,800/-
(ii) Expenditure on travel and field work	Rs. 4,800/-
(iii) Contingencies including correspondence printing, stationery, etc.	Rs. 2,400/-
(iv) Two type-writers one each in Gujarati and English.	Rs. 5,000/-
<u>Total</u>	<u>Rs.17,000/-</u>

- .....
2. Proposal of the University of Bombay for assistance towards its scheme of Adult/Continuing Education.

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The University of Bombay approached the Commission for assistance towards the scheme of adult/continuing education. The courses proposed to be offered by the Jamma Lal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies of the University are as under:-

1. Hospital Management

2. Newspaper management
3. Laws relating to business
4. Managerial strategy
5. Training of trainers
6. Effective communication
7. Human Factor in Management.

The courses are expected to be self-supporting in so far as the recurring expenditure is concerned. The University of Bombay, therefore, sought the assistance of the Commission towards non-recurring expenditure for furniture and equipment, amounting to Rs. 70,000/-. This has been agreed to, on the usual sharing basis of 75:25, as agreed to by the Commission at its meeting held in May, 1971.

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3. Proposal of the University of Ranchi for financial assistance towards the post of a lecturer in Bengali under Fourth Plan development schemes.

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The University of Ranchi introduced postgraduate teaching in Bengali from the session 1970-71. The Commission sanctioned the post of a reader for the department in addition to three lecturers already available to the University. In view of the introduction of M.A. final classes, the University requested for an additional post of lecturer. This has been agreed to, on condition that the expenditure on this account will be provided by the University within its Fourth Plan allocation and the post will be maintained by the university/State Government after 31st March, 1974 when the assistance to the Commission ceases.

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4. Acceptance of the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapith for creating the post of a Reader in Medieval Indian History in the Department of History.

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In April, 1972, the Kashi Vidyapith approached the Commission for the creation of a post of Reader in Medieval Indian History in the Department of History in addition to an existing staff of one Professor and Reader and four Lecturers, to enable the Vidyapith to start specialisation at the postgraduate

level in Medieval Indian History. The Vidyapith already has provision for specialisation in Ancient Indian History.

The proposal of the Vidyapith for the creation of an additional post of Reader in Medieval Indian History in the Department of History has been accepted subject to the following conditions: (i) the Commission will provide assistance for the purpose on 50:50 sharing basis (ii) the post will be maintained by the Vidyapith after the assistance of the Commission ceases on this account after 1973-74 and (iii) the expenditure (U.G.C. share) will be met by the Vidyapith within its Fourth Plan allocation.

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5. Acceptance of the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapith for the creation of the post of a Reader in the Department of Political Science.

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In April, 1972 the Kashi Vidyapith approached the Commission for the creation of a post of Reader in the Department of Political Science in addition to the existing staff consisting of one Reader and four lecturers, number of students in Political Science being fairly large viz. 180 in Shastri Part-I, 95 in Shastri Part-II, 62 in M.A. Part-I and 70 in M.A. Part-II, the proposal for the creation of the additional post of Reader in Political Science Department has been accepted subject to the following conditions (i) the Commission will provide assistance for the purpose on 50:50 sharing basis (ii) the post will be maintained by the Vidyapith after the assistance of the Commission ceases on this account after 1973-74 and (iii) the expenditure (U.G.C. share) will be met by the Vidyapith within the Fourth Plan allocation.

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6. Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during the Fourth Plan period.

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The Commission has approved the pattern of financial assistance for development of Teacher Education and Research during the Fourth Plan subject to a ceiling of Rs. two lakhs for colleges teaching upto B.Ed. and upto three lakhs for colleges offering B.Ed. & M.Ed. course. The Commission may in exceptional cases provide an additional grant upto Rs. one lakh, after each case is considered by the Commission. In pursuance of the above, the following proposals have been accepted.

p.t.o.

S.N.	University	College	Item approved	Estimated Cost.	U.G.C. Share	Sharing basis
				Rs		
1.	Panjab	B.P.S. College of Education for Girls, Khanpur.	a. Purchase of Lab. equipment b. Purchase of Lab. furniture	21,000/- 5,000/-	15,750/- 3,333/-	75:25 $66\frac{2}{3} : 33\frac{1}{3}$
2.	Panjab	Satish Public College of Education, Rewari.	Construction of Principal's Bungalow.	39,087/-	19,543/-	50:50
3.	Panjab	D.A.V. College of Education, Abohar.	a. Purchase of chalk boards b. Purchase of books & journals	2,000/- 30,000/-	2,000/- 22,500/-	100% 75:25
4.	Himachal Pradesh Univ. Simla	Govt. College of Education, Dharamsala.	a. Furniture & Extension of libraries. b. Purchase of books. c. Purchase of chalk boards	2,000/- 6,000/- 1,000/-	1,333/- 4,500/- 1,000/-	$66\frac{2}{3} : 33\frac{1}{3}$ 75:25 100%
5.	Udaipur	Lokmanaya Tilaka Teachers College Dabot.	a. Construction of Teachers Hostel. b. Purchase of books and journals.	1,33,000/- 40,000/-	88,663/- 30,000/-	$66\frac{2}{3} : 33\frac{1}{3}$ 75:25
6.	Madras	Sri Avinashilingam Teachers' College Coimbatore.	a. Construction of Women's Hostel for 24 students b. Living Room furniture for the Women's Hostel.	1,27,000/- 6,000/-	90,707/- 4,500/-	75% of the proportionate cost for the admissible area of 4500 sq.ft. 75:25
		Mount Carmel Training College	a. Construction of N.R.S.C. b. Extension of Library Building	94,913/- 63,665/-	35,000/- 42,443/-	ceiling limit $66\frac{2}{3} : 33\frac{1}{3}$

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7. University of Poona Grant for the Organisation of a Seminar in Indian Philosophy - Poverty and Allied concepts and their implications.

The University of Poona sent a proposal for organising a seminar in Indian Philosophy - Poverty and Allied concepts and their implications at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,000/-.

The proposal has been accepted. The Commission's share towards the above seminar will be limited to Rs. 2,000/- or 50% of the actual expenditure whichever is less.

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8. University of Bombay.-- Proposal for additional grant for the purchase of furniture for the development of Area Studies Programme relating to East Africa and Soviet Union.

The University of Bombay sent a proposal for additional provision of a grant of Rs. 18,000/- for the purchase of furniture for the development of Area Studies Programme relating to the East Africa and Soviet Union for the Fourth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 10,000/- being the 10% of Rs. one lakh accepted for construction of building for the Area Studies Programme has been accepted on cent per cent basis outside the Fourth Plan allocation of the University.

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9. Madras Christian College, Tambaram (Madras University) - Development of Postgraduate Studies in Science subjects during the Fourth Plan period.

The University of Madras forwarded and recommended a proposal from the Madras Christian College, Tambaram for the development of its postgraduate department of Chemistry during the Fourth Plan period. The proposal was examined and a grant of Rs. 90,000/- as U.G.C.'s share, as detailed below was approved. The ceiling laid down by the Commission for the development of a postgraduate department of Chemistry of an affiliated college during the Fourth Plan is Rs. 1,50,000/-.

Department	Purpose	Expenditure approved	
		Total	U. G. C. Share
		Rs	Rs
Chemistry	Lab. Equipment.	1,20,000/-	75,000/-
	Library books and journals:	20,000/-	15,000/-
	<u>Total</u>	1,20,000/-	90,000/-

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10. Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar  
(Poona University) - Development of  
postgraduate studies in Science  
subjects during the Fourth Plan period.

The University of Poona forwarded and recommended the proposals from the Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar for the development of its postgraduate departments of Organic Chemistry, Zoology & Bio-chemistry during the Fourth Plan period. The proposals were examined and grant of Rs. 2,87,750/-, as U.G.C.'s share, as detailed below has been approved. The ceilings laid down by the Commission for the development of the postgraduate departments of Chemistry, Zoology and Bio-chemistry are 1,50,000/-, 1,00,000/- and 1,00,000/- respectively.

S.N.	Name of P.G. Department.	Purpose	Expenditure approved	
			Total Rs	U.G.C.'s share Rs
1.	Organic Chemistry	Building	1,25,000/-	62,500/-
		Equipment	75,000/-	56,250/-
		Books & journals	20,000/-	15,000/-
		Additional staff	30,000/-	15,000/-
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			2,50,000/-	1,48,750/-
2.	Zoology	Building	75,000/-	37,500/-
		Equipment	40,000/-	30,000/-
		Books and journals	20,000/-	15,000/-
		Additional staff	35,000/-	17,500/-
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			1,70,000/-	1,00,000/-
3.	Bio-chemistry	Equipment	40,000/-	30,000/-
		Books & journals	12,000/-	9,000/-
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			52,000/-	39,000/-
Grand total			4,72,000/-	2,87,750/-

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11. Programme of Special Assistance to  
selected Departments - Department of  
Archaeology, Deccan College Postgraduate  
and Research Institute, Poona.

The Commission had approved a provision of Rs. 35,000/- under the Programme of Special Assistance for the Department of Archaeology, Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, for the purchase of Station Wagon. Consequent to reference from the Director to the effect that due to the increase in cost, a Jeep station wagon with trailer and luggage carrier is expected to cost approximately Rs. 50,000/-, it has been agreed to raise the provision for the purpose from Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-.

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12. Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology  
Annamalai University - Expenditure of Rs. 5,625/-  
estimated on repairs of vehicle purchased out of  
P.L. 480 funds.
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A field vehicle purchased out of P.L. 480 funds which has been in use of the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology ever since the conclusion of the P.L. 480 scheme required repairs and replacements estimated to cost Rs. 5,625/- . Since the vehicle is in use with the Centre, it has been agreed, on a request received from the Annamalai University, that the expenditure may be met from out of the 1972-73 provision of the Centre under the head "Contingencies".

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13. Centre of Advanced Study in Bio-chemistry  
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore -  
Additional grant for participation of  
Prof. H.R. Cama in International Congress  
of Nutrition in Mexico.
- 

Prof. H.R. Cama, Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Bio-chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, requested for an additional grant of Rs. 5,000/- to enable him to participate in the International Congress of Nutrition to be held in Mexico between 2 and 10 September, 1972. In view of the International importance of the Congress of Nutrition, the proposal has been accepted and an additional grant of Rs. 5,000/- has been agreed to be provided to the Centre under the head "Travels" during 1972-73 subject to the condition that the Centre is unable to find this amount by suitable reappropriation from the existing provisions.

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14. Centre of Advanced Study in Botany, University  
of Madras - Proposal for an additional provision  
of Rs. 12,000/- under "Visiting Fellows" during  
1972-73.
- 

The Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Botany, University of Madras, requested for an additional provision of Rs. 12,000/- for the Centre under its budget head "Visiting Fellows" during 1972-73 in order to meet its obligation towards payment of honorarium @ Rs. 2,000/- p.m. to Prof. T.A. Bennet-Clark, Fellow of Royal Society, who is visiting the Centre for a period of 6 months under the programme of British Assistance. Since the existing annual provision of Rs. 10,000/- of the Centre under "Visiting Fellows" for 1972-73 is already fully committed, the proposal of the Centre has been accepted and a grant of Rs. 12,000/- sanctioned for the purpose.

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15. Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, University of Delhi - Extension of tenure in respect of Junior Research Fellowship awarded to Shri A.K. Mukherjee.
- 

The University of Delhi requested for extension of tenure of Junior Research Fellowship awarded to Shri A.K. Mukherjee at the Centre of Advanced Study in Physics beyond the normal tenure of three years, which expire on 18th April, 1972. The extension was also recommended by the Head of the Centre to enable Shri Mukherjee to complete his thesis. In view of this, extension of Junior Research Fellowship awarded to Shri A.K. Mukherjee at the Centre has been extended beyond the normal three year period for a duration of six months in the first instance.

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16. College Science Improvement Programme - Approval of grants to colleges.
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The Commission, at its meeting held on 2nd September, 1970 (Item No.12) while accepting the recommendations made in respect of evaluation of proposals received from the university departments and colleges for participating in the College Science Improvement Programme desired that the proposals from the institutions selected to participate in the programme be placed before it from time to time.

Proposal from the Vithalbhai Patel Mahavidyalaya (Science College Vallabh Vidyanagar Distt; Kaira), out of the colleges recommended by the Standing Committee has been accepted and a grant for Rs. 2,40,000/- has been approved to be paid to the said college for implementation of the College Science Improvement Programmes.

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17. Proposal of the Indore University to name the Bapna Hostel building of the University being reconstructed out of assistance received from the Commission as "University of Indore Sir Sirermal Bapna Hostel".
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The Commission at its meeting held on the 3rd September, 1969 (Item No.41) accepted the proposal of the Indore University for a grant of Rs. 1.5 lakh on 50:50 basis for reconstructing the Bapna Hostel, provided the University is able to include University Grants Commission's share within the over-all allocation made to the University for the period ending 1973-74. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 2,50,000/- has been provided in the Fourth Plan allocation to the University for the above project, University Grants Commission's share being Rs. 1,25,000/-. Against this, a sum of Rs. 40,000/- has so far been paid.

The University has now stated that the work of the

construction of the above hostel is on the way to completion and the building will be ready for occupation by students by the end of July, 1972. The above hostel formerly belonged to a Trust which was later transferred to the University subject to certain conditions. Among the conditions for the transfer of the above hostel to the University was a condition to the effect that the hostel should be named and called as "Sir Siremal Bapna University Hostel".

It is also stated that the matter was considered by the Executive Council and the council while considering the other conditions of transfer of the hostel agreed that the name of the University should also be associated with the hostel in such a manner as "University of Indore Sir Siremal Bapna Hostel".

The University has requested for the concurrence of the Commission for the same.

The proposal of the University to name the Bapna Hostel building as "University of Indore Sir Siremal Bapna Hostel" is covered by the guidelines laid down by the Commission for naming of University buildings and the same has been accepted.

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18. Appointment of Prof. George Rude,  
University of Adelaide (Australia)  
as Visiting Professor in the  
Jawaharlal Nehru University.

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The Jawaharlal Nehru University proposes to invite for a period of four to six weeks, Professor George Rude, a leading historian of European History who is currently teaching at the University of Adelaide (Australia). During his visit, Professor George Rude will deliver series of lectures and take Seminars at the University. It is also stated that Professor Rude will be shortly leaving for Canada in August, 1972 and is willing to stop by in Delhi enroute to Canada, in case he is requested to do so. The University proposes to pay him the usual salary payable to the Visiting Professor i.e. at the rate of Rs. 2,000/-p.m. (free of income tax). In addition, the University will also have to pay a sum of \$ 200 (approximately) towards the cost of his enroute passage.

The University has requested for the acceptance of the Commission for inviting Professor George Rude as Visiting Officer on the terms stated above.

The proposal of the University has been accepted subject to the conditions that the University obtains the clearance of the Reserve Bank and the Government of India.

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

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

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

1.	P.G.D.A.V.College (Evening Classes)	1969-70	Rs.2,56,294/-
2.	Institute of Post Graduate (Evening) Studies.	1969-70	Rs.5,70,212/-
3.	Mata Sundri College for Women	1969-70	Rs.3,10,187/-
4.	Shyam Lal College (Day Classes)	1969-70	Rs.5,56,743/-
5.	Shyam Lal College (Evening Classes)	1970-71	Rs.1,20,729/-
6.	Lakshmi Bai College	1969-70	Rs.5,92,722/-
7.	Hastinapur College (Evening Classes)	1969-70	Rs.2,63,996/-
8.	Ram Lal Anand College	1969-70	Rs.1,78,925/-
9.	Hindu College, Delhi	1969-70	Rs.8,61,338/-
10.	Modern College for Women, N.Delhi.	1969-70	Rs.6,24,964/-
11.	Bhagat Singh College, N.Delhi.	1969-70	Rs.4,08,595/-
12.	S.P.Mukherji College, for Women, New Delhi.	1969-70	Rs. 80,938/-
13.	Delhi College (Evening Classes) Delhi.	1970-71	Rs.4,64,835/-
14.	Gargi College, New Delhi.	1969-70	Rs.4,06,827/-
15.	Miranda House, Delhi.	1969-70	Rs.11,75,152/-
16.	Indraprastha College of Women, Delhi.	1969-70	Rs.9,66,725/-
17.	Lady Shri Ram College for Women, New Delhi.	1969-70	Rs.8,65,141/-
18.	Sri Venkateswara College, N.Delhi.	1969-70	Rs.2,79,935/-

(20) Research Fellowship in Science - Extension of Fellowship Tenure.

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

On the recommendations of the Supervisor/Head of Department and the University, the tenure of Mrs. Manjula Chakravarty, who has been working as a Junior Research Fellow in the Department of Anthropology at Delhi University since 25th July 1969 has been extended by six months beyond three years with effect from 25th July, 1972 to enable her to complete her approved research project.

(21) Research Scholarships in Humanities - Writing off the excess payment made by the Bombay University to Km. Zubeida M. Batatawala.

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Km. Zubeida M. Batatawala was selected for award of research scholarship of the value of Rs.250/- p.m. by the Bombay University for working at Elphinstone College, Bombay under the UGC scheme of research.

scholarships in Sciences and Humanities. Km. Batatawala worked under the scheme from 27.6.1966 to 26.6.1968. The Bombay University, however, inadvertently paid the scholarship amount to her for the period ending 30th June 1968. The Chief Auditor, Local Fund Accounts during the course of the audit of the Bombay University accounts for the year 1968-69 objected to the over payment of Rs.33.33 to Km. Batatawala for the period 27.6.1968 to 30.6.1968. The Bombay University and the Elphinstone College, Bombay could not recover the amount inspite of several letters to the scholar. The request of the Bombay University for writing off the excess payment of Rs.33.33 to Km. Batatawala has been accepted.

(22) Seminars/Symposia, Workshops, Conferences  
Refresher/Orientation Courses.

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The sixth meeting of the UGC Advisory Committee on seminars/symposia, workshops, conferences, refresher/orientation courses was held at 11 AM on April 24, 1972, in the UGC building under the Chairmanship of Professor FC Kuluck. A copy of the proceedings of the meeting is enclosed (Annexure). A note on the recommendations of the meeting was placed before the Commission at May, 1972, meeting (Item No.88), but the same could not be considered.

The following recommendations made at the meeting have been accepted and universities informed accordingly.

1. The proposal of Madurai University for the organisation of orientation course for fresh/junior college teachers of 17 days duration and 5 seminars of 4-days each as follow-up programme during 1972 was accepted;
2. The Commission may provide books worth Rs.50/- to each of the participants to the orientation courses for fresh/junior college teachers held in 1972. For further action, an item was placed before the Commission at July 1972 meeting (Item No.69).
3. Forty-five proposals from 26 universities for the organisation of seminars/symposia, workshops, conferences, refresher/orientation courses were recommended. The Committee could not recommend 15 proposals from 12 universities.

(23) Madan Mohan Malvia Degree College, Bhatpar Rani (Gorakhpur University)-Construction of Gymnasium.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 7th October, 1970, (Item No.37) accepted the recommendations of the committee appointed to examine the proposals received from the universities/colleges for the construction of gymnasium and agreed to provide assistance to 81 colleges and 12 universities, under the 1st phase of the programme.

M.M.M. Degree College, Bhatpar Rani, Deoria, which was not included in the list of colleges in the first phase approached the Commission for assistance for the construction of a gymnasium as a special case on the occasion of its silver jubilee. The proposal of the college, earlier recommended by the Gorakhpur University was accepted at an estimated cost of Rs.72,200/-, the Commission's contribution @75% being limited to Rs.54,150/-.

- (24) Delhi University - Grant of Rs.40,000/- for books for the University Library Extension Centre at Rama Krishna Mission, New Delhi.

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The proposal of the University for a grant of Rs.40,000/- for books for the University library Extension Centre at the Rama Krishna Mission, New Delhi, has been accepted under the scheme of study centres. The university has as yet taken no assistance under the scheme, and has stated that "it will be in the academic interest to continue the centre and enrich the library stock with recent usual text books".

- (25) Payment of daily allowance to non-official member in relaxation of the rules.

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Under the U.G.C. T.A. Rules daily allowance is admissible to a non-official member for his stay at the place of meeting. Dr. R.Rath, Professor of Utkal University, Bhubaneswar was a member of the Visiting committee which visited Bangalore on 22 and 23rd March, 1972. He had already come to Delhi to attend a meeting sponsored by some other agency on the 17th March, 1972. Instead of returning to Bhubaneswar after attending this meeting he stayed at Delhi till 20th March, 1972 and thereafter, proceeded to Bangalore to attend the meeting of the Visiting Committee of the U.G.C. Daily allowance for his halt at Delhi was not admissible under the rules as mentioned above. However, considering that his return to Bhubaneswar from where he would have proceeded to Bangalore, would have cost more to the U.G.C. in the form of his travelling expenses, the daily allowance for his stay at Delhi was paid to him in relaxation of the rules.

- (26) List of Indian teachers selected for the award of German Academic Exchange Service research fellowships for 1972.

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The German Academic Exchange Service, New Delhi offered to the UGC 15 fellowships for higher studies for one year in Physical/Biological Sciences, Indology and German language in West Germany for the year 1972. The Fellowships carry a value of DM 800 per month besides other allowance such as for special clothing, books and incidentals. Air passage from Delhi to Berlin is also provided by the GAES. The Commission has agreed to meet the 2nd class return railway fare from their place of duty to Delhi and back. The fellowships have been offered to the teachers between 28-32 years of age working in universities and Colleges having a good academic record. The Commission invited applications through Press and circular letters to all the universities in the month of October, 1971. A selection Committee set up by the Commission met on 17th November, 1971 and selected a panel of teachers for award of the German Academic Exchange Fellowships for the year 1972. The final selection was made by German Academic Exchange in Bonn. The following 12 teachers have so far been selected for the award and have left for West Germany on 6th June, 1972

of  
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1. Dr. G.S. Roonwal,  
Lecturer in Geology,  
Delhi University (Delhi).

2. (\*) Dr. S.V. Subramanyam,  
Lecturer in Physics,  
Indian Institute of Science, (Bangalore).
  3. Dr. T.M. Haridasan,  
Lecturer in Physics,  
Madurai University (Madurai).
  4. Dr. Gopalkrishnan Nair  
Lecturer in Geology  
Roorkee University (Roorkee)
  5. Dr. Ram Kumar Gupta  
Lecturer in Physics,  
Jodhpur University (Jodhpur)
  6. Dr. Rambilas Misra  
Lecturer in Mathematics  
Allahabad University (Allahabad)
  7. Dr. (Mrs.) Rita G. Adiyodi,  
Lecturer in Zoology,  
Calicut University, Calicut,
  8. Dr. Rajendra Prasad,  
Lecturer in Physics,  
College of Engineering  
Aligarh Muslim University (Aligarh).
  9. Dr. R.R. Pandey  
Lecturer in Philosophy,  
Gorakhpur University, (Gorakhpur).
  10. Dr. P. Prasada Rao,  
Lecturer in Zoology,  
Nagpur University (Nagpur).
  11. Dr. Sham Kumar Vashisht  
Lecturer in Chemistry  
Panjab University, (Chandigarh).
  12. Dr. M.L.H. Kaul  
Department of Botany,  
Kurukshetra University (To go in November, 1972)
- (27) Government New Girls Degree College, Fort, Indore.  
Assistance for the purchase of Chalk boards.
- (\*) Declined .....

In view of the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, Indore University, Indore the proposal of Government New Girls Degree College, Indore for the purchase of chalk boards at an estimated cost of Rs.6,270/- was accepted beyond the normal ceiling of Rs.3 lakhs available to the colleges during the IVth Plan period for different developmental projects. The Commission's grant for the project is limited to Rs.6,270/- or the actual expenditure whichever is less.

(28) 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.

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S.No.	Name of the college	Purpose of the grant	Approved cost.	UGC share
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Fatima Mata National College, Quilon (Kerala Univ)	Semi Micro Analysis Equipment.	5,000/-	5,000/-
2.	V.T.M. N.S.S. College, Dhanuvachapuram (Kerala Univ)	Semi Micro Analysis Equipment.	5,000/-	5,000/-
3.	Christian College, Chengannur (Kerala Univ.)	Semi-Micro Analysis equipment.	5,000/-	5,000/-
4.	Basirhat College, Basirhat (Calcutta University).	Chalkboards	4,000/-	4,000/-
5.	S.N.College, Sivagiri-Varkala (Kerala Univ.)	Semi-Micro Analysis equipment.	5,000/-	5,000/-
6.	Sri Narayana College for Women, Quilon. (Kerala Univ.)	Chalkboards	8,760.50	8,760.5
7.	Aghore Kamini Parakash Chandra Mahavidyalaya, Bengai (Burdwan University).	Chalkboards.	1,000/-	1,000/-
8.	St. Joseph's College for Women, Visakhapatnam (Andhra Univ.)	Chalkboards.	2,400/-	2,400/-
9.	Science College, Karad (Shivaji University).	Teachers Hostel	2,84,946/-	1,75,000/-
10.	Shree K.V.Parekh Science College and Matushri T.K. Parekh Arts College, Mahuva (Saurashtra University).	Semi-Micro Analysis equipment.	5,000/-	5,000/-
11.	Arigner Anna Govt. Arts College for Men, Musiri (Madras University).	Men's Hostel	6,20,000/-	3,00,000/-
12.	Yogeshwari Science Mahavidyalaya, Ambajogal (Marathwada Univ.).	Science Laboratories and class rooms.	3,48,542/-	2,27,300/
13.	Nanded Education Society's Science College, Nanded (Marathwada University).	Class rooms.	1,34,809/-	89,872/



14.	K.T.Reddy Women's College, Jucivada. (Andhra Univ.)	Semi-Micro Analy- sis equipment.	5000/-	5000/-
15.	Arts, Science & Commerce College, Ramanandnagar, (Shivaji University).	Teaching Accommoda- tion.	3,53,000/-	2,35,333/-
16.	Baselius College, Kottayam (Kerala University).	Teaching accommoda- tion.	4,57,351	3,00,000/-
17.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam, (Kerala University).	Residential flats for teachers (8 flats)	1,39,542/-	1,11,632/-
18.	Vivekanand College of Arts, Ahmedabad (Gujarat Univ.)	Men's Hostel (100 students).	5,25,291/-	2,50,734/-
19.	Sree Krishna College. Guruvayoor. (Calicut University).	Teaching Accommo- dation.	4,21,050/-	2,80,700/-

Proceedings of the sixth meeting of the Advisory Committee on seminars/symposia, workshops, conferences, refresher/orientation courses held on April 24, 1972.

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The sixth meeting of the UGC Advisory Committee on Seminars, Symposia, Conferences, Workshops, Refresher/Orientation Courses etc. was held at 11.00 A.M. on April 24, 1972 in the UGC building. The meeting was attended by the following:

1. Professor F.C. Auluck  
Department of Physics  
Delhi University.
2. Professor (Mrs.) A.Chatterjee  
Department of Chemistry,  
Calcutta University.
3. Professor R. Rath  
Department of Psychology,  
Utkal University.
4. Professor Satish Chandra  
Department of History,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University.
5. Professor A.R.V. Murthy  
Department of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry,  
Indian Institute of Science,  
Bangalore.
6. Shri R.K. Chhabra  
Secretary  
University Grants Commission.
7. Dr. R.D. Deshpande  
Joint Secretary  
University Grants Commission.
8. Shri Y.D. Sharma,  
Education Officer,  
University Grants Commission.

II. Professor S. Vahi-ud-din, Professor Rasheed-ud-din Khan, Professor S. Rangeswamy and Professor T.S. Sadasivan conveyed their inability to attend the meeting.

III. The Committee noted that the Commission has already approved 24 proposals from the universities for the organisation of orientation courses for junior/new college teachers during summer 1972. As regards the recommendations of the Committee, made at their last meeting, for evaluating the programme by a small sub-committee by visiting three or four course during the year, the Committee recommended that the UGC may appoint a committee, as soon as possible, and take steps so that about one-fourth of the institutes sanctioned this year are visited during this summer. The Committee recommended the proposal of the Madurai University for the organisation of orientation course of 17 days

duration and 5 seminars of 4-days each as follow-up programme during this year. The proposal of the Sambalpur University for organising an orientation course for teachers of mathematics was not recommended. The Committee also recommended that the Commission may provide books worth Rs.50/- to each of the participants to these courses from 1972 onwards.

IV. The Committee took up the considerations of the proposals received from the universities/Institutions for holding seminars, symposia, conferences, workshops orientation/refresher courses during 1972-73. The following proposals were recommended subject to the application of prescribed norms of assistance:

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Title of the Project	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Annamalai	Refresher Course in Advanced Economic Theory & Economic Growth.	-
2.	Bombay	(i) Refresher Course on Radiation Chemistry (at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre). (ii) Summer School in Cardiology (iii) Summer Course in Gastro-enterology (iv) Seminar on Historical Linguistics	- - - -
3.	Calcutta	i) Seminar on Indian Arts of Eastern Sea-Board. ii) Symposium on Oriental Entomology	- -
4.	Dibrugarh	Seminar on Regional Development of Assam and the unemployment Problem	-
5.	Gauhati	Summer Camp Institute for Teachers of Political Science.	-
6.	Gorakhpur	Symposium on Multidisciplinary approach to the teaching of Zoology at University level.	-
7.	Gujarat	(i) Course on Quantitative Methods in Economics. (ii) Seminar on the Librarians of the affiliated colleges. (iii) Seminar on Prakrit Studies.	- The number of participants be limited to 40. More participants from universities should be involved.
8.	Jabalpur	(i) Annual Conferences of All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisations. (ii) Seminar on Land Reforms	UGC contribution up to Rs.3,000/-

1	2	3	4
9.	Jadavpur	Seminar on Recent Advances in Studies in some aspects of Coupled Electro-mechanical and Magnetomechanical fields.	-
10.	Jodhpur	(i) Refresher Course in Lectures on Solid State Physics.	-
		(ii) Symposium in Macro-Molecules	-
11.	Kanpur	Conference of Principals of Colleges under the University.	UGC contribution upto Rs.2,000/-
12.	Karnatak	Seminar on Employment Potential for educated young men in the Vijayanagar Steel Project.	
13.	Kashmir	Seminar on State Election	-
14.	Kurukshatra	Seminar on Labour Legislation in India; its Socio Legal implications.	-
15.	Lucknow	(i) Second Indian Colloquium on Micropalaeontology and Stratigraphy	-
		(ii) Sixth All India Symposium in Biophysics.	-
16.	Madras	(i) Recent Advances in Animal Physiology	The number of participants to be limited between 30-40.
		(ii) Seminar of Principals to discuss problems of College Administration and providing better education in the colleges (at Sri Rama Krishna Mission Vidyalaya Teachers' College, Combatores).	
		(iii) Sixth Annual Conference of the Association of Mathematics Teachers in India.	UGC contribution upto Rs.3,000/-
		(iv) Seminar on Species Dynamics in relation to Insect Polymorphism.	-
		(v) All India Seminar on Tirukkural	-
		(vi) Annual Conference of Society of Nuclear Medicine in India on Common Investigations of Nuclear Medicine (at Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras Medical College).	UGC contribution upto Rs.3,000/-

1	2	3	4
17.	Madurai	All India Youth Services Seminar	-
18.	Meerut	Refresher Course on Advanced Economics Theory.	-
19.	Mysore	i) Seminar on the Life and Works of late Prof. N.Hiriyanna.	-
		ii) Orientation Course for the office bearers of Students' Unions of the local colleges at Mysore.	-
20.	Osmania	Circuit Theory of Systems.	-
21.	Panjab	Seminar on Lala Lajpat Rai and his times	-
22.	Patna	Workshop for Preparation of Readings in (B.N.College, Indian History. Patna).	-
23.	Rajasthan	(i) Seminar on Indian Family	UGC contribut upto Rs.2,000/
		(ii) Organisation of 4th All Rajasthan Sociological Conference (at S.M.B. Govt. College, Nathdwar).	-
24.	Roorkee	Symposium on Modern Trends in Civil Engineering.	-
25.	Sri Venkateswara.	(i) Seminar on Evaluation of Examinations at the undergraduate level.	-
		(ii) Seminar on Evaluation of Examinations at the post-graduate level.	-
		(iii) Monthly seminar on educational problems (Three Seminars).	-
		(iv) Second All India Conference of Dravidian Linguistics.	UGC contribut upto Rs.3,000/
26.	UP Agricultural (Govind Vallabh Pant Agricultural University)	Annual Convention of the Society of Biological Chemists in India (Convention and symposium combined).	UGC. contribution upto Rs.3,000/

V. The Committee desired that further details may be obtained from the universities/institutions in respect of the following proposals:

1. Andhra University : Seminar on Modernisation of the Indian Society.

2. Indore University : Convention of science teachers of universities and colleges of Madhya Pradesh (Details about specific disciplines to be covered).
3. Mysore University : Summer school in bio-chemical aids to diagnosis of diseases.  
(Kasturba Medical College, Manipal).

VI. The following proposals could not be accepted:

Name of the University	Title of the Project
1. Andhra	Symposium on Advanced Topics in Chemistry in N.M.R. Spectroscopy.
2. Banaras	(i) Inter University Seminar on Tribal Coins. (ii) Seminar on Physics Teaching to Engineering and Technology students in India. (iii) Seminar on Comparative Evaluation of modernly evolved Political Theories and Rajniti.
3. Berhampur (DAV College, Koraput).	Seminar on Lord Jagannath.
4. Delhi (SGTB Khalsa College, New Delhi).	Seminar on Eliot
5. Jabalpur (at Mahakaushal Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur)	Seminar on Problems of Geography teaching and research work after switch over from English to Hindi.
6. Kanpur	Seminar on Contemporary Indian Philosophy at the Y.D. College, Lakhimpur.
7. Kurukshetra	(i) Workshop (Summer School) in High Polymers (Physics and Chemistry Macromolecules). (ii) Summer School on Case Method Orientation Courses.
8. Nagpur	Orientation Course for the Teachers of Commerce.
9. Patna (B.N. College Patna).	Golden Jubilee-cum-an All India Multi-lingual Seminar on Tagore Literature.
10. Poona	Workshop in Business Mathematics.
11. Sri Venkateswara	Seminar on Lexicography for preparation of a Telugu Lexicon.
12. Patna	Seminar on Human Rights.

VII. The Committee recommended that the proposal of the Gujarat University for the organisation of summer school/summer institute in Mathematics for college teachers may be referred to the UGC Advisory Committee on summer science institutes.

VIII. The Committee recommended that the proposal of the Madras University for the organisation of seminar of staff members of training colleges to discuss new curricula at the Sri Rama Krishna Mission Vidyalaya Teachers College Coimbatore may be referred to the UGC Advisory Committee on Teachers Education.

IX. The Committee welcomed the following suggestions made by a committee appointed by the Commission for improvement of teachers professional competence:

1. Universities should be assisted to undertake intensive in-service training programmes for teachers in colleges in various disciplines. The duration of these programmes may be 2-3 months. Such programmes could cover methodology (including new audio-visual aids and techniques) as well as new developments as regards contents in various disciplines. It was emphasised that the orientation or refresher courses planned for college teachers should be closely related to the recognised syllabi adopted by the universities. It was considered desirable that these programmes should be conducted by universities as far as possible on a continuing basis throughout the year in selected disciplines. In this connection a reference was made to the Orientation Courses planned for college teachers by the Shivaji University, Kolhapur (vide its printed pamphlet Annexure I). Attendance at these programmes should receive some recognition it was suggested that formal certificates should be issued to the participants.
2. Full academic year programmes should also be organised on a regional basis for the benefit of teachers in colleges. The Centres of Advanced Study and other selected university departments should be associated with this programme. Some universities may consider awarding the M.Phil. degree at the end of such academic year programme.

The Committee recommended that the Commission may formulate a programme in this regard.

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Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972.

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

- (1) UNESCO/UNDP Assistance Programme for Centres of Advanced Study Project in Indian Universities - Appointment of Unesco Coordinator on the Project.

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Professor N.P. Groushinsky, Professor and Vice-Professor and Head of the Gravity Department of Astronomy Institute of the University of Moscow, U.S.S.R., came to India to take up his assignment as Unesco Coordinator on Centre of Advanced Study Project with effect from 28th February, 1972 in place of the previous Unesco Coordinator Prof. I.S. Vashakidze, who left India on 19th July, 1971, on the completion of his term of assignment for one year. The present term of contract of Professor Groushinsky is for six months upto 28th August, 1972. The Government of India in the Ministry of Finance and U.N.D.P. authorities have been requested to extend the period of his contract upto the end of December, 1972, in the first instance, since provision exists for this purpose in the Programme for Centres of Advanced Study approved by the Government of India upto the end of December, 1972 for the present. The question of UNDP assistance beyond this period is under consideration.

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- (2) Report made by Dr. E.A. Little, Scientific Officer Atomic Energy Research Establishment, U.K. on his visit to India under the Programme of Exchange of Visits by Younger Scientists between India & U.K.

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Under the Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K., Dr. E.A. Little, Scientific Officer, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, U.K. visited India from 2nd January, 1972 to 16th March, 1972. During his visit to India he visited (i) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (ii) Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (iii) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay. (iv) Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur and (v) Banaras Hindu University. A copy of the report made by Dr. Little is attached as Annexure.

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(3) Financial position of Patna University.

The Commission had received a copy of the following Lok Sabha Question to be replied on 17th April, 1972:-

- "(a) whether the financial position of the Patna University is very deplorable;
- (b) if so, whether the Bihar Government and the University authorities have sought assistance from the University Grants Commission to meet the requirements of books, scientific equipments and buildings; and
- (c) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto? "

The following information was supplied to the Government of India in this regard:-

" The report of the University Enquiry Commission, Bihar on the working of the Patna University (1966) set up by the State Government which considered the financial position of the university had indicated that the financial set up in the University was far from satisfactory. An extract from the report of the Enquiry Commission along with the comments of the Patna University had already/sent to the Ministry of Education. These along with the other recommendations of the Enquiry Commission and the views of the Patna University thereon were considered by the UGC at its meeting held on 7th August, 1968. The Commission desired that the views of the State Government be invited in the matter.

The State Government, in February, 1960, informed the Commission that the matter had been considered by the Committee on higher Education in Bihar set up by the Bihar State University Commission and that the recommendations of the Committee were under their consideration. The State Government again intimated the Commission in January, 1972 that the Committee set up by Bihar State University Commission has recommended many amendments which were discussed in the Conference of the Vice-Chancellors of the State Universities. The State Government had decided in principle to make changes in the rules of the Universities in accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee of the Bihar State University Commission. This work would be taken up after the formation of the Government after the elections.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education had also informed the Commission in September, 1970 about the difficulties experienced by Patna University and the need for financial assistance. The Education Minister had discussed this matter with the Chairman, UGC and desired that the question of financial assistance to Patna University may be looked into. The question of special assistance to universities on account of their special position or to tide over their financial difficulties was considered by the Standing Committee

of the U.G.C. on 'New Universities' at its meeting held on 3rd March, 1971. The consensus of opinion was that special assistance should be made after looking into the performance of the universities and not for meeting the difficulties faced by the Universities because of the inadequate financial support from the State Government.

The Commission after considering the recommendations made by the Standing Committee recommended that:-

- (i) Assistance from the Centre may be provided to universities on the basis of their special development programmes; (ii) special assistance may be given to universities to correct serious regional imbalances; and (iii) assistance to universities to over-come the difficulties which may arise from inadequate state support may be given by the Central Government. It may be difficult for the U.G.C. to give assistance for this purpose. The views of the Commission were communicated to the Government of India."

In addition to the allocation of Rs. 110 lakhs made available to the University for approved development programmes for the period 1966-67 to 1973-74, the Commission had also received the following proposals from Patna University for assistance over and above the above allocation:

(a)	Construction of Social Sciences Block	..	Rs. 4,50,000/-
(b)	Library Books:		
	i. Botany	..	Rs. 30,000/-
	ii. Chemistry	..	Rs. 50,000/-
	iii. Geography	..	Rs. 75,000/-
	iv. Physics	..	Rs. 50,000/-
			<hr/>
		<u>Total</u>	Rs. 2,05,000/-

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the University for the construction of Social Sciences Block at a cost of Rs. 4.50 lakhs. The proposals for assistance for the purchase of library books as indicated above, are under the consideration of the Commission. The Commission, in July 1967, had allocated a special grant of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Patna University on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee. The University proposes to utilise this amount for the construction of building for the Student Welfare Centre."

The reply as given in the Parliament was as follows:-

(a): According to the information furnished by the State Government, Patna University is having heavy deficits.

(b) & (c): The State Government has not approached the University Grants Commission for any financial assistance. The U.G.C. had, however, on the recommendations of a Visiting Committee,

appointed to assess the needs of the University, allocated funds to the extent of Rs. 110 lakhs for the period 1963-74 for various development schemes, which include appointment of staff, construction of buildings, purchase of books and journals and equipments, etc. The Commission had also allocated a special grant of Rs. 10 lakhs to the University on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee. Recently the Commission has received proposals from the University for assistance, over and above the Fourth Plan allocation, for construction of Social Science Block and purchase of library books for the Departments of Botany, Chemistry, Geography and Physics. While the Commission has regretted its inability to accept the proposal for construction of Social Science Block, the proposal for assistance for purchase of library books is under its consideration.

The Commission does not give maintenance grants to State Universities.

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- (4) Report made by Mr. J. Parham, University of Bristol on his visit to the Centre of Advanced Study in Education, M.S. University of Baroda under British Assistance Programme.

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Under the Programme of British Assistance to Centre of Advanced Study, Mr. J. Parham, University of Bristol visited the Centre of Advanced Study in Education, M.S. University of Baroda from the 15th January to 1st April, 1972. On the conclusion of the visit, he has submitted a report through the British Council, a copy of which is attached as Annexure

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- (5) A report on discussions with Principals of colleges affiliated to Marathwada University held at Aurangabad on the 21st April, 1972.

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At the instance of the University of Marathwada, all the Principals of its affiliated colleges had been asked to place their difficulties in implementing their development proposals in a Conference arranged on the 21st of April, 1972.

The Vice-Chancellor who opened the Conference indicated that there has been a rapid spurt in the enrolment in colleges in Marathwada region which has gone upto more than 45,000 during 1971-72 as against the enrolment of 27,506 in 1969-70. The number of colleges also has increased to 64 as against 52 in 1970-71 and its number will be 104 when the colleges would reopen for the 1972-73 academic session.

(i) Only 52 colleges had been listed under Section 2(f) and the 12 colleges which are already functioning and the 20 colleges which will start functioning from 1972-73 will be finding it difficult to get UGC's assistance because of the Commission's recent circular regarding registration of each individual college as a separate legal entity. The conference convened had included representatives of management too specially invited to consider this issue. The Vice-Chancellor indicated at the Conference the background behind the circular and also informed the conference the gist of the discussions he had with the U.G.C. on this issue. He invited the views of the management, representatives and other educationists on this matter.

(ii) While the University has made a beginning to establish closer and direct contact and liaison with the colleges, he indicated that the University would arrange periodical meetings of the Principals of colleges with other interested and concerned representatives at least twice a year to discuss all problems and also to extend all assistance so that colleges could take up their programmes of improvement in a planned and systematic way.

(iii) He acknowledged the ready cooperation, understanding assistance and useful advice the colleges and the University have been receiving from the U.G.C. and had a special word of praise to say how the U.G.C. has recently, expeditiously, cleared more than 30 proposals of the colleges involving a financial commitment of more than Rs. 40 lakhs giving due regard to drought affected areas and indicated that if proposals are formulated in accordance with the guidelines already sent to the colleges by the Commission, there should not be any difficulty to get them cleared from the Commission.

Requirement of registration as a separate legal entity by each individual college.

1. The representatives of the management who had more than one college under their control, felt that if the body was registered, it was legally redundant to get the limbs also registered. The present body is answerable to all the money released by the U.G.C. and it has all the required machinery to ensure that the development was taking place on accepted lines. Further, in Maharashtra more than 95% of the colleges are run by voluntary institutions who have been able to raise public contributions to build up educational institutions of various levels and kinds. It would, therefore, be undesirable if the colleges which are one of the many activities of such voluntary organisation are asked to separately register and become independent bodies thus effecting for all intents and purposes a delinking with the parent body. On the one hand this will dwarf their public standing to collect public contributions and on the other integrated development will be made difficult by charitable institutions. Furthermore, the voluntary effort is only an extension of state effort and wherever it was absent State has to step in. The voluntary institutions are thus

equal partners with the Government who should not be fettering them like this. Further there is the refund clause inserted recently which empowers the Commission to seek refund of the entire money sanctioned and released by it. There is, therefore, hardly any further addition necessary to the modalities.

It was, therefore, the unanimous wish of the Conference that the Commission be moved to consider its decision for such a registration before the newly established colleges are listed under Section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act for eligibility of its financial assistance. It was also the unanimous recommendation of the Conference that the new colleges should at least be provisionally listed as the old colleges have been given three years time so that the new colleges would also be able to take up projects which are of direct concern and interest to students with admissible assistance from the Commission. While requesting the U.G.C. to consider this, the Conference also desired that the Commission may make some interim arrangement so that the colleges which are new and which have not been registered, will receive assistance pending a final decision in the matter. Development needs, need not be withheld owing to the requirements of such technicalities. The Vice-Chancellor promised that the recommendations of the Conference would be brought to the notice of the U.G.C. for appropriate and expeditious action.

2. Formulation of proposals under development programme.

As most of the colleges had difficulties in formulating proposals for assistance for various programmes undertaken, by the U.G.C. the Conference felt that the University should arrange periodical meetings of the representatives of colleges, university and the U.G.C. to sort out such difficulties and also to get to know further details of new schemes under implementation.

A list of all the schemes operated by the various Sections of the U.G.C. which had been collected by the E.O. (CI) was handed over to the Vice-Chancellor with the request that details thereof may be passed on to the colleges for their use even though copies/all the schemes had been sent to the colleges also earlier at one time or the other. The Principals raised a number of points regarding procedures followed by the Commission in processing proposals. Complete details and clarifications in this respect were given to the Conference and all the representatives appeared to be satisfied with the details given and clarifications offered by E.O. (CI).

(3) The Principals thought that for small schemes like Chalk-board, Semi-micro Analysis equipment, the U.G.C. should not insist on enrolment and other factors. It was explained that they are not insisted by the Commission in accepting small proposals.

(4) The Principals felt that depending upon the utility of schemes there was need to reconsider patterns of assistance that has been fixed by the U.G.C. for various development schemes.

5. All the Principals felt that in regions like that of Marathwada University the minimum enrolment of 400 fixed by the Commission was rather on the high side and the minimum enrolment for eligibility of grant should be brought down to 250. It was explained that where the Vice-Chancellor of the University is satisfied that the college is functioning in a backward area, grants are sanctioned by the Commission even though the enrolment may be less than 400 and the minimum fixed by the Commission does not in any way act as a handicap to colleges located in backward areas.

(6) The Principals stated that there was considerable difficulty and botheration in getting the P.W.D. certifications if it is insisted that they must be only from the Executive Engineer of the P.W.D. Department. It was indicated that the Commission accepts certification by Gazetted Engineers of the State Governments.

7. The Conference thought that there is a good deal of misunderstanding about the schemes of the Commission for teachers (i) for staff quarters with 50% assistance (ii) Teachers Hostel with 2/3:1/3 assistance and (iii) Residential flats for teachers with 80:20 sharing basis. The demand was for just one scheme as on 80:20 basis. It was pointed out that while the staff quarters provide for a 1,200 sq.ft. built up area, the teachers hostel provides 720 sq.ft. and the same will be 1,080 sq.ft. in the case of residential flats for teachers. In the case of staff quarters where the area is large, assistance has been on a 50:50 basis. The three types of schemes are operating depending upon the varying scale of accommodation needed and colleges can select any one of them depending upon the eligibility conditions. In the case of residential flats for teachers, colleges having a minimum standing of 10 years and 40 teachers are only at present considered because of paucity of funds. This was not a good basis as the Conference felt; for in backward areas, to attract teachers the incentive of accommodation is a tempting factor.

8. It was indicated that the Commission had not so far selected any of the colleges under the Cosip Programme in the Marathwada Region. It was pointed out that only one college had been selected by the Commission for this purpose.

The discussions with the Principals were very useful particularly in respect of the pending proposals as details of all the pending proposals had been collected and consolidated. It was, therefore, easy to discuss with the Principals the reasons for the delay in clearing their proposals and the representatives were requested to send the clarifications sought by the Commission expeditiously so that the proposals could be considered by the Commission quickly.

The response of the Conference which was attended by more than 100 Principals and 30 or 32 representatives of the management indicated the keen interest and enthusiasm of the teachers who seemed to be getting closer to the problems of their institutions and the Vice-Chancellor with the advantage of his belonging to

Marathwada, has within his short tenure of six months definitely established theready rapport, which is conspicuous by its absence elsewhere. The colleges seemed to be looking towards the university for cooperation and collaboration, which is also encouraging.

It is the impression of the E.O. (CI) that the development programmes taken up by the Commission have already had a significant impact and the colleges appear to be very happy with the working of the Commission.

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- (6) Partial financial assistance for attending international symposium.

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Government of India, Department of Science and Technology vide their letter No.F.25(28)/72-SR-II of 7th June, 1972 have informed that it is not in line with the Government's policy to grant any financial assistance to scientists working either in Government or private scientific societies, institutions etc. for attending conferences/congresses etc. being held in Israel.

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\* Kapahi

Report made by Dr. EA Little, Scientific Officer,  
Atomic Energy Research Establishment, UK, on his  
visit to India under the Programme of Exchange of  
visits by Younger Scientists between India and UK

## 1. Introduction

This report gives the details of visits made to the departments of metallurgy of several universities in India during the period 1st January to 16th March, 1972, under the Younger Scientists Exchange Scheme organised by the British Council. A period of two months was spent at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, where a collaborative research project was carried out, with shorter visits made to other major universities and institutes.

The author is a research metallurgist with the Atomic Energy Authority, with experience in the field of mechanical properties and deformation mechanisms in metals. Recent research by the author has been concerned with the use of the theory of thermally activated deformation to elucidate strengthening mechanisms in neutron irradiated steels. This same theoretical approach has been used with success by researches at the Department of Metallurgy, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to gain an insight into the deformation behaviour in a number of alloy systems. The overlap in research activities thus provided a basis for a mutually profitable scientific visit to Bangalore.

## 2. Itinerary

1. The duration and order of the visits was as follows:-

1. (Main Attachment): Dept. of Metallurgy, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-12, 1st Jan. to 28th Feb.
- 2.\* Dep. of Metallurgy, I.I.T., Madras, 27th Jan. to 31st Jan.
- (3.\* Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, 29th Feb. to 3rd March).
4. Dept. of Metallurgy, I.I.T. Kanpur, 7th March, to 10th March.
5. Dept. of Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, 11th March to 14th March.
6. UGC Head Office, Delhi, 15th March.

## 3. The Main Attachment

A period of two months was spent with the Materials Research Group. Dept. of Metallurgy, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-12, in order to participate in a joint research programme.

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\* The timing of the visit to IIT Madras, scheduled to follow the main attachment at Bangalore, was brought forward in order to make a courtesy visit to the Atomic Energy Laboratories. The author is indebted to the British Council and the UGC for permission to incorporate this visit into the programme.



### 3.1 Main Research Programmes at Bangalore

The Materials Research Group at Bangalore is a section of the Dept. of Metallurgy, under the general direction of Dr. IK Vasu (Associate Professor) which is conducting active research programme in the following three fields:-

(a) Mechanical properties of metals : these studies employ temperature differential creep tests and tensile tests at several strain rates and over a wide range of temperatures (77°K to 900°K) to determine thermodynamic deformation parameters, (activation volume and enthalpy). These parameters are used in the application of the theory of thermally activated deformation to elucidate the hardening mechanisms operative in a range of metals. Copper, iron, zinc, cadmium and dispersion hardened nickel are examples of the systems investigated.

Other studies include an examination of the serrated yielding phenomenon in brass, and an investigation into the mechanism of superplasticity using the technique described above. (Principal research workers: Drs. IK Vasu, DH Sastry and YVRK Prasad).

(b) Electrical resistivity studies: resistometry has been used to obtain information of point defect behaviour in alloy systems. The migration energies of vacancies and their binding energy to various solute additions in aluminium-zinc alloys have been investigated. Precipitation studies using the same techniques are also in progress.

(Principal research workers: Drs. K.S. Raman, K.N. Murthy).

(c) Electrochemical studies: these investigations include electroplating studies to examine the efficiency of various industrial processes.

Principal researcher: Dr. KI Vasu).

The Materials Research Group has acquired a significant international reputation in the fields of mechanical properties and resistivity studies and has a considerable number of publications in international scientific journals to its credit.

### 3.2 Research Undertaken during the visit

The author was primarily concerned with contributing to investigations in the field of mechanical properties of metals using the theory of thermally activated flow to interpret low temperature creep and tensile test data. The materials studied were the close packed hexagonal metals (c.p.h.), mainly zirconium alloys. The object of the work was to investigate the influence of the shear modulus and c/a ratio on the thermodynamic deformation parameters, to establish whether or not deformation in these alloys was controlled by a Peierls mechanism, as is operative in a - iron and other b.c.c. metals. The research was also directed towards

establishing whether or not the deformation in these alloys was thermally activated in two distinct stages, a suggestion which is the subject of controversy in the scientific literature.

Sufficient data was obtained during the period of the visit to enable a short paper to be written on the work and submitted for publication.

### 3.3 Other Activities

- (a) Two formal postgraduate level seminars were delivered at Bangalore
  - (i) "Damping in Solids" and (ii) "Radiation Hardening in Mild Steels".
- (b) The author attended and participated in a three day national symposium entitled "High Temperature Materials" held at Hyderabad, Feb 21st to 23rd.
- (c) The author made technical visits to the National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore and to the Defence Metallurgical Laboratory, Hyderabad.

### 3.4. Specific Recommendations for the Dept. of Metallurgy, Bangalore

The research at Bangalore has been directed principally in the field of fundamental mechanical property studies of metals, and considerable experience and expertise now resides in the department, as evidenced by the publication record. The mechanical property tests have been conducted on equipment that must be regarded as inadequate by present day research standards. Thus the tensile test equipment has in fact been constructed in the department. The situation as it exists is obviously understandable in view of the limitations on expenditure and foreign exchange. It is thus a credit to the researchers at Bangalore that their results have been achieved in the circumstances.

I would like to give my strongest recommendations that the department should be given finances in order to purchase an Instron testing machine as an immediate priority. This equipment is regarded as standard in UK universities and is also possessed by IIT Madras, Kanpur and Banaras. According to discussions with the department, the purchase of such equipment will not be sanctioned for a further 3-4 years. My recommendation is based on the following two points:

- (a) in order to maintain the lead which this department has established in the field of mechanical properties it is necessary to progress to more sophisticated tests viz. stress relaxation etc. in keeping with developments in the field; these cannot be performed on the lower sensitivity self-constructed test machines;

p.t.o.

(b) in view of the large and growing industry that exists in the proximity of Bangalore, I envisage increasing consultation and collaboration with the department if the equipment can be used in joint projects which ultimately assist product development.

#### 4. The Shorter Visits

##### (a) I.I.T. Madras

Research is conducted in the fields of welding, casting and fabrication techniques i.e. more applied topics. There is an active effort on ferrous extraction metallurgy viz. cast irons, vacuum remelting of steels.

In the last year the department has taken possession of a Siemens 'Elmiskop' Electron Microscope as a result of the German collaboration and this instrument is being used for various structural studies.

##### (b) I.I.T. Kanpur

The following research projects are underway:

(i) superplasticity studies in lead-68% tin, aluminium-72% zinc and aluminium-66% magnesium, to examine the effect of structure e.g. directional solidification and the effect of volume fraction of second phase in two phase alloys;

(ii) deformation studies on single crystal aluminium to examine the effect of anodic oxide layers on varying thicknesses on the stress-strain curve. The crystals are formed with a square cross-section and pairs of surfaces parallel and perpendicular to propagating dislocations are anodised to separate out the contributions of edge and screw dislocations;

(iii) serrated yielding studies in aluminium alloyed with tin or indium which have high binding energies with vacancies;

(iv) studies of spinodal decomposition in aluminium-zinc alloys using x-ray sideband measurements and mechanical property tests;

(v) a study of the recovery of quenched-in vacancies in aluminium-1% manganese alloys using resistivity in order to obtain the vacancy-manganese atom binding energy.

##### (c) Banaras Hindu University

Banaras has an excellent reputation in the field of physical metallurgy and the research current in the department was obviously of good standard.

The following were the main fields of study:-

- (a) X-ray structural studies of new phases developed by spot cooling alloys from the melt.
- (b) Creep studies of anodically oxidised aluminium to establish the effect of surface films on the creep rate, and the mechanisms involved.
- (c) Studies of the effect of trace elements on grain boundary migration.
- (d) Examination of the tensile properties of a chromium-manganese-nitrogen austenitic stainless steel in the temperature range 80° to 1270 K. This steel was originally developed by the National Metallurgical Laboratory. The most recent work has been concerned with investigating the phenomenon of dynamic strain ageing in this steel.

Most of the physical metallurgy projects at Kanpur and Banaras were of direct interest, particularly those involving mechanical property and point defect studies. The work on Madras was of less direct interest because of its applied nature. Both Kanpur and Banaras expressed interest in receiving further visitors under the Y.S.E.S.

Both Kanpur and Banaras were well equipped to carry out a wide range of research projects.

#### 5. Follow-up

The data obtained in the research project carried out at Bangalore will be analysed jointly by correspondence and written up as a paper for publication in an international journal.

#### 6. Recommendations for Reciprocal Visits to the U.K.

The following persons are recommended for participation in visits to the U.K.:-

1. I would like to recommend strongly that Dr. D.H. Sastry, (Department of Metallurgy, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-12) be given first consideration. The project carried out during my visit to Bangalore was carried out jointly with Dr. Sastry, and I, therefore, have first hand knowledge of his capabilities in both experimental technique and analysis of data. His fields of interest are (a) mechanical properties particularly thermally activated deformation and creep deformation (b) X-ray studies of crystal lattice structure, and he has published over thirty research papers in these fields.
2. I can also recommend that Dr. Y.V.R.K. Prasad, (Department of Metallurgy, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-12) be given strong consideration following Dr. Sastry. Again, I was able to make close assessment of his abilities as a result of collaboration during my research period. His field of interest is again mainly

mechanical properties, particularly creep, serrated yielding studies, and also internal friction studies. Dr. Prasad has also widely published in these fields.

3. I would also like to recommend one research worker from the Department of Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University. Since my visit to this department was relatively short I am not able to put forward a specific recommendation at this stage. I am currently in correspondence with Professor T.R. Anantharaman of BHU and will advise at a later date. Mr. V.V.P. Katumba Rao, Lecturer, Deptt. of Metallurgy

7. Comments on Administrative Arrangements

In general the arrangements regarding travel and accomodation were entirely satisfactory. The standard of accommodation in the University quest houses was high and the honorarium paid by the UGC was very generous and enough in fact to provide sufficient funds for sightseeing trips, eating out and other leisure pursuits.

It should be noted, however, that the cost per day for the few days spent in both Delhi and Bombay were significantly higher than in other areas visited and for persons whose main attachments were in these cities an increased grant might be warranted.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to acknowledge the efficiency of the administrative arrangements made by Mr. V.P. Soni and Dr. M.L. Mehta of the British Council (Delhi) and the Indian University Grants Commission (Delhi), respectively. He is also indebted to Dr. I.K. Vasu (Bangalore) and Professor T.R. Anantharaman (Banaras Hindu University) and their respective staff for their hospitality and for carrying out the arrangements within the universities which made the visits both enjoyable and scientifically profitable.

\*Kapahi

Report of a visit to the CAS in Education, in the Faculty of Education and Psychology, M.S. University of Baroda, India from the 15th January to 1 April, 1972.

Before outlining the details of my visit I would like to express my gratitude both to the different agencies which made the visit possible and to the individuals who were so helpful during my stay in Baroda. My thanks are due to 'The British Council, The University Grants Commission of India and to the Universities of Baroda and Bristol'. Professor Morris of Bristol University, Professors Buch and Desai of Baroda University, together with the Readers and Research Fellows of the CASE have placed me in their debt through the kindness and help which they gave so readily. In the same manner I would also like to thank members of the Department of Psychology at Baroda, in particular Professor A.S. Patel and Mr. D.R. Darji who also helped me beyond the usual call of duty during my stay. My thanks must also go out to the clerical and portering staff of CASE who made every effort to assist me.

My official status in the CASE at Baroda was as Visiting Research Fellow. In fact there was never an intention that I should be wholly concerned with research and my activities fell into these main areas:

#### Teaching

Such teaching as I did was with M.Ed. Students in the Faculty and with research fellows in the CASE. During the first few weeks of my stay I had the opportunity of sitting-in on M.Ed. classes conducted by the teaching staff and was thus able to accustom myself to teaching methods in a new environment. Later I took several M.Ed. classes in Sociology of Education. I am not certain that these were of much value to the students. One reason may have been that there was insufficient time for both tutor and students to become accustomed to each other's style of English, or to arrive at a satisfactory means of conducting the classes. Another was that my contribution naturally deviated in many respects from the pattern with which the students were familiar. As my period of teaching came very near the end of term and the students were preoccupied with impending examinations, it may have been that the classes which I conducted were not seen by the students as being relevant enough to their course. This illustrates the difficulty of a new and strange tutor, particularly one from overseas, being introduced suddenly into an on-going course of study.

I was also requested to prepare three three-hour seminars for the research fellows in the CASE. This I did, selecting areas relating to research aspects of the Sociology of Education. Unfortunately, it turned out that most of the fellows had to be out of Baroda on the days for which the seminars had been arranged, so that I was faced with a quite different audience. However, these seminars proved to be very worthwhile if one can judge from the discussions that followed my own talks.

In general, I felt that on the teaching side I was rather under-employed during my stay. I have already referred to the difficulties of finding a place for a visitor in an on-going programme of courses, but

I feel that something more substantial might have been arranged by more detailed arrangements before the visit took place.

### Visits

For me, the most rewarding aspects of my whole stay, both personal and professionally, were the visits which I was able to arrange to schools and other institutions in and around Baroda. I tried to see as many schools as I could and was greatly helped in this by the introductions provided by members of CASE. The ease with which these visits were arranged are an indication of the excellent and close relations that CASE has, not only with Baroda schools but with schools all over Gujarat State. I was lucky enough to arrange regular weekly or twice weekly visits to some schools, where I could sit at the back of a classroom and serve lessons in English, Hindi and Social Studies. The teachers of these classes were unstinting in the time and help which they gave me and I gained much insight into teaching methods and classroom interaction patterns in what was for me a new teaching environment.

Full mention must also be made of my four-day stay at Vallabh Vidyanagar where the Principal of the College of Education, Dr. R. Trivedi and his colleagues did so much to provide me with interest and enjoyment.

### Contact with Research Fellows:

/the A great deal of time was spent in informal discussion with the research fellows of CASE, in connection with their research. Not only did these discussions add to the very pleasant working atmosphere, but I was also able to familiarise my self with the pattern of research in CASE and to understand some of the problems of / fellows. There was clearly a very high level of commitment and competence among the research fellows. My observations about the kind of work done in CASE are that it places a strong reliance on survey-type quantitative methods and leans rather too heavily on 'imported' models, but it is also clear that the research work in CASE is developing in other directions and will continue to do so when the newly recruited Readers arrive.

### Study

I was allotted a study room in the CASE building where I was able to spend as much time as I wished in reading material on the Indian system of Education. I was also granted full access to the CASE Library and to the main University library.

Towards the end of my stay in India I spent 17 days in Delhi (from 1st to 17th April, enjoying the hospitality of the National Council for Educational Research and Training. Here I was able to spend some profitable time in visiting various departments of NCERT, and discussing current work with research and curriculum development staff.

### Conclusions

1. My impression during and after my visit to the CASE in Baroda was that Professor Buch and his Readers were not quite sure what I was there for and what was to be done with me. Perhaps this is in the nature of a visit

such as mine, where it was clearly difficult to find a place for me in the on-going programme. In contrast to my colleagues Messrs, Skilbeck, Briner and Gross who had been to Baroda before me, I had no particular brief, no particular project on which to work. This inevitably made my stay less easy to arrange. It became clear after a while that my programme of activities was for me to arrange as I wished, but until this was clear, some time was wasted. I feel that when it is a case of a general visit not attached to a specific project, then some arrangements need to be made beforehand.

2. I was sorry to find that the projects on which Mr. Skilbeck and Mr. Gross had worked in Baroda had lapsed completely by the time of my arrival. This was partly due to changes of policy and organisation in CASE over recent years, but it was still a disappointment to find that so few long term benefits had grown from what they had done.

3. From my experience I consider it essential that visitors should know something of the regional language which they will find spoken. English is spoken so widely in India that the learning of any Indian language seems unnecessary, especially when one is working in higher education. On the other hand, I found that knowing even a little of Gujarati added so much to the quality of relationships with colleagues and teachers - particularly on one-day visits to schools and colleges. In the Bristol School of Education there are now facilities for learning Gujarati and as a matter of general policy I would press for the extension of such facilities to all visitors abroad.

4. I would like to mention here a suggestion which was made by several teachers in the schools which I visited. This was that exchange visits should be organised between India and U.K. to enable school teachers to learn of the different conditions and arrangements in each other's countries. To work properly this would have to involve the pairing of schools, so that a systematic and useful exchange of information could be continued after the exchanges had taken place. The teachers who made this suggestion to me ask me to press it on my return and I do so willingly as I feel that so many advantages would come from such exchanges.

5. In general, I feel that my visit was very worthwhile. I certainly profited a great deal from it and hope that I was able to contribute something to the individuals and institutions which I encountered. My only doubt concerns the length of my stay. Out of a total of three months in India, two and a half were spent in Baroda, the remainder in Delhi. This period is not really long enough for any serious work to be undertaken. There were several activities which could not be started - e.g. worthwhile research work - because of the lack of time available. I would say that six months is a minimum period for a visit of this kind.

\*Kapahi



Revised

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 2nd August, 1972

Item No.2(b) (Contd.)

- (4) Suggestions made by Professor D.S. Kothari in the Motilal Nehru Memorial Lecture at Hyderabad with regard to reforms in higher education.

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Dr. D.S. Kothari in the Motilal Nehru Memorial Lecture on "some aspects of education" given at Hyderabad on 28th February, 1972 made some suggestions in his personal capacity for reforms in higher education. Extracts from the lecture are attached (Annexure).

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\*CHUGI\*

Annexure to Item No. 2 (b) (4)

'Core Sector'  
of Higher  
Education.

If we think of the top priority in higher education it should go to promoting, by concentration of effort, a small number of centres of advanced study and institutions for professional courses, aiming at the highest international standards. These should be an integral part of the system of higher education. We shall speak of them as the 'core sector' of higher education. This is not a good description, but if we are to give a title for convenience of reference, core sector is preferable to quality sector. Quality should be emphasized and promoted throughout education, whatever the level of courses and work.

The core sector concept is fundamental to 'democratization' of higher education in our country. It should not take up more than a small fraction, say 10 to 20 per cent, of the total budget for higher education. Democratization of higher education is necessary to meet national requirements for trained persons as also to meet social aspirations of the people - the 'status' that education gives and the contribution it makes to equalization of job opportunities. But democratization without a properly organized core sector would seriously undermine the utility and quality of the whole system and retard its development. It would be a body without a soul.

The core sector should provide for scholarships to attract students of outstanding merit from all over the country. If the country has a federal Constitution, education being the responsibility of the regional units (States), the core sector should be largely a federal responsibility for it to function efficiently and economically. The core sector, though largely postgraduate and research, ought not to be divorced from undergraduate work. Contact of undergraduates with top academics is most rewarding and creates a zest for scholarships as nothing else can. The core sector could play a catalytic and leadership role for innovation and experimentation in education, for modernisation of curricula, examination reform, organisation of 'summer institutes' for college and school teachers, and indigenous production of books.

An important component of the core sector in our higher education is the scheme of 'centres of advanced study' started by the University Grants Commission in consultation with the universities in 1963. So far there are 30 centres, 17 in science subjects and 13 in humanities and social sciences. The centres have received valuable support from UNESCO, the USSR and the UK. Apart from improving the general tone of academic work they will give rise to more centres of excellence, serving as breeders of excellence. Besides, the Centres of

advanced study, there are in the core sector six institutes of technology which have received considerable assistance from the developed countries. This provides a splendid example of international technical cooperation. The enrolment, about 10,000 in the institutes of technology is about 5 per cent of the total enrolment in technology. There is a small number of special universities for agriculture set up with the cooperation of the USA. There is also an all-India institute for medicine.

The core sector concept, though discussed in the context of a developing country, is also applicable to a developed country.

### Teaching & Research

Despite great differences in the standards of first degree, the standards at the doctoral level would be broadly comparable for advanced and developing countries. This would be much more so for science subjects. A large proportion of the doctorates would be from the core sector. For a research thesis to earn a doctorate degree, it is usual, that the work should be of a standard to qualify for publication in a research journal of international standing. This plays an important role in maintaining international standards at the doctoral level. Also a considerable proportion of research guides in a developing country would have obtained their doctorates in developed countries. There is also the practice to appoint thesis examiners from developed countries.

An interesting index of educational and economic development of a country is the yearly output of doctorates in science and technology compared to the total enrolment in higher education. Thus, the number of doctorates a year in science and technology, per 10,000 of the total enrolment, is 0.3 for India. The figure for the USA is about 3. The average cost per student a year in higher education is comparable to the per capita GNP. But when it comes to the cost per research student in science and technology, the variation between developing and developed countries is much less. For any defined field of scientific research the facilities required for laboratories and libraries would need to be of the same order no matter in which part of the world the research is pursued. This makes it imperative for a developing country to obtain the maximum possible benefit from its investment on research facilities. It underscores the extreme importance of ensuring that almost the entire basic research conducted in a country is within universities and an integral part of the training of research scientists. Research facilities

universities is a double investment: the output in research and trained researchers.

Education & Socialization

A significant role of education is to promote 'socialisation'. Education more than anything else helps youth belonging to the under-privileged sections of society to compete for jobs traditionally held by the upper classes. An index of the contribution of higher education to socialization is the proportion of working class students to the total enrolment. This proportion is disappointingly small in nearly all countries. The progress in this respect is far too low. The system of higher education should deliberately incorporate, in the context of our times, some mechanism to promote enrolment in higher education of youth from under-privileged sections of society.

Part-time and In-service Education.

Whatever the system of higher education the most important thing is that education is treated seriously. Indifferent education is not only a squandering of scarce resources but much worse. It produces indifferent attitudes, apathy and frustration. Expansion of higher education to meet national needs and aspirations is crucial to development, but expansion without adequate preparatory work and provision of basic facilities (books, teachers, laboratories, class-rooms; research tools) would not only mean no development but can be ruinous.

We shall not go hereinto the structure of higher education. But whatever the structure, it should provide for: (a) full-time education (b) part-time and own-time education and (c) in-service education and training. To encourage and reinforce interaction between education and productivity there should be much greater emphasis on (b) and particularly (c), than is usual in developing countries.

Nothing perhaps is likely to help development more than a well-organized and liberally supported scheme of in-service education and training. Training of school, and also college, teachers, would occupy an important place in the programme, but should extend over the whole range of professions - agriculture, technology, medicine, management, and university administration. What is envisaged is in-service training given periodically (say, every 5 to 10 years) as an integral part of professional work and employment.

The facilities for part-time education are often far too inadequate. In fact it would be a more productive use of resources to have a larger enrolment in part-time than full-time education. Part-time students are generally more mature and better motivated.

Entry to full-time courses would need to be, and ought to be, selective; but part-time education could be open to everyone willing to join provided he is gainfully employed and has put in a certain minimum years of employment. In part-time education a diversity of media and techniques should be used to suit different interests and conditions of work and employment. There should be some part-time degree courses for which no formal entry qualification is insisted upon. Opportunities for productive higher education should be available to those who for one reason or the other failed to get it in their early years. It would be desirable that for at least some full-time degree courses an experience of 2 or 3 years of 'productive work' is made an entry requirement.

Education &  
Productivity

We have repeatedly stressed the importance of linking education and productive activity. The difficult thing often is to make a beginning. A project of considerable value and potential would be to assign to some carefully selected colleges and university departments 'small-scale production units', workshops or some suitable production/construction programmes, related to the interests and capabilities of the institutions concerned. Two things are important. Firstly, the productive experience should be made an integral part of the total academic programme. It should not stand in isolation. Secondly, the responsibility for providing the necessary physical inputs for the productive activity, and for marketing the output, should not be of the institution but of some suitable national agency.

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\* Kapahi \*

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : August 2, 1972

Item No. 3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 5th July, 1972.

P L A N

S.No.	Name of the University	Purpose	Grants released
1	<u>Agra</u>	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including social sciences	250
		<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
	NMSW Dass College, Budaun	Construction of teachers' hostel	50,000
	Narain College, Shikohabad	Equipment grant	5,000
	Saraswati Degree College, Hathras	Book grant for 1970-71	1,125
	St. John's College, Agra	Science Improvement Programme	50,000
	Tika Ram Kanya Mahavidyalaya Degree College, Aligarh	UGC assistance under II/III plan salary	5,000
	Birla Govt. Degree College, Srinagar	Book grant for 1970-72	3,375
	DS College, Aligarh	Extension of library building	6,000
	Ganjundwara College, Ganjundwara	Construction of library building	20,000
	Women's Training College, Agra	Grants to teachers training colleg	5,000
	Narain College, Shikohabad	Book grant for 1970-71	1,625
	SM College, Chandausi	Grant for laboratory equipment	5,000
	Narain College, Shikohabad	-do-	9,000
	Swami Sukhdevanand College, Mumukshu Ashram, Shahjahanpur	-do-	4,000
	DSB Government College, Banital	Development of P.G. Studies	10,000
	SRK (Postgraduate) Coll., Ferozabad	Development of playfields etc.	6,000
	Dharma Samaj College, Aligarh	Development of P.G. studies	26,000
	SM College, Chandausi	Grant for library for loan of books	3,250

Total:- 2,10,625

contd.....

2. Aligarh Muslim University

Grant in respect of purchase of books for the P.G. course in Engineering & Technology	30,000
Writing of books/monographs	1,000
Purchase of equipment furniture etc. for cafeteria	10,000
Jr. Res. Fellowship	1,910
Construction of Mortuary Block in the Hospital	15,000
Construction of 10 women (medical students) hostel for the Rural Health Centre of the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine	7,000
Scholarships for honouarars and P.G. Studies in Arabic & Persian	2,200
External drainage under the main scheme of additional external services in the Medical college	75,000
CAS in History	10,000
Construction of 24 men (Medical students) Hostel	25,000
Retired teachers services	6,483.87
Writing of books/monographs	3,039
Increase in intake at the University - purchase of equipment	40,000
Increase in intake at the College of Engineering and Technology - Purchase of furniture	10,000
Scholarships for honours studies in Arabic	200
Award of scholarships for Honours and PG Studies in Arabic	200
Purchase of scientific equipment for science deptts.	79,183
	<hr/>
Total:	3,41,215.87
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3. Allahabad University

Financial assistance to teachers for research to teachers in science	500
-do-	250
Summer Science Institute in Chemistry for college teachers	25,000
Jr. Research fellowship in Humanities including Social Sciences	998.82
Construction of gymnasium by the college under the assistance from University Grants Commission	:
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	

Allahabad Univ. contd....

Financial assistance to colleges for  
research in Science 250

Andhra University

Total:-

42,123.82

Construction of building for Applied Mathematics	1,00,000
Summer Institute in English Language Teaching	25,000
Summer Institute in Biology for college teachers	25,000
J.R.F. to students admitted in M.E. & M.Tech.	1,306.45
Jr. Res. Fellowships in Sciences	969.78
-do-	986.18
Sr./Jr. Res. Fellowships in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences/Research fellowships in Engg. & Tech.	996.91
-do-	1,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Sciences and Humanities including social sciences	1,500

Affiliated Colleges

Government College, Rajahmundry	Students welfare programme	500
D.N.R. College, Bhimavaram	Book grant - 1970-71	1,625
Mrs. AVM College, Visakhapatnam	Purchase of semi-micro analysis eqpt.	5,000
KB College, Vijayawada	Students welfare programme	5,000
Dr. VSK Govt. College, Visakhapatnam	Laboratory equipments	5,000
Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	Development of libraries in medical colleges	1,000
Rajah RS RK Banga Rao College, Sobbili	Development of playfields etc.	6,000
Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	Book grant - 1971-72	10,000
CSD St. Theresa's College for Women, Eluru	Construction of women's hostel	45,000
Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	Students Aid Fund - 1971-72	2,750
Sri Sudharaya & Narayana College, Narasarpappet	Development of play fields	6,000
DNR College, Bhimavaram	-do-	6,000
Kakaraparti Bhavanarayana Vijayawada	-do-	6,000



Andhra Univ. contd....

- 4 -

Sir C R Reddy College, Eluru	Development of playfields	6,000
A M A L College, Anakapalle	-do-	5,000
College of Veterinary Science, Hyderabad	SAF for 1971-72	750
	Total:	<u>2,68,384.32</u>
5. <u>Annamalai University</u>		
	Construction of teachers' hostel	20,000
	Library equipment	3,500
	Construction of Students Home	10,000
	Total:	<u>33,500</u>
6. <u>Awadhesh Pratap Singh Univ.</u>		
	Unassigned grant for 1972-73	6,000
	Development of P.G. studies in Humanities and Social Sciences	2,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
Government College, Satna	Development of P.G. Studies	
Government College, Shabdol	Development of playfields etc.	6,000
Swami Vivekananda College, Thonthor	Laboratory equipment	1,300
SKN Degree College, Mauganj	-do-	5,000
-do-	-do-	1,300
	Total:	<u>21,600</u>
7. <u>Banaras Hindu University</u>		
	P.G. courses introduction in Medical College	30,000
	CAS in Philosophy - release of non- recurring grant	15,000
	Special Assistance to Deptt. of Metallurgy	1,75,000
	Research Scheme to study the Deccan Trap of Malwa Region	6,687
	Introduction of Postgraduate courses in Instt. of Medical Sciences	2,25,000
	Purchase of books for development of Engg. & Tech.	15,000
	-do-	15,000
	Award of scholarships 2nd year of the 5 year engg. course	25,000
	Purchase of books for development of engg. and Tech. Deptt.	10,000

P.T.O.

Banaras Hindu Univ. contd...

Introduction of P.G. course in the Institute of Medical Sciences	6,00,000
CAS in Philosophy	198.20
Salary of additional staff appointed in Faculty of Education	45,000
Appointment of additional staff in the Faculties of Arts and Commerce	4,00,000
Purchase of equipment	1,75,000
Summer Institute in English Language Teaching	25,000
Writing of books/monographs	3,000
Introduction of P.G. courses in the Instt. of Medical Sciences	50,000
Amenities for Students - Extension of Cafeteria Bldg.	7,000
Purchase of equipment of Higher Education & Research Deptt.	50,000
-do-	25,000
Construction of building under 2nd phase for Re-organization of Courses in Applied Arts	50,000
Consolidation and development of the Deptt. of Silicate Technology	25,000
Purchase of equipment for Department of Mechanical Engineering	1,00,000.
Purchase of equipment for Department of Electronics Engineering	50,000
Introduction of P.G. course in Coal Mining	10,000
Sr. Research Fellowships	4,206.45
Recurring grant for pay of staff for Diploma Course in Physical Training	728.18
Introduction of part-time P.G. diploma course in Business Management	30,000
-do-	75,000
Construction of Animal House for the Instt. of Medical Sciences	20,000
Construction of hostel	1,50,000
Purchase of equipment	15,000
-do-	20,000
-do-	40,000
JRF in Humanities including Social Sciences	3,300
Construction of Hostel	10,000
Higher Education and Res.	22,000
Golden Jubilee	3,888.83
Salary of staff	75,000
Construction of hostel bldg.	50,000
Sr./Jr. Res. Fellowships in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences/Res. Fellowships in Engg. & Tech.	6,550

Bangalore Univ.

Affiliated Colleges

Total:

26,57,558.66

National College,  
Besavangudi

Loan of books to students

3,000

Bangalore Univ. Contd...

MES. College of Arts, Commerce & Science, Malleswaram, Bangalore	Grant to college library for loan of books to students	5,265
St. John's Medical College, Bangalore	Development of playfields etc.	6,000
Sri Jagadguru Renukach- arya College of Law, Bangalore	Purchase of books and journals	10,000
St. Joseph's College, Bangalore	Writing of books/monographs	3,000
Mount Carmel Coll., 56, Palace Road, Bangalore	Students welfare programme	1,000
Central College, Bangalore	SAF for 1971-72	3,250
College of Arts & Science, Bangalore	Laboratory equipment	45,000
R.C. College of Comm., Bangalore	Purchase of library books	500
	<b>Total:</b>	<u>77,015</u>

9. Berhampur University

Construction of humanities block	35,000
Construction of hostel	40,000
Staff quarters	10,000
Const. of Science block	2,00,000
Summer Institute in Biology for College Teachers	10,000
ESIT. of SAF - 1971 - 72	1,002

Affiliated Colleges

Aska Science College, Aska	Laboratory equipment	5,000
DAV College, Koraput	-do-	5,000
Khallikote College, Berhampur	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Science	250
Bhanjanagar College, Bhanjanagar	-do-	125
Ganjam College, Ganjam	Development of playfields etc.	6,000
Khallikote College, Berhampur	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	250
	<b>Total:</b>	<u>312,627</u>

10. Bhagalpur University

Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	250
Purchase of equipment	10,000
Const. of short shooting range	372.

Affiliated Colleges

Bhagalpur Univ. contd...

Affiliated Colleges

G.B. College, Naugachhia	Book grant - 1970-71	1,375
Bhagalpur Evening Coll. Bhagalpur	Book grant	3,375
Ran Swarth College, Tarapur	grant to college library for loan to students of books	12,000
G B College, Naugachia	-do-	8,000
D.B. College, Naugachia	Purchase of library books, laboratory equipment	10,000
P.D. & D. J. College, Monghyr	Estt. of textbook library	1,000
	<b>Total:</b>	<u>46,372.14</u>

1. Bhopal University

Conference of All India Federation of Educational Association	3,000
Seminar on Examination Reforms	5,000
Maharani Laxmibai Girls College, Bhopal	
-do-	
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	

Maharani Laxmibai Girls College, Bhopal	Students welfare programme	6,000
Saifia College, Bhopal	Construction of additional accommodation	50,000
-do-	Construction of additional teaching accommodation	15,000
SSL Jain College, Vidisha	Financial Assistance to teachers for research in Science	500
	<b>Total:</b>	<u>79,500</u>

2. Bihar University

Grant for the support of research for fourth plan period	20,000
Purchase of books and journals for Law Department	10,000
Construction of animal house for Zoology Department	10,000
Purchase of library books and journals for Science Departments	80,000

Affiliated Colleges

L.S. College, Muzaffarpur	Financial assistance to teachers for research	500
P.N. College, Pahsa	Purchase of books and journals	5,000
Millat College, Laheria Sarai, Darbhanga	Laboratory equipment	5,000
Science College, Muzaffarpur	Loan of books to students	12,000

Bihar University contd...

Mahila Ship Kala Bhawan, Muzaffarpur	Grant to college libraries for loan of books to students	8,000
DAV College, Saiwan	SAF - 1971-72	3,250
MLS College, Sarisby Pahi, Distt. Darbhanga	Estt. of textbook library	500
Marwari Mahavidyalaya, Distt. Darbhanga	-do-	5,000
MB Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Darbhanga	Book grant - 1970-71	1,125
Maharani Janki Kuar College, Biuish	Development of playfields etc.	6,000
D.B. College, Jayanagar Darbhanga	Book grant - 1970-71	1,375
SRKC College, Sitamarhi	-do-	1,625
Marwari Mahavidyalaya, Darbhanga	Book grant - 1969-70	1,250
MLS College, Sarisabpahi	-do-	750
Janta College, Jhanjharpur	Book grant - 1970-71	1,375

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Total: 1,72,750

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13. Bombay University

Seminar on Historical Linguistics	2,940
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences	127.40
CEP between India and USSR for the year 1971-72	233.45
Summer Science Institute in Physics Quantum Mechanics	25,000
CEP between India and USSR for the year 1970-71	4,062.85
Const. of International Students House	20,000
Sabbatical Programme for teachers in Physics	30,900
CEP between India and Czechoslovakia for 1970-72	457.60
Writing of books/monographs	2,068
Students' Aid Fund - 1971-72	18,289.59
CEP between India and USSR for the year 1971-72	3,314.20

Affiliated Colleges

Shri Chinai College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay	Grants to college library for loan of books to students	4,750
St. Xavier's College, Bombay	Construction of Students centre	50,000
St. Xavier's College, Bombay	Science Improvement programme	40,000
The Wilson College, Bombay	Grant to college library for loan of books	5,500

Bombay University contd...

Bombay Teachers Training College, Bombay	Grant to Teachers Training College during Fourth Plan Period	3,500
Siddarth College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay	Book grant - 1970-71	1,625
Hazarimal Samad Coll. of Arts and Science, Bombay	Purchase of semi-micro analysis eqpt.	5,000
Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay	Book grant to Medical Colleges	10,000
Institute of Science, Bombay	Sr./Jr. Res. Fellowship in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences	7,258.06
-do-	Purchase of semi-micro analysis equipment	4,000
-do-	Utilization of services of retired teachers - 1972-73	6,000
	<b>Total:</b>	<u>2,44,126.15</u>

Burdwan University

Equipment for Zoology Deptt.	25,000
Development of play fields and purchase of accessories	18,000
Establishment of Aid Fund of Students - 1971-72	8,282
Salary of staff appointed in various science departments	1,00,000
Salaries of additional staff appointed in Humanities deptts.	1,50,000

Affiliated Colleges .

Gushakara Mahavidyalaya (Degree College, P.F. Gushkara Distt. Burdwan)	Grant to library for loan of books to students	3,000
Jagannath Kishore College, Purulia	Book grant	1,000
Sonamukhi College, Sonamukhi	Const. of N.R.S.C.	10,000
Durgapur Govt. College, Durgapur	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science and Humanities including social sciences	250
Gusakara Mahavidyalaya, Gusakara	Laboratory equipment	4,000
Jagannath Kishore Coll. Purulia	Students Aid Fund - 1971-72	3,250
Ramananda College, Bishapur	Laboratory equipment	5,000
Burdwan Raj College, Burdwan	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences	250
Suri Vidyasagar Coll., Birbhum	Laboratory's construction	12,128

**Total:** 3,41,160

15. Calcutta University

	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	500
	-do-	500
	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	200
	Scholarship for postgraduate studies in Sanskrit	1,800
	Sr. Res. Fellowships	999.50
	Summer Science Institute in Neurobiology for college teachers	10,000
	Orientation course for fresh/junior college teachers	10,000
	Summer Science Institute in English Language Teaching	10,000
	Sr. Res. Fellowships	6,032.26
	Grant in respect of educational tour	3,000
	Programme of special assistance to selected departments	1,10,000
	Students welfare programme	6,000
	-do-	500
	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	14,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
Brahmananda Keshab Chandra College, Calcutta	Grants to college library for loan of books to students	14,000
St. Savier's College, Calcutta	Laboratory equipment	4,000
Bhatter College, Dantan	Book grant	3,375
Prabhu Jagat Bandhu College, P.O. Asdul - Mouri	Book grant	1,375
Sundarban Mahavidyalaya, Kakdwip	Book grant	3,375
Gokhale Memorial Girls College, Calcutta	Book grant	4,125
Mrinalini Datta Mahavidyalaya, Birati, Calcutta-32	Book grant	4,875
Presidency College, Calcutta	Travel grant	4,500
-do-	Travel grant	4,500
Desantidevi College, Calcutta	Students welfare programme	4,000
Rajkul Milani Mahavidyalaya, Kismat-Bajkul, Distt. Midnapore	Students Aid Fund	2,250
Karimpur Pannadevi College, Karimpur	Improvement of chalkboards	1,000

Calcutta Univ. contd...

Siwanath Sastri College, Calcutta	Laboratory equipment	1,250
Netaji Nagar College, Calcutta	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	12,000
K.K. Das College of Commerce, P.O. Garia, 24 Pargana	-do-	8,000
St. Xavier's College, Calcutta	-do-	5,500
Naihati Rishi Bankim Chandra College, Kamtalpara, P.O. Naihati,	-do-	17,000
Kaibalyadayini College, of Commerce, Midnapore	Students Aid Fund	1,683
Krishnanagar Govt. College, Krishnagar	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	250
Gurudas College, Calcutta	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	250
St. Xaviers College, Calcutta	-do-	250
Asutosh College, Calcutta	Extension of library facilities	7,500
Birla College of Science & Education, Calcutta	Laboratory equipment and books, journals	15,000
Belda College, Belda	Construction of lecture theatres	10,000
Sitananda College, Namdigram	Construction of laboratory building	25,000
	<b>Total:</b>	<u>3,28,589.76</u>

Calicut University

Purchase of library books and journals 20,000

Affiliated Colleges

Government Arts & Science College, Calicut	Laboratory equipment	5,000
Government Arts & Science College, Calicut	Grants to college library for loan of books to students	3,000
The Vimala College, Trichur	Estt. of textbook library	7,500
Farook College, Farook, P.O., Calicut	Development of P.G. Studies	5,000
Providence Women's College, Calicut	Construction of N.R.S.C.	20,000
Govt. Victoria College, Palghat,	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	5,500
Government College, Chittur	Students welfare programme	6,000



Calicut Univ, contd....

Government Sanskrit College, Pattambi	Development of P.G. studies	5,000
St. Thomas College, Trichur	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	250
Government College, Chittur	Laboratory equipment	4,550.5
		<hr/>
	Total:	81,800.4

16. Cochin University

Salary of staff relating to Humanities and Social Science Deptts.	15,000
Production of university level books/monographs	3,000
Development of play fields and purchase of accessories for games	10,000
Sr. Res. Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences	28,000
	<hr/>
Total:	56,000

17. Delhi University

Sr. Research fellowship in Humanities including social sciences	5,274.
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	200
Construction of Postgraduate women students hostel bldg.	2,00,000
Purchase of scientific equipment	10,000
Construction of Multistoreyed building for Physics & Chem. deptts.	2,50,000
IV Plan development schemes in humanities - extension of teaching block	2,225
Jr. Res. Fell. in Science	686
Area Studies Programme - Department of Chinese Studies	2,50,000
Summer Institute in Mathematics for college teachers	9,056

Affiliated Colleges

- Hindu College, Delhi	Construction of Iron gate	1,140
Sri Venkateswara Coll., New Delhi	Starting of new courses	4,000
I P College for Women, Delhi	Construction of gymnasium	15,000
Kirori Mal College, Delhi	Purchase of equipment	4,394
Hastinapur College, New Delhi	Allotment of land for college bldg.	40,420
Kirori Mal College, Delhi	Hostel mess staff for 1972-73	5,306
St. Stephens's College, Delhi	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	250

Delhi Univ. contd....

Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi	Writing of books/monographs	2,000
Central Institute of Education, Delhi	Sr. Res. Fellowship	6,000
Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi	Students Welfare Programme	2,499.84
Bharti Mahila College, New Delhi	Purchase of furniture, equipment etc.	10,000
Shivaji College, New Delhi	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	250
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8,18,703.54.</b>

Dibrugarh University

Seminar on Regional Development of Assam and unemployment problems	6,120
Support of research in university	10,000
Summer Institute in English Language Teaching	10,000
-do-	5,000

Affiliated colleges

Jorhat College, Jorhat	Students welfare programme	2,500
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>33,620</b>

Gauhati University

Construction of 2 readers and 6 lecturers quarters	30,000
Construction of arts block	1,00,000

Affiliated Colleges

Arya Vidyapeeth College, Gauhati	Book grant	4,875
Commerce College, Shillong	Students welfare programme	2,500
Nalbari College, Nalbari	Laboratory equipment	5,000
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,61,775</b>

Gorakhpur University

Construction of law faculty bldg.	50,000
Holding a seminar on Teaching Research Methodology	10,000

Affiliated colleges

Kisan Degree College, Bahraich	laboratory equipment	1,300
Shri Murli Manohar Town (Degree) College, Balia	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	500
MM Degree College, Bhatpur	Construction of science laboratory	2,000

Gorakhpur Univ. contd...

Shivpati Degree College, Shahratgarh	laboratory equipment	1,000
Madan Mohan Malviya Degree College, Bhatpur Rani, Deoria	Construction of gymnasium	5,000
Dayanand Degree College, Gorakhpur	Book grant	1,125
SDD College, Mathlar	Book grant	3,375
Arya Kanya Mahavidya- laya, Mirzapur	Book grant	3,375
Dig Vijai Nath Degree College, Gorakhpur	Grants to college library for loan of books to students	8,000
Madan Mohan Malavidya College, Gorakhpur	Students Aid Fund	1,000

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86,675

21. Gujarat University

Total:

Salaries of staff appointed in the deptt. of Humanities & Social Science	2,80,000
Course on methods in Economics	26,800
Recurring grant for additional teaching staff	1,85,000
Construction of building for the school of Psychology	1,50,000
Construction of extension of existing building of school of social sciences	20,000
Summer Institute in Chemistry for college teachers	4,384
Summer Science Institute in Cell Physiology	10,000
Construction of six readers and twelve lecturers quarters	75,000
Summer Science Institute in Mathematics for college teachers	10,000
Setting of development panels - creation of post of D.O.	9,642
Writing of books/monographs	5,000
Library equipment and furniture	10,000
Writing of university level books/ monographs	3,050

Affiliated Colleges

Bhavan's College, Dakor	Grants to college library for loan of books to students	3,250
Smt. SM Panchal Science College, Talod	Construction of library building	8,000
Shri Swaminarayan Science College, Ahmedabad-1	laboratory equipment	4,000
The HL College of Commerce, Ahmedabad	Development of playfields etc.	11,120

p.t.o.

Gujarat Univ. contd....

A.G. Teachers College, Ahmedabad	Grant to teachers training college during IV Plan period	5,000
Vivekanand College of Arts, Ahmedabad	Development of play fields etc.	11,433
Bharvan's Seth RA College of Science, Khampur, Ahmedabad	-do-	9,461
Ahmedabad Commerce College, Ahmedabad	Laboratory equipment	3,750
City Commerce College, Ahmedabad	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	375
MM College, Visnagar	Sr./Jr. Res. Fellowships	894.60
MB College of Commerce and Shri Goswamy M. Newal Lalji Arts College, Dehgam	Construction of men's hostel	
Shree BP Brahmhatt Arts & M.H. Guru Comm. College, Unjha	Extension of library facilities	2,09,812
Ahmedabad Arts Coll., Ahmedabad	Laboratory equipment	2,500
Arts & Science College, Dhandran	-do-	1,600
Shri KK Arts and Comm. College, Dhanduta	Students welfare programme	2,500

Total:

9,47,472.86

Guru Nanak University

Employment of trained coaches in the  
University 10,000

Affiliated Colleges

H&R. Mahila Maha Vidyalaya, Jullundur	Laboratory equipment	3,750
R.R. Bawa DAV College for Girls, Batala	-do-	3,750
Shri Guru Arjan Dev College, Taran Taran	Development of playfields	6,000
Montgomery Guru Nanak College of Education, Jullundur	Equipment and audio-visual aids	5,000
Guru Nanak Prem Karam- our College, Nadala	Book grant	3,375
Baba Budha College, Bir Sahib	Book grant	3,375
Government College, Jind	Construction of men's hostel	80,000
S.D. College, Barnala	Setting up of Kerosine Oil Gas plant	2,270
Doaba College, Jullundur	Development of P.G. Studies	20,000

p.t.o.

Guru Nanak University contd...

D.A.V. College, Jullundur	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	250
-do-	-do-	250
Randhir Govt. College, Kapurthala	Purchase of books	5,000
	<b>Total:</b>	<u>1,43,020</u>
<b>23. <u>Haryana Agricultural University</u></b>		
	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	1,000
	<b>Total:</b>	<u>1,000</u>
<b>24. <u>Himachal Pradesh University</u></b>		
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
Government Colloge, Nahan	Purchase of library books	500
-do-	Book grant	750
-do-	Book grant	3,375
Government Colloge, Bilaspur	Development of play fields etc.	6,000
Government Colloge, Simla	Purchase of books, journals and furniture	25,000
St. Bede's Colloge, Simla	Development of playfields	6,000
	<b>Total:</b>	<u>41,625</u>
<b>25. <u>Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya</u></b>		
	Higher Education and Research - Development Scheme for 4th Plan period	19,20,000
<b>26. <u>Indore University</u></b>		
	Summer Institute in English Language Teaching	10,000
	Purchase of scientific equipment for science departments	35,000
	Appointment of Deans of students welfare	2,000
	Setting of development panels - creation of post of D.O.	4,889
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
Lamia Karimia Degree llege, Indore	Construction of cycle shed	2,471
Lkar Science Colloge, Indore	Sr./Jr. Research Fellowship	1,000

Indore University Contd...

University College of Education, Indore	Construction of N.R.S.C.	4,731
		60,091.87
<u>Jabalpur University</u>	Total:	

Grant for basement for the Chemistry Laboratory	3,000
Conference of All India Federation of University and college teachers	3,000

Affiliated Colleges

Katai Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Katni Government Tilak Coll. Katni	Book grant for 1970-72	5,375
	Students Aid Fund	1,000

<u>Jadlavpur University</u>	Total:	10,375
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All India Indo-British Summer Institute in Mathematics	2,862.49
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	1,000
Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme Seminar on Recent Advances in Studies in Electromechanical	6,469.36
	9,100
	19,451.85

<u>Jammu University</u>	Total:	
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Students' Aid Fund - 1971-72	11,530
Additional staff's salary	95,000
Payment of recurring grant for teachers of various science departments	2,50,000
Purchase of scientific equipment	80,000
Purchase of books and journals for Science departments	50,000

Affiliated Colleges

Government College for Women, Jammu	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Science	250
Government Degree College, Kathua	Laboratory equipment	5,000

Total:	5,01,780
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32. Jawaharlal Nehru University

Purchase of furniture and equipment	30,000
Development of site for academic complex and sector	9,24,000
Unassigned grant for 1971-72	5,000
Appointment of additional staff in Humanities including Social Science	40,000
	<hr/>
Total:	9,99,000

33. Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya

Affiliated Colleges

College of Agriculture, Indore	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	500
		<hr/>
Total:		500

34. Jiwaji University

Jr. Research Fellowship in Humanities including Social Sciences	840
-do-	1,000
-do-	1,000
Purchase of library books for central library	61,517
Purchase of library books and journals	25,483
-do-	1,520
CEF between India and Czechoslovakia for the year 1970-72	377

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. Girls Degree College, Morar	Financial assistance to teachers for research work	100
		<hr/>
Total:		91,828

35. Jodhpur University

Writing of university level books/monographs	4,261
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	25
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	25

36. Kalyani University

	Total:	4,761
		<hr/>
Construction of gymnasium		25,00
	Total:	25,00

Kanpur University

Affiliated Colleges

D.V. College, Orai	Book grant - 1970-71	1,625
Gandhi Mahavidyalaya, Orai	Book grant - 1970-72	1,125
D.A.V. College, Kanpur	Development of P.G. studies	21,000
G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur	Book grant to medical colleges	9,993.81
Juhari Devi Girls Degree College, Kanpur	Construction of Home Science Laboratory	5,000
R.P. Degree College, Kamalganj	Book grant - 1970-72	1,125
Bundelkhand College, Jhansi	Development of play fields	6,000
Janta College, Bakewar	Construction of teachers' hostel	15,000
D.V. (Postgraduate) College, Orai	Students welfare programme	5,000
Tilak Degree College, Aumaiya	Construction of library building & purchase of library books	15,000
Janta Mahavidyalaya, Ajjitwal, Etawah	Construction of residential flats	20,000

Total: 1,00,868.81

Karnatak University

Orientation course for fresh/junior college teachers	5,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	1,250

S.D.E. S  
Affiliated Colleges

S.D.E. Society's Arts and Science College, Sankeshwar	Students Aid Fund - 1971-72	1,750
J.G. College of Commerce, Hubli	Extension of teaching accommodation	50,000
S.B.W.C.S. Arts Coll. and T.P. Science Inst. Sankeshwar	Laboratory equipment	5,000
Rani Parvatidevi Coll. Belgaum	Construction of class room & lecture theatres	40,000
P.C. Jabini Science College, Hubli	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	3,000
Gogte College of Commerce, Belgaum	Construction of library building and purchase of furniture	30,000
K.E. Society's MM Arts & Science College, Sirsi	Students Aid Fund - 1971-72	2,750
Vijayanagar College, Hospet	Construction of laboratory building	25,000



Karnatak Univ. contd....

Raja Lakhamgonda Law College, Belgaum	Purchase of books and journals	5,000
Laxmi Venkatesh Desai College, Raigur	Book grant - 1970-72	1,375
Gokhale Centenary College, Ankola	Construction of library building	4,125
Laxmi Bai Venkatesh Desai College, Raichur	Students welfare programme	4,000
Shri VM Society's Arts and Science College, Ilkal	-do-	4,000
Raja Lokhamgounda Law College, Tilakwadi, Belgaum	-do-	2,500
Government Medical College, Bellery	-do-	4,000
R.C.P. Science College, Bijapur	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	3,000
R.L.Law College, Belgaum	Construction of lecture theatres and library building	35,000
Shri Shivayogi's Murughandra Arts & Science College, Athani	Students Aid Fund - 1971-72	1,000
B.R.B. College of Commerce, Raichur	-do-	1,750
	Total:	<u>2,29,500</u>

39. Kashmir University

Symposium on Recent Advances in Cytogenetics	9,000
Grant for Research project	14,500
Development of play fields and purchase of accessories for games etc.	10,000
Assistance for research project 'A study of Organic production in Kashmir Lakes	5,000

Affiliated Colleges

Viswa Bharati Women's College, Srinagar	Construction of science laboratory blocks	10,000
	Total:	<u>48,500</u>

40. Kerala University

Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Science	250
Basic grant for the purchase of equipment and audio-visual aids	10,000
Development of scientific education and research	80,000

Kerala University contd...

Writing of university level books/ monographs	3,000
-do-	3,000
Utilization of services of retired teachers	3,500
Setting of development panels - creation of D.O.'s post	7,147
Grant for the purchase of equipment for science departments	58,000
Writing of university level books/ monographs	3,000
-do-	3,000
-do-	3,000
Utilization of services of retired teachers	1,000

Affiliated Colleges

St. Berchaman's College, Changanacherry	Development of P.G. studies	65,000
St. Joseph's College for Women, Alleppey	Purchase of laboratory equipment and laboratory furniture	7,500
Bishop Moore College, Mavelikara	Construction of women's hostel	16,750
Baselius College, Kottayam	Grants for laboratory equipment	5,000
Fatima Mata National College, Quilon	-do-	14,000
-do-	Book grant for 1970-71	1,625
Christian College, Chemanganpur	Construction of N.R.S.C.	2,000
Titus II Teachers College, Tiruvalla	Special grants for equipment and audio- visual aids	5,000
St. Thomas College, Koshencherry	Book grant for the year 1970-72	4,875
Sree Narayana College, Quilon	Construction of class rooms	20,000
Union Christian Coll., Alwaye	Purchase of laboratory equipment	10,000
NSS College, Pandalam	Construction of women's hostel	15,082
St. Xavier's College for Women, Alwaye	-do-	80,000

Kurukshetra University

Total:

4,15,719

Seminar on Labour Legislation in India	6,440
Purchase of books and journals for the Law Department	15,000
Seminar on Panini	5,940
Publication of research works including doctoral theses	15,000
Grant for support of research work	20,000

Total:

62,380

42. Lucknow University

Jr. Research Fellowship in Science	1,800
Purchase of library books and journals for Science Department	15,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	500

Affiliated Colleges

Nari Shiksha Niketan, Lucknow	Purchase of laboratory equipment etc.	10,000
-do-	Book grant - 1970-71	1,375
Navayuga Kanya Vidyalaya Degree College, Lucknow	Purchase of library books	5,000
King George's Medical College, Library Lucknow	Book grant - 1971-72	10,000
Nari Shiksha Niketan Degree College, Lucknow	Grants for laboratory equipment	5,000
Khun Khunjee Girls Degree College, Lucknow	Construction of class rooms	25,000
Shia College, Lucknow	Construction of N.R.S.C.	10,000

43. Madras University

Total:

83,675

Summer Science Institute in Algebra for college teachers	10,000
Writing of university level books/monographs	3,000
All India Seminar on Tirukkural	5,000
Payment of fellowship	4,000
-do-	4,000
Construction of guest house at Marina	5,000
Recurring grant for postgraduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences	20,000
Writing of university level books/monographs	3,058

Affiliated Colleges

Government Medical College, Chingleput	Book grant for 1971-72	10,000
Vivekananda College, Mylapore	Extension of laboratory building	20,000
Arignar Anna Govt. Arts College, Karaikkal	Book grant for 1970-71	1,125
The New College, Madras-14	Construction of library & laboratory bldg.	60,000
Bishop Heber College, Tiruchirapalli	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	3,000
Holy Cross College, Tiruchirapalli	-do-	4,750
Madras Christian College, Madras	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	125

Tras . C. ....

S.C. Arts College, Coimbatore	Sr./Jr. Res. Fellowship in Sciences/ Humanities including Social Sciences	6,000
Ramakrishna Mission Ayalaya Teachers College, Coimbatore	Seminar of principals to discuss problems of college administration	10,488
Theagaraya College, Tras	Symposium on Recent Advances in Animal Physiology	2,300
Sela College, Tras	Seminar on species dynamics in relation to insect polymorphism	7,045
Christopher's Training College, Periy, Madras	Grants to teachers training college during Fourth Plan	7,073
S.G. Arts College, Coimbatore	Construction of gymnasium	40,000
Madras Christian College, Tambaram	Development of playfields	6,000
Parathidasan Govt. Arts College for Women, Chidicherry	Grants for laboratory equipment	1,144.19
Madras Medical College, Madras	Students Aid Fund - 1971-72	3,250
Madras Christian Coll., Tambaram	Development of P.G. studies	11,500
National Training College for Women, Madras	Grants to teachers training college during Fourth Plan period	10,000
Government College for Women, Kumbakonam	Construction of N.R.S.C.	10,000
Tri Avinashilingam Home Science College for Women, Coimbatore	Development of playfields	5,000
Madras Medical College, Tras	Writing of books/monographs	3,000
	Total:	2,76,817.11
<u>Madadh University</u>		

Financial assistance to teachers for  
research in Humanities including social  
sciences 1,250

Affiliated Colleges

S.N.S. College, Warisaliganj	Students welfare programme	2,500
B.S.P. College, Dinapore	-do-	7,500
Jagjiwan College, Arrah	Estt. of textbook library	500
M.V. Mahavidyalaya, Buxar	Students' Aid Fund - 1971-72	2,250
Sachidanand College, Shahmal - Khairra	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	8,000
P.O. Deo Khairra		
	Total	22,000
	p.t.o.	

45. M.S. University of Baroda

Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	300
Construction of a building for Geography Department	50,000
Summer Science Institute in English Language Teaching	10,000
Construction of a building for P.G. Degree course in Textile Engg.	5,000
Development and expansion of university Polytechnic	20,000
Construction of Non-vegetarian Mess for Engineering students	30,000
Construction of a building for the Faculty of Law	30,000
Construction of Fine Arts Building	50,000

Affiliated Colleges

Mahila Mahavidyalaya,  
Baroda

Retired teachers services utilization	5,816.64
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Total:

2,01,116.64

46. Madurai University

Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme	1,050
Summer Science Institute in Ne2 Technique in Bio-Research	25,000
Payment of salaries to 4th Plan additional staff for science departments	1,00,000
Appointment of additional staff in Humanities	60,000

Affiliated Colleges

Ayya Nadar Janki Ammal  
College, Sivakasi  
Alagappa College,  
Karaikudi  
The Madura Diraviyam  
Thayumanavar Hindu  
College, Tirunelveli  
V.O.C. College,  
Tuticorin-5  
Saraswati Narayana  
College, Madurai  
Madurai College,  
Madurai  
Kamraj College,  
Tuticorin

Extension of men's hostel	60,000
Science improvement programme	80,000
Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	4,750
Construction of gymnasium	40,000
Grants for laboratory equipment	4,000
-do-	13,000
Extension of laboratory facilities	50,000

Total:

4,37,800

Visiting studentship	915.50
Purchase of books for the department of Botany	11,000
Utilization of services of retired teachers	1,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities including Social Sciences	1,000
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and USSR	520
Establishment of Students Aid Fund for the year 1971-72	1,294

Affiliated Colleges

E. Society's Dayanand Science College, Latur	Students welfare programme	4,000
San Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Udgir	Grants to college library for loan of books to students	3,250
S.P. Mandal's Deogiri Mahavidyalaya, Deogiri	Construction of men's hostel	5,513
E. Society's Maharashtra Udaygiri Mahavidyalaya, Udgir	Purchase of laboratory equipment	30,000
		<hr/>
	Total:	58,492.50

ore University

Basic grant for equipment and audio-visual aids	15,000
Utilization of retired teachers services	7,241.94
Jr. Res. Fellowship in Humanities including Social Sciences	6,516.67
Construction of gymnasium	50,000
Writing of university level books/monographs	3,090
Construction of laboratory building for P.G. Home Science Deptt.	1,00,000

Affiliated Colleges

apaturu College, atur	Construction of laboratory building	30,000
.S. College of s & Science, Shimuga	Students Aid Fund - 1971-72	2,250
.S. College of incering, Mandya	-do-	1,000
ical College, ore	Book grant for 1971-72	10,000
daganga Evening lege, Tumkue	Purchase of library books & furniture	25,000
t. College of cation, Mangalore	Special grants for equipment and audio-visual aids	5,000
Gomateswara Mahavidyalaya, College of Science & Comm., venabela	Students Aid Fund for 1971-72	750

Raja Lakhamagoda Science Institute, Belgaum	Science Improvement Programme	50,000
Vivekananda College of Arts & Science and Commerce, Nehrunagar, Puttur	Students welfare programme	4,000
Government College, Kolar	-do-	5,000
M.D.T.D.B. College, Mydore	-do-	4,000
Government College, Hassan	Students welfare programme	6,000
Lal Bahadur College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Sagar	-do-	4,000
Maharani's College for Women, Mysore	-do-	6,000
Manipal College of Education, Udipi	-do-	2,500
Institute of Social Service, Mangalore Government College, Mangalore	Development of P.G. studies	2,000
Sahyadri College, Shimoga	Construction of centenary memorial block	40,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	250
Yuvraja's College, Mysore	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	250
Vivekananda College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Mangalore	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	1,000
Manipal Engineering College, Manipal	-do-	250
S.P.P. College, Udipi	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	250
The Rural College, Kanakpur	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	250
The Rural College, Kanakpur	-do-	250
Sahyadri College, Shimoga	-do-	250
Hoysaleswara College, Areeikere	-do-	250
Sri Poornaprajna College, Udipi	Purchase of semi-micro analysis eqpt.	4,850
Institute of Social Service, Mangalore	Grant for chalkboards	600
Sree Siddaganga College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Tumkur	-do-	1,690
Manipal College of Education, Udipi	Orientation course for fresh/jr. college teachers	20,000

St. Aloysius College, Mangalore	Science Improvement Programme	50,000
Municipal First Grade College, Chintamani	Purchase of laboratory equipment etc.	30,000
-do-	-do-	40,000
Sri Mahaveera College, Moodbidri	-do-	32,000
Udipi Law College, Udipi	Purchase of books	6,000
M.B.B. College, Sirigere	Students welfare programme	5,000
Government College, Mangalore	Construction of centenary memorial block	40,000
Regional College of Education, Mysore	Grant for equipment and audio-visual aids	3,000
National College of Education, Shimoga	-do-	5,000
Teresian College, Nazarbad	Construction of women's hostel	50,000
Sri Bhuvanendra College, Kirkala	Extension of library building	65,000
Institute of Education, Mysore	Grants to teachers training college during IV Plan period	10,000
National College of Education, Shimoga	-do-	10,000
Manipal College of Education, Udipi	-do-	5,000
St. Ann's Training College, Mangalore	-do-	8,000
The Rural College, Kanalkpur	Purchase of equipment	10,000
-do-	Construction of library, laboratory bldg.	50,000
Government College, Kolar	Purchase of science equipment and laboratory furniture	10,000
Municipal First Grade College, Chintamani	Purchase of laboratory equipment, library books etc.	2,63,000
Sri Mahaveera College, Mooibidri	Construction of women's hostel	15,000
Khandarkar's Arts & Science College, Coondapoor	Development of play fields etc.	6,000
Hoysaleswara College, Arsikere, Hassan Distt.	Students welfare programme	2,500
Sri Jaya Chamarajendra College of Engg., Mysore	-do-	5,500
Government College, Mangalore	Construction of centenary memorial block	40,000
Government College of Education, Mangalore	Students welfare programme	2,500
D. Banumaih's College of Commerce and Arts, Mysore	-do-	6,000
D. Banumiah's College of Commerce, Mysore	Book grant for 1970-71	1,625

Total:- 9,45,118.61



49. Meerut University

- 28 -

Utilization of services of retired teachers in the year 1972-73	6,000
Organization of orientation course for fresh and junior college teachers	10,000
Summer Institute in Mathematics for postgraduate students	10,000
Summer Science Institute in Mathematics for college teachers	10,000
Annual Conference of the Association of Mathematics Teachers in India	3,000
Summer Science Institute in Botany for college teachers	10,000

Affiliated Colleges

S.S.V. College, Hapur	Development of Postgraduate studies	10,000
A.S. Degree College, Mawana	Construction of laboratory bldg, purchase of laboratory and library furniture	6,850
Mihir Bhoj Degree College, Dadri	Grant for laboratory equipment	5,000
D.A.V. College, Dehradun	-do-	17,500
J.V. Jain College, Saharanpur	Construction of Principal's residence	4,087
JS Degree College, Sikandrabad	Grant for laboratory equipment	1,300
N.R.S.C. College, Khurja	Estt. of textbook library	1,000
Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala College, Dehradun	Students Aid Fund - 1971-72	2,750
N.A.S. College, Meerut	Development of T.G. Studies in Science	20,000
J.V. Jain College, Saharanpur	-do-	5,000
	Total:	1,22,487

50. Nagpur University

Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	250
Construction of VC's Bungalow	2,500
Jr. Fellowship to the students admitted in P.G. course in Pharmaceutics	30,000
Jr. Fellowship to the students admitted to the P.G. course in Food Technology	15,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	1,200
Utilization of services of retired teachers	80
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	

N.M.D. Mahavidyalayala  
of Arts & Commerce,  
Gondia

Construction of Gymnasium	60,000
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p.t.o.

Shri Shivaji College, Amravati	Construction of library building	40,000
Shri Shivaji College of Education, Amravati	Grants to teachers training college	20,000
C.P.L. Berar Education Society's College, Nagpur	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	4,750
Rajasthan Aryan Arts & MK (Commerce Mahavid- yalaya, Washim	-do-	3,250
D.V.S.P. College, Digras	Construction of teaching accommodation	10,000
Shri Shivaji College of Arts & Commerce, Akola	Purchase of library books	500
-do-	Estt. of textbook library	1,000
-do-	Grants for laboratory equipment	5,000
-do-	Book grant for 1969-70	1,000
Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati	Summer Science Institute in Chemistry	9,000
Seth Kesarimal Porwal College, Kamptee	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	3,250
M.E. Society's Arts & Commerce College, Mehkar	Expansion of library facilities	20,000
The K.E. Society's Arts & Commerce Coll., Arvi	Students welfare programme	3,988.22
Smt. R.S. College of Arts & Commerce, Amravati	-do-	2,500
D.B. Science College, Gondia	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	250
Raj Mahavidyalaya, Amravati	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Science	375
D. National College, Nagpur	-do-	250
R.S.B. College, Hinganghani	-do-	250
Smt. Badhabi Sarda College, Nagpur	-do-	250
Anandniketan College, Warora	-do-	250
Sitambai Arts College, Akola	-do-	500
Dharampeth Arts, Comm., & M.F. Deo Memorial Science Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	-do-	150
Institute of Science, Nagpur	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	250
Noble College, Machilipatnava	-do-	250

S.P. Arts & Commerce College, Pulgaon	Students Aid Fund - 1971-72	1,000
R.L.T. College of Science, Akola	Purchase of laboratory eqpt. & books	25,000
Natwarlal Maniklal Dulal College of Arts and Commerce, Gondia	Grant for laboratory equipment	2,500
Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol	-do-	1,250
Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol	Construction of N.R.S.C.	5,000
L.R.T. College of Commerce, Akola	Construction of teaching accommodation	15,000
Adarsha Mahavidyalaya (Arts & Commerce) Dhamangaon	Construction of men's hostel	20,000
Yashwant Mahavidyalaya, Wardha	Grant for laboratory equipment	2,500
Bharatiya Mahavidyalaya, Amravati	Expansion of library facilities	80,000
D.V.S.P. College, Digras	Construction of teaching accommodation	10,000
Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati	Grant for laboratory equipment	16,878
Bharatiya Mahavidyalaya, Amravati	-do-	2,500
Government College of Education, Bhandara	Grant for equipment and audio-visual aids	5,000
Natwarlal Maniklal Dalal College of Arts and Commerce, Gondia	Construction of teachers' hostel	8,000
Dr. NU Sinha Arts and Commerce College, Patur, Akola	Book grant - 1970-71	1,125
Jankidevi Bajaj College of Science, Wardha	Grant for laboratory equipment	5,000
M.E.S. Arts and Comm. College, Menkar	Const. of library building	25,000
R.L.T. College of Science, Akola	Students Aid Fund - 1971-72	2,250
R.L. Tosniwal College of Science, Akola	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	3,250
Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya Wardha	Students welfare programme	4,000
Anand Niketan College of Science, Arts and Commerce, Warora	Grants to college library for loan of books to students	3,250
St. Francis De Sales' College, Nagpur	Construction of N.R.S.C.	5,000
G.S. College of Science and Arts, Khangaon	Grant for purchase of library books.	500
Hislop College, Nagpur	-do-	500

Natwarial Maniklal Dalal Mahavidyalaya of Arts & Commerce, Gondia	Construction of Gymnasium	15,000
Dharmapeth Arts Commerce and MP. Deo Memorial College, Nagpur	Purchase of semi-micro analysis equipment	5,000
Smt. R.D. Goenka Coll. for Women, Akola	Construction of library building	5,452
Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	Students Aid Fund - 1971-72	3,250
C.P. and Berar Education Society's College, Nagpur	Book Grant to colleges - 1970-71	1,625
L.R.T. College of Commerce, Akola	Construction of teaching accommodation	20,000
Shri Shivaji College of Education, Amravati	Development of teachers training programme	6,750
N.M.D. College, Gondia	Grants to college library for loan of books to students	3,000
	<b>Total:</b>	5,43,547.09

1. North Bengal University

Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Science	500
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Affiliated Colleges

Kurseong College, Kurseong	Book grant for 1970-71	1,125
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2. Osmania University

<b>Total:</b>	1,625
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Studies and Research in Community Development and Panchayati Raj Programme of E-change of visits Exploration Geo-physics under the Indo- USSR agreement	8,000 7,575 26,72,361.69
Jr. Fellowship to the student admitted to the P.G. courses in Engineering and Technology	55,000
Jr. Fellowship to the P.G. course students in Chemical Engg. & Technology	35,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	1,000
Retired teachers services	879.31
Jr. Research Fellowship in Science	982.25
Jr. Research Fellowship in Humanities in Sciences	2,700
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Hungary	379
Payment of unassigned grant	20,500

Osmania University contd...

Junior Research Fellowships	5,200
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and GDR	588.91
Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences/Sciences	6,000
Sr. Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences	1,870.91
-do-	992.41
Jr. Research Fellowship	50,000
Construction of Building for the Centre of Exploration Geophysics	1,00,000
Grant for development of scientific education and research	167.
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	250
Construction of a building for the installation of a Cobalt 60 Sources at the Genetics building	25,000
Construction of building for the department of Biochemistry	20,000
Summer Science Institute in Physics for college teachers	25,000
Summer Science Institute in Mathematics for college teachers	25,000
Grant to college library for loan of books to students	48,000
Research fellowship in Engineering and Technology	2,451
-do-	2,148
Establishment of Postgraduate Centre at Warangal	1,00,000
Studies and Research in Community Development Cooperation	5,000
Writing of university level books/monographs	3,700
Production of university level books/monographs by Indian Authors	2,000

Affiliated Colleges

Secunderabad Arts & Science College, Secunderabad	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	12,000
Anwar-ul-Uloom College, Hyderabad	Students welfare programme	6,000
New Science College, Hyderabad	Science Improvement Programme	80,000
Arts & Science College, Kamareddy, Distt. Nizamabad	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	3,250
Suduka College of Commerce and Arts, Hyderabad	-do-	4,750
Nehru Memorial Arts and Science College, Jogipet	Programme of students' welfare	2,500

Oswartha University contd...

N.B. Science College, Hyderabad	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Science	500
New Science College, Hyderabad	-do-	250
Arts and Science Coll- ege, Secundrabad	-do-	500
Amrat Kapadia Navjivan Women's College, Hyderabad	-do-	250
Nehru Memorial Arts & Science College, Jogipet	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	250
Evening College of Arts & Commerce, Hyderabad	-do-	250
V.V. College of Arts, Science & Commerce. Hyderabad	-do-	375
Urdu Arts (Evening) College, Hyderabad	-do-	250
Sri Ramchandra Arts & Science College, Kothagven	-do-	500
Kisan College, Hyderabad	-do-	750
Vivek Vardhini College, Hyderabad	-do-	2250
Ghansa Kantaiah Memorial Arts & Science College, Warangal	Grants for laboratory equipment	5,000
Anwarul Ullam College, Hyderabad	-do-	5,000
Government City Science College, Hyderabad	-do-	5,000
Government Pingle College for Women, Warangal	-do-	5,000
College of Nursing, Somajiguda, Hyderabad	Students welfare programme	500
K.N.R. Arts & Science College, Kodad	-do-	2,500
Mumtaz College, Malakust	Students Aid Fund in Colleges	750
Nizam College, Hyderabad	-do-	3,250
Government College of Nursing, Hyderabad	-do-	750
Vanita Mahavidyalaya, Exhibition Ground, Hyderabad	Book grant for 1970-71	1,625
A.W. College of Arts & Commerce (Evening Session), Hyderabad	Students Aid Fund in the colleges	1,750
Government College of Education, Hyderabad	-do-	750
New Science (Evening) College, Hyderabad	-do-	2,250

Osmania University contd...

Osmania Medical College, Students Aid Fund in colleges for 1971-72 Hyderabad		3,250
Evening College, Hyderabad	-do-	3,250
Regional Engineering College, Warangal	-do-	3,250
Badruka College of Commerce & Arts (Evening) Hyderabad	-do-	2,750
Government Arts & Science College, Mancherial	-do-	1,750
Anwarul-Uloom College, Hyderabad	-do-	3,250
Andhra Mahila Sabha Arts & Science College for Women, Hyderabad	-do-	1,000
Shree Anantha Padmanabha Arts & Science College, Vikarabad	-do-	2,250
S.H. & B.G.N.R. GOVT. Arts & Science College, Khammam	-do-	3,250
Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad	-do-	2,250
Badruka College of Commerce and Arts, Hyderabad	-do-	3,250
Arts and Science College, Nizamabad	-do-	1,000
Government College of Education, Warangal	-do-	1,000
Evening College, Warangal	-do-	2,250
Science College, Saifabad	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	8,000
Science College, Saifabad	Students welfare programme	3,000
Anwar-Ul-Uloom College, Hyderabad	Book grant - 1970-71	1,375
Regional Engineering College, Warangal	Res. Fellowship in Engg. & Technology	4,800
S.R.P. Government College, Karimnagar	Grant for laboratory equipment	5,000
M.A.L.D. Government College, Gadwal	-do-	5,000
Nagarjuna Govt. College, Nalgonda	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	12,000
Nanakram Bhagwandas Science College, Hyderabad	Establishment of textbook library	1,000
Andhra Mahila Sabha Arts and Science College, for Women (Evening) Hyderabad	Book grant - 1970-71	1,125

Andhra Univ. contd.

New Science College, Narayanguda, Hyderabad	Students Welfare Programme	5,000
Government Arts & Science College, Siddapet Amrat Kapadia Navjivan Women's College, Hyderabad	Grants to college library for books	8,000
Amrat Kapadia Navjivan Women's College, Hyderabad	Construction of laboratories	10,000
Amrat Kapadia Navjivan Women's College, Hyderabad	Purchase of semi-micro analysis eqpt.	5,000
Hiindi Mahavidyalaya, Hyderabad	Purchase of library books	3,750
Sri Ramachandra Arts and Science College, Kothagudem-Khammam	Library books & laboratory equipment	30,000
College of Arts & Science, Kanareddy	Construction of Physics and Zoology laboratories.	13,666
Andhra Mahila Sabha Arts and Science College for Women, Hyderabad	Construction of library building	10,000
Arts & Science College, Armoor	Purchase of laboratory equipment and furniture	20,000
Nehru Memorial Arts and Science College, Modak	Purchase of semi-micro analysis equipment	5,000
Chanda Kanthaiiah Memo- rial Arts & Science College, Warangal	Purchase of laboratory equipment	40,000
Women's College, Nizamabad	Construction of women's hostel	1,50,000
M.A.L.D. Government Arts & Science College, Gadwal	Students Aid fund	2,250
Hindi Arts College, Hyderabad	Construction of N.R.S.C.	10,000
Andhra Mahila Sabha's Arts & Science College, Hyderabad	Construction of N.R.S.C.	30,000
Sri Anantha Padmanabha Arts & Science College, Vikarabad, Hyderabad	Construction of laboratory bldg.	30,000
Nagarjuna Government Arts & Science College, Nalgonda	Grant for laboratory equipment	15,000
Arts & Science College, Mehboobnagar	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	8,000
Arts & Science College, Armoor	Purchase of semi-micro analysis eqpt.	4,600.60
Government College of Education, Warangal	Grants to teachers training college during Fourth Plan period	5,000

Panjab University

Total: 38,59,811.65

Summer Science Institute in Earth  
Sciences

25,000



Panjab University contd...

	Adhoc Exchange Programme between India and UK	5,888
	Summer Science Institute in Biology for college teachers 1972	10,000
	Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for college teachers	5,000
	Orientation course for fresh/junior college teachers 1972	15,000
	Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists between India and UK	30,000
 <u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Khalsa College for Women, Sidhwan Khurd	Grant for laboratory equipment	2,500
Hindu Girls College, Jagadhri	-do-	1,300
Government College, Gurudaspur	-do-	5,000
Vaish College, Bhiwani	-do-	1,300
Dayanand Mathuradas College, Moga	-do-	4,000
D.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur	-do-	3,451
Vaish College, Bhiwani	-do-	5,000
F.C. College for Women, Hissar	-do-	1,300
F.G. College for Women, Hissar	-do-	1,300
Hans Raj Mahila Maha Vidyalaya, Jullundur	-do-	4,000
Master Tara Singh Memorial College for Women, Ludhiana	Students Aid Fund for 1971-72	1,750
Dyal Singh College, Karnal	Students welfare programme	6,000
All-India Jat Heroes' Memorial College, Rohtak	Construction of Gymnasium	30,000
Chhotu Ram Arya College, Sonapat	-do-	30,000
Mukand Lal National College, Yamunanagar	-do-	20,000
I B College, Panipat	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	3,250
S.D.P. College for Women, Ludhiana	-do-	8,000
R.S.D. College, Ferozepore	-do-	4,750
Fateh Chand College for Women, Hissar	-do-	3,250
Master Tara Singh Memorial College for Women, Ludhiana	-do-	3,250

Panjab Univ. contd....

A.S. College, Khamna (Ludhiana)	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	4,750
Maharana Partap College (For women) Mandi Dabali	Development of playfields etc.	6,000
Gandhi Memorial National College, Ambala	Purchase of semi-micro analysis	5,000
Hindia Girls College, Jagadhari	Extension of library building	10,381
Government College, Ludhiana	Grant for chalkboards	1,000
Daya Nand College, Hissar	Improvement of chalkboards	1,000
D.A.V. College, Abohar	Extension of laboratory building	20,120
Dev Samaj College for Girls, Ambala	Construction of women's hostel & furniture	50,000
D.A.V. College, Abohar	Construction of teachers flats	25,000
Gandhi Vidya Mandir Ganpat Rai Rasiwasia College, Charkhi Dabri	Development of playfields and purchase of accessories for games	6,000
Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozepur City	Purchase of semi-micro analysis eqpt.	5,000
Satish Public College of Education, Rewari	Grant for equipment and audio-visual aids	2,500
Hindu College of Education, Sonapat	Teachers training college during the Fourth Plan period	5,000
Government College, Kalka	Book grant for 1970-72	3,375
S.D. College for Women, Moga	-do-	3,375
Sohamlal College of Education, Ambala	Grant for equipment and audio-visual aids	5,000

Total:

3,35,821.04

Patna University

Special Assistance to selected Departments	73,000
Construction of staff quarters for Class IV staff	25,000

Total:

98,000

Poona University

Construction of 18 lecturers quarters	50,000
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Czechoslovakia	457.35
Summer Science Institute in Physics for college teachers	25,000
Establishment of Students Aid Fund for the year 1971-72	15,459.25
Writing of university level books/ monographs	3,000

p.t.c.c.

Poona University contd....

Utilization of services of retired teachers	499.15
Sr./Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences/ Humanities including Social Sciences	1,000

Affiliated Colleges

Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona.	Utilization of services of retired teachers	6,048.39
Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar	Estt. of Health Centre	25,000
Bhusawal Arts and P.O. Nahatam Commerce College, Bhusawal	Grant for purchase of library books	500
K.J. Somaiya College of Arts & Commerce, Kopergaon	Grant for laboratory equipment	1,250
Bhusawal Arts and POH College, Bhusawal	Book grant for 1970-72	4,125
Narhar Balwant Thakur Law College, Nasik	Book grant for the year 1970-71	1,125
S.S.V.P. Sanstha Arts and M.F.M.A. Commerce College, Bhulia	Financial assistance to college for development of playfields and purchase of accessories for games and sports	6,000
Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar	Implementation of National Service Scheme	6,374.3
National Chemical Laboratory, Poona	Writing of books at university level	2,000
College of Education, Jalgaon	Teachers Training college during the Fourth Plan Period	544
	Total:	<u>1,54,430.81</u>

56. Punjabi University

Summer Science Institute in Physics for college teachers during summer 1972	10,000
Summer Science Institute in Physics for college teachers during summer 1972	10,000
Writing of university level books/ monographs	5,297
Purchase of books and journals	10,000

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. College, Ropar	Students' Aid Fund for 1970-71	500
S.D. College, Barnala	Grant for laboratory equipment	5,000
Gurumat College, Patiala	Book grant for 1970-72	5,375
Akal Degree College, Mastuana	Improvement of laboratory and library facilities	7,000
Govt. Ripudaman College, Nabha	Improvement of chalkboards	951.
	Total:	<u>52,123.3</u>

Rajmata Bharati

Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the Universities.	2,236
Senior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences.	6,000
Second Instalment of the grant under Junior Research Fellowship Scheme during 1971-72.	8,000
Un-assigned grant for 1971-72.	5,000
Un-assigned grant for 1972-73.	5,000
Utilization of services of retired teachers	6,000
Sanction of honorarium during 1972-73.	
Construction of Teacher's Hostel.	50,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences -	15,000
Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	
Purchase of Library books and journals (H).	40,000
Total:-	<u>1,37,236</u>

Rajasthan University

Grant-in-aid for holding All India Symposium on General and Applied Neurobiology and Neurophysiology at Jaipur.	8,750
Recurring grant towards the salaries of additional staff appointed for science departments under Fourth Plan development schemes.	75,000
Writing of University Level Books/Monographs.	4,758
Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for college teachers during 1972.	15,000
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	250
Purchase of departmental Library Books and Journals (H).	1,00,000
Organisation of Summer Science Institute in Co-ordination Chemistry (Spl) for college teachers during summer 1972.	25,000
Organisation of Summer Science Institute in Mathematics for college teachers during summer 1972 - Sanction of an 'on account' advance grant.	25,000
Payment of Second Instalment of grant under Junior Research Fellowship Scheme during 1971-72.	65,000
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
-do-	500
-do-	250
Recurring grant towards the salaries of additional staff appointed for science departments under Fourth Plan development schemes.	80,000
Fourth Plan Development Scheme - Humanities & Social Sciences.	1,00,000

Rajasthan Univ. Contd.

Affiliated Colleges

S.S. College, Mukundgarh.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	500
S.D. College, Sriganganagar.	-do-	500
Banasthali Vidapith, Banasthali. (Raj.)	-do-	250
Seth G.B.P. College, Nawalgarh. (Raj.)	-do-	375
Mahrishi Dayanand College, Sri Ganganagar.	-do-	250
Government Bangur College, Pali (Raj).	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory equipment	4,869.29
Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur.	Book grant to Medical Colleges for the period 1971-72.	10,000
Govt. College, Bundi. (Rajasthan).	Students' Aid Fund in the College - Grant for 1970-71.	1,750
Govt. College, Sriganganagar (Raj.)	Grants to colleges for Laboratory equipment.	5,000
Government College, Sambhar Lake. (Raj.)	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71	1,125
Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur.	Travel grant to Dr.K.S. Shah, Head of the Mechanical Engineering, Department of Malaviya Regional Engineering College for attending the V.I.F.A.C. World Congress to be held at Paris from 12th- 17th June, 1972.	2,500
Government College, Shahpura (Distt. Bhilwara).	Grants to colleges for Students Welfare Programme.	2,435.30
M.L.V. Govt. College, Bhilwara. (Raj.)	Construction of Cycle-Shade.	10,000
Govt. College, Sri Ganganagar. (Raj.)	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	500
Government College, Barmer. (Raj.)	-do-	250
Govt. College, Rajgarh (Raj.)	-do-	250
Government College, Tonk.	-do-	250
Government College, Nathdwara (Raj.)	-do-	500
Dayanand College, Ajmer.	Construction of Cycle Shad.	10,000
C.C.D. Govt. College for Women, Alwar.	Grants to colleges for laboratory equipment.	4,226.91
G.S.H.C. College of Arts and Commerce, Sujangarh. (Raj.)	Grants to colleges for Students Welfare Programme.	2,500

Rajasthan Univ. Contd.

Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do- in Humanities	500
-do-	250
-do- in Sciences.	500
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	125
-do-	250
-do-	250
Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	1,37,500
Grant-in-aid for Symposium on Reconstruction surgery of Nose.	2,473
Utilization of services of retired teachers - Sanction of honorarium during 1972-73.	6,000
Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1972-72.	2,250
Un-assigned grant for 1972-73.	20,000
Utilization of services of retired teachers Sanction of honorarium during 1972-73.	2,550
-do-	6,000
Fourth Plan Development Schemes (H) - Purchase of Equipment.	20,000
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	400
-do-	500
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
Rajasthan University - Orientation course for fresh/junior college teachers during summer 1972.	15,000
Award of studentship of the value of Rs.150/- pm. to the post-graduate students of applied Geology Course - Fourth Five Year Plan.	2,429
Grant-in-aid for the development of scientific Education and Research -Purchase of Library books and Journals 4th Plan development schemes.	35,000
Organisation of Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for college teachers 1972.	25,000
Award of Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Science.	3,000

Rajasthan Univ. Contd.

Govt. Girls College, Bharatpur. (Raj.)	Book Grants to affiliated/Government Colleges for the Year 1970-72.	3,375
Government College, Bundi. (Rajasthan).	Grants to college libraries for loan of Books to students (Book Bank).	8,000
Chirawa College, Chirawa.	-do-	3,250
Raj Rishi College, Alwar. (Raj.)	Purchase of Library Books.	3,000
G.D.Govt. College for Women, Alwar. (Raj.)	Book Grants to Affiliated/Government Colleges for the Year 1970-72.	3,375
Govt. College, Kotputli.	Financial assistance to teachers for research learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	250
Govt. College, Kotputli.	-do-	250
Dayanand College, Alwar. (Raj.)	Book grant to colleges ; 1970-71.	1,625
Government College, Tonk.	Construction of Laboratory building.	20,000
S.G.H. Khalsa College, Sri-Ganganagar. (Raj.)	Construction of Principal's residence Staff quarters & purchase of laboratory furniture.	15,000
Govt. College, Rajgarh (Alwar).	Book Grant to Colleges: 1970-71.	1,122
Govt. College, Sirohi. (Raj.)	Construction of Men's Hostel.	30,000
J.L.N. Medical College, Ajmer.	Book Grant to Medical Colleges for the period 1971-72.	10,000
Govt. College, Sriganganagar. (Raj.)	Students' Aid Fund in the colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	1,750
Govt. College, Kotputli. (Raj.)	-do-	2,250
G.V.College of Agri- culture, Arts & Science, Sangaria.	-do-	750
Government College, Dholpur.	-do-	1,000
Regional College of Education, Ajmer.	-do-	2,250
Seth C.L. Bihani S.D. Post-graduate College, Sri Ganganagar, (Raj.)	Grants to colleges for Laboratory equipment.	5,000
Savitri Girls College, Ajmer.	-do-	5,000
Seth G.B. Podar College, Nawalgarh.	-do-	5,000
Daya Nand College, Ajmer.	Construction of Gymnasium by the College under the assistance from University Grants Commission.	25,000
Govt. College, Dholpur.	Students Welfare Programme.	26
Dayanand College, Ajmer.	Utilization of services of retired teachers Sanction of honorarium during 1972-73.	2,290.32

Rajasthan Univ. Contd.

Govt. Girls College, Bharatpur. (Raj.)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	750
S.S.G. Parek College, Jaipur.	Utilization of services of retired teachers - Sanction of honorarium during 1972-73.	6,000
S.S. Jain Subodh College, Jaipur.3.	Grants to colleges for laboratory equipment.	4,000
Maharishi Dayanand College, Sri Ganga- nagar. (Raj.).	-do-	5,000
Nehru Memorial Col- lege, Hanumangarh Town (Rajasthan).	-do-	5,000
Chirawa College, Chirawa. (Raj.)	-do-	3,931.82
Govt. College, Bundi	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities.	250
Govt. College, Neem-ke-Thana.	-do-	500
S.D. Government College, Baawar. (Raj.)	Senior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	999.20
Govt. College, Dholpur. (Raj.)	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory equipment.	3,502.92
M.S. College of Edu- cation, Jaipur.	Financial assistance to teachers in the uni- versities and colleges for undertaking res- earch or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	500
Regional College of Education, Ajmer.	-do-	375
Govt. College, Kishangarh.	-do-	250
Regional College of Education, Ajmer.	-do-	375
Government College, Tonk. (Rajasthan).	-do-	250
Regional College of Education, Ahmer.	-do-	250
J.D.B. Girls College, Kota.	-do-	250
Seth G.B. Podar College, Nawalgarh. (Raj.).	-do-	250
Govt. College, Tonk.	-do-	250
Bangur College, Pali. (Rajasthan).	-do-	250
Govt. College, Shahpura. (Bhilwara).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	750
Govt. College, Ahmer.	-do-	3,250
Rajasthan Vidyapith Vijaya Singh Patnik Shramjeevi College, Ajmer. (Rajasthan).	Grants to college librarians for loan of Books to students (Book Bank).	3,250
Govt. Teachers Train- ing College, Bikaner.	Grants to colleges for Students Welfare Programme.	2,500



Rajasthan Univ. Contd.

S.M.D.Govt. College, Hathwara. (Raj.)	Financial assistance to teachers in the uni- versities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
Govt. College, Nathdwara. (Raj.)	-do- in Humanities	500
Banasthali Vidyapith Banasthali. (Raj.)	-do-	250
Govt. College, Tonk.	-do-	250
Govt. College, Nagar.	-do-	250
S.C.R. Chauria Col- lege, Fatehpur.	-do-	250
Govt. College, Kotputli.	-do-	375
Govt. College, Sri Ganganagar.	-do-	500
Seth G.B.P. College, Nawalgarh. (Raj.)	-do-	375
Maharishi Dayanand College, Sri Ganganagar.	-do-	250
Govt. College, Barmor.	-do-	250
Govt. College, Rajgarh.	-do-	250
-do- Tonk.	-do-	375
Dungar College, Bikaner.	-do-	250
M.L.V. Govt. College, Bhilwara.	-do-	250
Govt. College, Jalore.	-do-	250
B.V. College of Arts & Science, Banasthali.	-do-	250
College of Arts and Science, Banasthali.	-do-	375
Dungar College, Bikaner.	-do-	250
Govt. College, Bhilwara.	-do-	250
Govt. College, Jalore.	-do-	250
College of Arts & Science, Banasthali.	-do-	250
B.V. College of Arts & Science, Banasthali.	-do-	500
Govt. College, Ajmer.	-do-	500
-do-	-do-	5,000
Govt. Teachers Training College, Bikaner.	Grants to Teachers Training colleges during the Fourth Plan period - Social grants for equipment & audio-visual aids.	9,000
Shri M.L.V. Govt. College, Bhilwara. (Raj.)	Grants to colleges for laboratory equipment.	1,000
Govt. College, Natha- dwara. (Rajasthan)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	250
Govt. College, Kotputli.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	6,000
Govt. College, Ajmer.	Utilization of Services of Retired Tea- chers - Sanction of honorarium during 1972-73.	

Rajasthan Univ. Conti.

N.R.Engineering College, Jaipur.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
Govt. Engg. College, Jabalpur.	-do-	250
Sophia College for Girls, Ajmer.	Extension of Women's Hostel.	10,000
Savitri Girls College, Ajmer.	Extension of Library Building.	15,000
M.L.W.Govt. College, Bhilwara. (Raj.)	Extension of Laboratory building.	50,000
S.M.B.Govt. College, Nathdwara. (Raj.)	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71	1,125
Banasthali Vidyapeeth Banasthali.	Utilization of services of retired teachers	1,741.94
Govt. College, Chittorgarh. (Raj.)	Sanction of honorarium during 1972-73.	1,000
Hitkari Co-operative Shramjivi Evening College, Kota;	-do-	1,000
Govt. College, Nasirabad. (Raj.)	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71	1,125
Gramsthan Vidyapeeth Shiksha Mahavidyalaya, Sengabia. (Raj.)	Students' Aid Fund in the college - Grant for 1971-72.	750
S.N.S.Medical College, Jaipur.	-do-	2,250
Nehru Memorial College, Tonk.	-do-	1,000
Govt. College, Baran	-do-	1,000
Jawaharlal Nehru Teachers Training College, Kota.	Grants to colleges for Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali. (Raj.)	Contingency grant - Sh.P.C. Jain.	1,655.17
Govt. College, Kasauli. (Raj.)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	1,750
Gandhi Shikshak Mahavidyalaya, Gulabpura. (Raj.)	Basic grant for the purchase of equipment and Audio-Visual aids to the Teachers Training College during the Fourth Plan period.	5,000
S.M.S.Medical College, Jaipur.	Book Grant to Medical Colleges for the Period 1971-72.	10,000
Govt. College, Bhimsal.	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
G.R.N.C.College of Arts & Commerce, Sujangarh.	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Dugar College, Bikaner. (Raj.)	Development of postgraduate studies in science subjects in affiliated colleges - Financial assistance by the University Grants Commission during the Fourth Five Year Plan.	10,000
Govt. College, Jalore. (Raj.)	Grants to colleges for Students Welfare Programme.	2,323.56

Rajasthan Univ. Contd.

Govt. College, Sri Ganganagar.	Grants to college libraries for loan of Books to students (Book Bank).	3,250
Chirawa College, Chirawa.	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	10,000
Govt. College, Bundi. (Raj.)	Construction of Library Building.	40,000
Gori Devi Govt. College for Women, Alwar.	Purchase of Chalk Boards.	3,000
G.V.Siksha Mahavi- dyalaya, Saugaria.	Grants to colleges for Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
Sharda Sadan Coll- ege, Mukundgarh.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	1,750
Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Ajmer.	-do-	1,000
Gyani Ram Harak Chand College of Arts & Commerce, Sujangarh.	-do-	1,000
S.N.K.P.Govt. College, Neemkathana. (Raj.)	-do-	2,250
Govt. College, Ajmer.	Financial assistance to teachers for research learned work in Sciences and Humanities in- cluding Social Sciences.	250
Basic Teachers Training College, Sardar Shahr (Raj)	Grants to Teachers Training College during the Fourth Plan period construction of a non- Resident Students.	5,000
S.D.Government College, Beswar.	Utilization of Services of Retired Teachers - Sanction of honorarium during 1972-73.	6,000
Gramothan Vidyapeeth Shiksha Mahavidyalya, Sangaria. (Raj.)	Grants to Teachers Training College during the Fourth Plan period.	15,000
S.G.N.Knalsa College, Sri Ganganagar.	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory equipment.	14,000
Daya Nand College, Ajmer.	Construction of Gymnasium by the college under the assistance from University Grants Commission.	20,000
Malviya Regional Engg. College, Jaipur	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
-do-	-do-	500
Govt. College, Kishangarh.	-do-	500
Rajasthan Vidyapeeth V.S.P.G.College, Ajmer.	Purchase of Library Books.	10,000
Dayanand College, Ajmer.	Construction of cycle shed.	3,000
Govt. College, Bhilwara.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	1,000
Seth G.L.Bihani S.D.College, Sri Ganganagar.	-do-	1,750
D.N.S.N.Jain College, Bikaner.	-do-	1,000

Rajasthan Univ. Contd.

G.D.Govt. College for Women, Alwar.	Students' Aid Fund in the College - Grant for 1971-72.	1,000
S.N.K.P.Govt.College, Neenkathana.	Programmes of Students' Welfare Programme 1970-72.	2,500
Gramothan Vidyapeeth Shiksha Mahavidyalaya, Sangaria.	Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during the Fourth Plan period - Special grants for equipment and audio-visual aids.	5,000
Hitkari Cooperative Women's College, of Education, Kota.	Grants to Teachers Training College during the Fourth Plan period- Special grants for books and journals.	2,000
Govt. Teachers Training College, Bikaner.	Grants to Teachers Training College during IV Plan period.	10,000
Jawaharlal Nehru Teachers Training College, Kota.	Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during the Fourth Plan period - Special grants for equipment and audio-visual aids..	5,000
Shri Bajranj Teachers Training College, Deeg.(Bharatpur).	Improvement of Chalkboards.	1,000
Govt. College, Jalore.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
Agarwal College, Jaipur.	-do-	250
Govt. College, Jalore. (Raj.)	-do-	250
Govt. College, Kota.	-do-	250
Govt. Degree College, Kotputali.	-do-	250
Agarwal College, Jaipur.	-do-	250
S.P. Medical College, Bikaner.	-do-	500
Agarwal College, Jaipur.	-do-	250
Dayanand College, Ajmer.	-do-	250
S.G.N. Khalsa College, Sri Ganganagar.	Construction of staff quarters, Principals Residence & Purchase of laboratory furniture.	20,000
Sath Mathuradas Binani Govt. College, Nathdwara.	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory equipment.	5,000

Total:- 1381,018.13

Rajendra Agrl. Univ.

Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	500
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Total: 500

60. Ranchi Univ.

Award of Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences	1,660
Sanction of fellowship grant during 1972-73.	
Senior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences.	6,000
Purchase of department Library books and journals (H).	35,000
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	500
Senior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	1,000
Purchase of Books and Journals for Science departments Ad-hoc grant - 4th Plan scheme.	20,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional	40,000
Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	
Utilization of Services of Retired Teachers	6,000
Extension of Award - Shri M.P. Singh.	
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Czechoslovakia for the year 1970-72.	1,605.
Utilization of services of retired teachers	6,000
Sanction of honorarium during 1972-73.	
Un-assigned grant for 1972-73.	10,000
Centennial Symposium on S.C. Roy and hundred years of Anthropology.	7,000
Purchase of Books and Journals for various Science departments - 4th Plan development schemes.	1,29,653.
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
Payment of Un-assigned grant for 1971-72.	3,183.

Affiliated Colleges

Ramgarh College, Ramgarh.(Hazaribagh)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	1,000
B.S.College, Lohardaga. (Ranchi)	Construction of a Teacher's Hostel.	30,000
K.B.Women's College, Hazaribagh.(Bihar State).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	750
Giridih College, Giridih.	-do-	2,250
K.B. Women College, Hazaribagh.	Book Grant to Colleges: 1970-71.	1,125

Ranchi Univ. Contd.

Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshepur.	Grants to colleges for Students Welfare Programme.	4,000
B.S.Mahavidyalaya, Lohardaga (Ranchi)	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	1,000
Katras College, Katragarh. Danbad.	Book grants to affiliated/Government Colleges for the Year 1970-72.	3,375
St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh. (Ranchi)	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	15,000
Nirmala College, Ranchi.2.	Purchase of Chalk Boards.	1,000
K.B. Woem's College, Hazaribagh.	Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
-do-	Programmes of Students' Welfare: 1970-72.	2,500
Chotanagpur Law College; Ranchi:	-do-	4,600
Simdaga College, Simdaga.	Grants to College Libraries for Loan of Books to Students (Book Bank).	8,000
Ramgarh College, Ramgarh.(Hazaribagh)	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	10,000
Ramgarh College, Ramgarh Cantt.	Book Grant to Colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Nirmala College, Ranchi.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	750
M.G.M. Medical College, P.G. Mong. Jamshepur.	Book Grant to Medical Colleges for the period 1971-72.	10,000
Karim City College, Jamshepur.1.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	2,750
B.S.K.College, Maithon.	Financial assistance to teachers for research learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences.	375
-do-	-do-	250
Doranda College, Ranchi	Grants to college libraries for loan of Books to students (Book Bank).	3,000
Karim City College, Jamshepur.1.	Students Welfare Programme.	500
-do-	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
Ranchi College, Ranchi.	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	250
Doranda College, Ranchi.	-do-	250
R.S.P.College, Jharia.	-do-	375
-do-	-do-	375
Gumla College, Gumla.	-do-	250
B.S.College, Lohardaga.	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Karim City College, Jamshepur.1.	-do-	1,125

Ranchi Univ. Contd.

St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
S.S.L.N.T.Women's College, Dhanbad.	-do-	250
B.S.College, Lohardoga.	Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
St. Columba's College, Ranchi.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking for research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	250
Ranchi College, Ranchi.	-do-	250
Bihar Institute of Technology, Ranchi.	-do-	250
Doranda College, Ranchi.	-do-	250
Nirmala College, Hinoo - Ranchi.	-do-	250
-do-	Book Grants to Affiliated/Government Colleges for the year 1970-72.	3,375
Mahila College, Bihar.	-do-	3,375
Kashi Sham College, Saraikala.	-do-	3,375
Yodh Singh Namdhari Mahila College, Daltonganj.	-do-	3,375
Jawaharlal Nehru College, Chandradhar- pur.	-do-	3,375
Janta Shivratri College, Daltonganj.	-do-	3,375
Women's College, Ranchi.	Grants to colleges for programmes of Students' Welfare: 1970-72.	5,000
G.L.A.College, Daltanganj.	Construction of Library Building.	25,000
Woemn's College, Ranci.	Students Welfare Programme.	500
Sindri College, Sindri	Construction of Library Building.	20,000
Rangarh College, Rangarh Cantt.	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	10,000
Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	2,250
Jamshedpur Co-operative College, Jamshedpur.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	3,250
Jamshedpur Workers' College, Ranchi.	-dc-	3,250
Nirmali College, Nirmali.(Saharsa).	Construction of Men's Hostel.	10,000

Total:- 4,84,103

61 Ravi Shankar Univ.

Establishment of Health Centre - Purchase of Equipment.	10,000
Guru Nanak Centenary celebration at the Indian Universities.	50

Rawi Shankar Univ. Contd.

Payment of Second Instalment of the grant under Junior Research Fellowship Schemes during 1971-72.	19,000
Construction of Science Block Building in the University Campus - 4th Plan development schemes.	1,00,000
Purchase of equipment for Science departments Fourth Plan development schemes.	2,00,000
Grant-in-aid for Annual Conference of Madhya Pradesh Non Government College Teachers' Association.	2,000
Construction of Hostel for 52 Postgraduate Women Students.	1,75,000
Construction of Teachers' Hostel.	40,000
Construction of Boys' hostel building for 72 Students.	1,50,000
Grants for the support of research in universities - Fourth Plan period.	20,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	37,500
Construction of Teachers' Hostel.	50,000
Construction of Library Building.	50,000
Construction of Vice-Chancellor's lodge.	40,000
Un-assigned grant for 1972-73.	10,000

Affiliated Colleges

Government College of Education, Bilaspur. (MP).	Teachers Training Colleges during the Fourth Plan period - Social grants for equipment & Audio-visual aids.	7,500
C.M.Dubey Post-graduate College, Bilaspur. (MP).	Grants to colleges for laboratory equipment.	2,500
Chhatisgarh Mahavidyalaya, Raipur.	Construction of Hobby Workshop building.	1,000
Municipal College of Arts & Commerce, Kharsia..	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	750
Durga Mahavidyalaya, Raipur. (MP).	-do-	3,250
N.E.S.Jashpur Degree College, Jashpur Nagar.	Financial assistance to college for development of Play fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	6,000
Govt.D.S.V.Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Raipur.	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,120
Govt. Engg. College, Bilaspur. (MP).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	1,000
Janjgir Degree College, Jangir. MP.	-do-	1,750
Law College, Rajnandgaon. (MP).	-do-	750



Ravi Shankar Univ. Contd.

Gajanand Agarwal Degree College, Bhatapara. (MP).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	750
Gramya Bharati Degree College, Kanker (MP).	Purchase of Equipment of Geography deptt.	500
J.L.N.N. Mahavidyalaya, Bongangarh.	Book grant to affiliated/Govt. Colleges for the year 1970-72.	3,375
Govt. Arts & Science College, Durg. (MP).	Purchase of equipment for Science Workshop.	13,000
K.L.Arts & Commerce College, Bagbehra. (MP).	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
C.M.Dubey Post-graduate college, Bilaspur. (MP).	Grants to college libraries for loan of Books to students (Book Bank).	5,500
Mahasamund Mahavidyalaya, Mahasamund. (Raipur).	Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
Govt. College, Ambikapur.	Grants to Colleges For Laboratory equipment.	4,975
K.G.Arts & Science College, Raigarh.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	250
C.M.D.P.G.College, Bilaspur. (MP).	-do-	250
Govt. Girls Degree College, Bilaspur.	-do-	375
C.M.D.Post-graduate College, Bilaspur.	-do-	250
Govt. College of Science, Raipur.	-do-	500
K.L.Arts & Commerce College, Bagbabra. (MP).	-do-	250
Govt. College, Jagdalpur.	Grants to Colleges for Labotaroy equipment.	3,700
Govt. Degree College, Jagdalpur.	-do-	8,935
Khamraj Lakshmi Chand Arts and Commerce College, Dagbahra.	Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
Govt. D.S.V.Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Raipur.	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges - grant for 1971-72.	750
Govt. Girlds Degree College, Raipur.	-do-	2,250
R.C.S.Law College, Durg.	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of books and journals for the development of teaching and research in Law- Fourth Five Year Plan.	5,000
Govt. Arts & Science College, Durg. (MP).	Purchase of Equipment for Science Workshop.	5,000
Champadevi Jain Ratrikalin Mahavidyalaya, Raipur.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	750
Janjgir Post-graduate College, Janjgir. MP.	Students Welfare Programme.	4,000
Govt. Degree College, Ambikapur.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	1,750
Govt. Girlds Post-graduate College, Raipur.	Programmes for Students' Welfare Programme 1970-72.	4,000

Ravi Shanker Univ. Contd.

Gajanand Agarwal Degree College, Anatapara. (MP).	Construction of Non-Resident Student Centre.	5,000
Digvijai Mahavidyalaya, Rajnandgaon, MP.	Construction of Library Building, purchase of furniture & Books.	95,962
Dhantari Science Arts & Commerce College, Dhantari, Distt.	For Laboratory Equipment.	5,000
Sanatak Mahavidyalaya, Bilaspur.	Book grant to colleges 1970-71.	1,125
Sanstak Mahavidyalaya, Bilaspur. (MP).	Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur. (MP).	Book Grant to Medical Colleges for the period 1971-72.	9,995.3
Govt. College of Education, Raipur. (MP).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	750
C.M.D.P.G. College, Bilaspur. (MP).	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	250
C.M.D.P.G. College, Bilaspur.	-do-	375
K.L.Arts & Commerce College, Beghabra. MP.	-do-	250
Govt. Girls Degree College, Bilaspur.	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory Equipment.	8,000
Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Rajnandgaon. MP.	Book Grant to Colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Chhattisgarh Mahavidyalaya, Raipur. MP.	-do-	1,375
Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial College, Dongarwarh. (MP).	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre,	5,000
Durga Mahavidyalaya, Raipur. (MP).	Construction of Library Building.	7,000
Janjgir Degree College, Janjgir. (MP).	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	20,000
Digvijai Mahavidyalaya, Rajnandgaon. (MP).	Students' Aid Fund in the College - Grant for 1971-72.	2,750
C.M.Dubey P.G.College, Bilaspur.	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory equipment.	10,000
Kalyan Arts & Commerce College, Bhilainagar.	Book Grant to Colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Nutan Arts & Commerce Degree College, Dhantari.	Book grants to the colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Govt. Arts & Science College, Durg. (MP).	Improvement of Chalkboards.	865.20
Nutan Arts and Commerce College, Dhantari. MP.	Grants to colleges for Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
Diwan Bahadur Kalyan Singh Arts & Commerce College, Balodabazar, Dist. Raipur.	Financial assistance to college for development of playfields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	6,000

Total:- 11,89,483.60

62. Roorkee Univ. Contd.

Course in Electronics and Communication Engineering (Equipment).	8,000
Construction of Staff quarters for three Professor's three Readers and six Lecturer's.	30,000
Grant-in-aid for purchase of equipment, consolidation and Development of the existing degree courses - Additions facilities for Civil Engineering Department.	30,000
Writing of University Level Books/Monographs.	2,000
Introduction of Degree Course in Metallurgy	30,000
Purchase of library books and furniture.	
Grant-in-aid post-graduate course in Earthquake Engineering - Purchase of Equipment.	30,000
Purchase of furniture for the department of Geology and Geophysics under Fourth Plan period.	5,000
Grant-in-aid for additional facilities for Engineering and Technical Education Roorkee University (Equipment for the Chemistry Department).	15,000
Award of Junior Fellowships of the value of Rs.250/- for approved postgraduate course in Civil Mechanical Electrical Electronics and Communication Engineering in respect of 119 students admitted in August, 1969.	1,35,000
Grant-in-aid for the development of Scientific Education and Research purchase of books and journals for various Science departments (Central Library) Fourth Plan.	9,000
Award of Senior Research Fellowships of the value of Rs.400/- p.m. in Engg./Tech. during 1971-72.	2,400
Development Schemes during the IV Plan - Construction of Humanities Block - grant for.	2,000
Student Amenities during IV Plan - payment of recurring grant for staff salaries.	3,330
Un-assigned grant for 1972-73.	15,000
Award of Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	3,600
-do-	1,510
-do-	1,345
-do-	1,093
Payment of recurring grant for the water Resources Development Training Centre during 1971-72.	40,000
Award of Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences/Sciences. fellowship grant during 1972-73.	3,417
Utilization of services of retired teachers	6,000
Sanction of honorarium during 1972-73.	
Construction of Staff Quarters for Three Professors, Three Readers and Six Lecturers.	15,000

Roorkee Univ. Contd.

Construction of a tower for propagation Studies in the department of Electronics & Communication Engineering:	20,000
Grant-in-aid for the development of scientific Education and Research - Purchase of Scientific Equipment for Physics department. 4th five year plan (Basic Grant).	10,615
Purchase of furniture for the department of Geology and Geophysics under Fourth Plan period.	5,000
Furniture and fittings for Chemistry department Fourth Plan development scheme.	5,000
Symposium on System Central and Applications at Roorkee University.	7,230
Grant-in-aid Undergraduate Course in Civil Engineering (Equipment.)	5,000
Postgraduate Course in Chemical Engineering (Equipment).	15,000
Development of Scientific Education and Research Grant-in-aid for studentship of Rs.150/- p.m. to M.Tech. (Applied Geology and Geophysics) Students 4th Plan period).	32,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	4,941.38
Junior Research Fellowship in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	25,920.3
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
Production of University Level Books by Indian Authors.	6,500
Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the Universities.	15,000
Payment of recurring grant for the water Resources Development Training Centre during 1972-73.	1,00,000
Award of Junior Fellowships of the value of Rs.250/- p.m. for approved postgraduate courses in M.E.Metallurgical, M.E.Chemical and M.Architecture Engineering - Regarding.	50,000
Award of Research Fellowships in Engg. and Technology - Sanction of fellowships grant during 1972-73.	4,800
-do-	4,800
-do-	4,800
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Sciences.	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
Post-graduate Course in Metallurgical Engg. Purchased of Equipment.	13,000

Roorkee Univ. Contd.

Grant-in-aid for purchase of equipment consoli- dation and Development of the existing degree courses - additional facilities for Civil Engg. Department.	15,000
Grant-in-aid postgraduate course in Electrical Engg. - Purchase of Equipment.	20,000
Introduction of Degree Course in Metallurgy Purchase of Library Books and Furniture.	15,000
Introduction of Postgraduate course in Tele- communication Engg. - Purchase of equipment.	30,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	874.
Grant-in-aid towards the salary of additional staff appointed in General Education under the Third Plan Scheme.	5,266.
Organisation of Summer Science Institute in Mathematics for college teachers during summer 1972 -	25,000
Scheme of Visiting Studentships for 1971-72.	5,000
Grant-in-aid for a seminar on Geological and Geophysical studies in Himalayas.	9,730
Sanction of grant for purchase of books and Journals for development of Engg. Education & Research.	25,000
Grant-in-aid for Conversion of 3 years Degree Courses into 4 years Degree Courses.	10,000
Postgraduate Course in Electronics & Communi- cation Engg. (Equipment).	75,000
Additional facilities for Postgraduate Course in Electrical Engg. (Building).	11,775
Additional facilities for water Resources Development Training Centre (Equipment).	25,000
Postgraduate course in Engg. and Technology (Library books and journals).	80,000
Payment of Second Instalment of the grant under Junior Research Fellowship Scheme during 1971-72.	12,000
Post-graduate course in applied Geo-physics	34,760
Payment of recurring grant for the 4th Plan period.	
Total :-	<u>11,18,74</u>

63. Sambalpur University.

Fourth Plan Development Schemes - Additional Staff appointed in Humanities and Social Sciences - Sanction of grant.	1,00,000
Release of grant towards the salary of addi- tional staff for various Science departments Fourth Plan period.	20,000
Purchase of Library books and journals (H)	20,000
Payment of Second Instalment of the grant under Junior Research Fellowships scheme during 1971-72.	1,00,000

Sambalpur Univ. Contd.

Un-assigned grant for 1972-73.	10,000
Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the Universities (1971-72).	1,432
Payment of Un-assigned grant for 1971-72.	10,000
Construction of Humanities Block for the University in its campus at Burla - IV Plan Development Scheme.	75,000
Grant-in-aid for the development of scientific education and research - Construction of building for the department of Chemistry during Fourth Plan period.	1,00,000
Grant-in-aid for the construction of building for the department of physics - during Fourth Plan period.	75,000
Construction of 20 Lecturers quarters.	75,000
Construction of Hostel for 60 Women Students	15,000
Grant-in-aid for the development of scientific education & research - Construction of building for the Department of Mathematics during Fourth Plan period.	1,25,000
Grant-in-aid for the development of scientific Education and Research - Construction of building for the department of Biological Sciences during the Fourth Plan period:	1,50,000
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
-do-	500
-do-	500
-do-	500
-do-	250
Purchase of Library Books and Journals for various Science departments during Fourth Plan Period.	30,000
Fourth Plan Development Schemes in Humanities and Social Sciences - Salaries of additional staff - sanction of grant.	1,40,000
Grants to colleges for Students Welfare Programme.	2,499.75
Junior Research Fellowship in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during '72-73.	2,500
Release of grant towards the salary of additional staff for various Science departments Fourth Plan period.	50,000

Affiliated Colleges.

Rourkela Science College, Rourkela.	Basic grant to colleges for purchase of Library Books.	499.15
-do-	For Laboratory Equipment.	5,000
Gangadhar Menar College, Sambalpur	Science Improvement Programme - Selected colleges project - Grant-in-aid.	80,000

Sambalpur Univ. Contd.

Woemn's College, Sambalpur.	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory Equipment.	15,000
G.M. College, Sambalpur.	-do-	15,000
Rajendra College, Balangir. (Orissa).	Financial assistance to college for development of playfields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	6,000
Sundargarh College, Sundargarh.	-do-	6,000
Rourkela Science College, Rourkela.	Book grant to colleges: 1970-72.	700.41
Sonepur College, Sonepur.	Book grant to affiliated/Govt. colleges for the year 1970-72.	3,375
Rourkela Science College, Rourkela.2.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students (Book Bank).	3,250
Sushilawati Khosla D.A. V. College for Women, Rourkela.	For Laboratory Equipment.	1,300
Ganga Dhar Meher College, Sambalpur.	Financial assistance to college for development of playfields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	6,000
Deogarh College, Deogarh.	Assistance for the purchase of Laboratory equipment and Library Books.	20,000
Jawahar Lal College, Patnagarh, Distt. Balangir. (Orissa).	Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
S.K. DAV College for Women, Rourkela.	-do-	500
Deogarh College, Deogarh.	Basic grant to colleges for purchase of Library Books.	500
Gangadhar Mehar College, Sambalpur.	Development of post-graduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences.	5,000
D.A.V.College, Titilagarh.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	750
Jawaharlal College, Patnagarh.	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	5,000
Govt. Training College, Sambalpur.	Grants to Teachers Training college during the Fourth Plan Period - Special grants for equipment and audio-visual aids.	5,000
D.A.V.College, Titilagarh. (Orissa)	Grants to colleges for Laboratory equipment.	4,998
Deogarh College, Deogarh. (Orissa.)	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory equipment.	5,300
Lalahand College, Bhawanipatna. (Orissa)	Purchase of Laboratory equipment and laboratory furniture.	25,000
Kalahandi College, Bhawanipatna. (Orissa)	Construction of Non-Resident Students.	5,000
Anchal College, Padampur.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	250
G.M. College, Sambalpur.	-do-	375
Anchal College, Padampur. (Orissa)	-do-	250

Sambalpur Univ. Contd.

Ganga Dhar Mehar (Evening) College, Sambalpur.	Grants to colleges for Students Welfare Programme.	500
G.M. College, Sambalpur.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	250
Univ. College of Engg. Burla (Orissa).	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	250
Laxminarayan College, Jharsuguda, Orissa.	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Women's College, Sambalpur.	Students Welfare Programme.	1,000
G.M. College, Sambalpur.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	125
Anchal College, Padampur.	Purchase of Laboratory equipment and furniture.	3,833
Veer Surendra Sai Medical College, Burla.	Students Aid Fund in the College - Grant for 1971-72.	2,250
Anchal College, Badampur.	-do-	750
Jawaharlal College, Patnagarh.	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Rourkela Science College, Rourkela. (Orissa)	Book Grant to Affiliated/Government Colleges for the year 1970-72.	3,375
Univ. College of Engg., Burla. (Sambalpur.)	Students' Aid Fund in the college Grant for 1971-72.	1,750
Anchal College, Padampur.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	250
Sonepur College, Sonepur.	Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
Jawaharlal College, Patnagarh.	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	15,000
Kuchinda College, Kuchinda.	Purchase of Library books and journals.	10,000
Kalabandi College, Bhananipatna. (Orissa).	Purchase of Books and Journals.	5,000
G.M. College, Sambalpur.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	375
Anchal College, Padampur.	-do-	250
D.A.V. College, Titilagarh	-do-	250
Panchayat College, Bargarh	-do-	250
D.A.V. College, Titilagarh	-do-	250
Lajpat Rai Law College, Sambalpur.	Book Grant to Colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Rourkela Evening College, Rourkela.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	1,000
Lajpat Rai Law College, Sambalpur.	Grants to college libraries for loan of Books to students. (Book Bank).	8,000
Deogarh College, Deogarh.	Purchase of Laboratory equipment and library Books.	10,000



Sambalpur Univ. Contd.

G.M. College, Sambalpur	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	125
G.M. College, Sambalpur	-do-	250

Total:- 12,98,137.94

64. Sardar Patel Univ.

Visiting Studentship payment of 2nd instalment of grant for 1971-72.	1,796.85
Summer Institute in Chemistry for post-graduate students during 1972 - 2nd instalment.	10,000
Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the Universities.	1,841
Un-assigned grant for 1972-73.	10,000
Construction of Guest House.	20,000
Grants to Education Department of the University Fourth Plan period - Spl. grants for equipment and audio-visual aids.	14,655.33
Grant for purchase of equipment - IV Plan.	5,00,000
Organisation of Summer Science Institute in Physics for college teachers during summer 1972.	25,000
Construction of Botany Block under development schemes of Fourth Plan.	40,000
Organisation of Summer Science Institute in Chemistry for Postgraduate students during 1972 - approval and sanction of an 'on account' grant for.	20,000
Assistance for the purchase of Water Cooler.	500
Purchase of Library books and journals (H)	20,000
Salary of additional staff appointed in Humanities & Social Sciences department under IVth Plan.	30,000
Construction of Guest House.	20,000
Extension of Press building construction.	6,342.1
Publication of Research works including Doctoral theses.	10,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	50,000
Payment of recurring grant towards the salaries of additional staff appointed for science departments during 4th Plan Period.	45,000
Grant-in-aid for the purchase of books & journals for various Science Departments - 4th Five Year Plan.	50,000

Sardar Patel Univ. Contd.

Extension of Press Building - Construction of. 5,873.66

Affiliated Colleges.

B.J. Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Dist. Kaira, Gujarat.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students (Book Bank).	3,000
Anand Arts College, Anand,	-do-	4,750
Nalini and Arvind Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Dist. Kaira - Gujarat.	-do-	3,000
Law College, Anand.	Students Aid Fund in the colleges - grant for 1971-72.	750
V.P. Science College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
T.N. Patel Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	Grants to college libraries for loan of Books to students (Book Bank).	3,000
Vithalbhai Patel Mahavidyalaya, (Science College) Distt. Kaira .	-do-	3,000
Anand Arts College, Anand.	Construction of a Women's Hostel.	4,750
Rajratna P.T. Patel Science College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory equipment.	6,250
Vithalbahi Patel Mahavidyalaya (Science College) Vallabh Vidyanagar.	-do-	5,000
Law College, Anand	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of law books and journals - Fourth Five Year Plan.	5,000
Rajratna P.T. Patel Science College, Vallabh Vidyanagar. Dist. Kaira.	Grants to college libraries for loan of Books to students (Book Bank).	3,250

Total :- 9,23,008.98

Daugar University.

Salaries to Fourth Plan additional staff Science departments under the plan development schemes.	6,000
Development of Botanical Garden - 4th Plan development schemes.	10,000
Award of Research Fellowships in Engg. and Technology - Sanction of fellowship grant during 1972-73.	4,800

Saugar Univ. Contd.

Award of fellowships for undertaking writing of books at University Level in association with distinguished university teachers.	4,650
Writing of University Level Books/Monographs.	3,000
Construction of a building for the department of English.	25,000
Construction of a building for the department of Psychology sanction of grant for.	10,000
Senior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	1,000
Award of Research Fellowships in Enggining & Technology - Sanction of fellowship grant during 1972-73.	567.74
-do-	3,316.13
Un-assigned grant for 1972-73.	10,000
Award of Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences.	1,045.16
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
Senior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	2,093.87
Grant-in-aid for award of junior fellowship of Rs.250/- p.m. in Engg. and Technology to the students admitted to the postgraduate courses.	13,000
Setting up of development Pannels - Creation of Post of the Development Officer.	12,000
Setting up of Development Pannels - Creation of Post of the Development Officer.	12,000
Payment of Second Instalment of the grant under Junior Research Fellowship Scheme during 1971-72.	40,000
Award of studentships of the value of Rs.150/- per month to the postgraduate students of applied Geology Course for 1971-72 - Fourth Plan Period.	12,000
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	230
Writing of University Level Books/Monographs.	3,000
Higher Education and Research Development Schemes for 4th Plan period - Grant-in-aid towards the salary of additional staff appointed in Humanities and Social Sciences dett.	10,000
Award of Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences - during 1972-73.	300
-do-	2,457.74
Utilization of services of retired teachers - during 1972-73.	1,629.04
Utilization of Services of Retired Teachers during 1972-73. University - ... level of ...	6,000
Senior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences.	1,000
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250

Saugar Univ. Contd.

Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	500
Centre of Advanced Study in Geology, University of Saugar - Release of recurring grants for 72-73.	1,00,000
Writing of University Level Books/Monographs.	5,200
Jr. res. fellowship in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	87,500
Completion documents in respect of the building for non-resident students centre.	5,000
Payment of Un-assigned Grant for 1971-72.	14,000
Purchase of Library books under development schemes - 4th Five Year Plan.	15,000
Award of studentships of the value of Rs.150/- per month to the Post-graduate students of Applied Geology Course for 1971-72 -	30,000
Grant-in-aid for award of Jr. fellowship of Rs.250/-p.m. in Engg. & Tech. to the students admitted to the postgraduate courses.	11,835
Publication of Research works including Doctoral theses.	7,000
Award of Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences.	2,458.00
-do-	3,600

Affiliated Colleges

Seva Sadan Mahavidyalaya, Burchanpur. MP.	Purchase of Library Books & Journals.	15,000
J.H.Govt. College, Betul. (MP).	Financial assistance to teachers in the Universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sc.	250
Sir Hari Singh Gaur Mahavidyalaya, Sagar. MP.	For Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
M.G.M.College, Itarsi. MP.	F.A.T. in the Universities and colleges for undertaking res. or learned work in Humanities.	250
Govt. College, Balaghat. MP.	-do-	250
Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Mahavidyalaya, Sonagpur.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges Grant for '71-72.	750
Thakur Niranjan Singh Mahavidyalaya, Gotegaon.	-do-	750
Govt. Girls Degree College, Khadwa.	Book grants to colleges: 1969-70.	750
Shree Lakshminarayan Trust Pench Valley Mahavidyalaya, Persia. (MP).	Book grants to affiliated/Govt. Colleges for the Year 1970-72.	3,375

Saugar Univ. Contd.

Kamla Nahru Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Damoh.	For students Welfare Programme.	2,500
Sir Hari Singh Gaur Mahavidyalaya, Sagar. (MP).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	750
Shankar Sao Patel Arts & Commerce College, Warseoni.		1,000
J.H.Govt. College, Betul.	Utilization of services of retired teachers - payment of contingency grant.	1,000
Govt. Degree College, Piparia. (MP).	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory equipment.	7,999.50
Thakur Niranjan Singh Mahavidyalaya, Gategaun.	For students welfare programme.	2,500
Home Science College, Hoshangabad.	F.A.T. in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	250
Narmada Mahavidyalaya, Hoshangabad.	-do- in Sciences.	250
Home Science College, Hoshangabad. (MP).	Construction of Women's Hostel.	50,000
Shree Laxminarain Trust Pench valley Mahavidyalaya, Parasia. (MP).	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Shankar Sao Patel Arts & Commerce College, Warasoni.	Construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.	5,000
T.J.T.S.Mahavidyalaya, Balaghat.	F.A.T. in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	250
Govt. College, Khandwa.	-do-	375
M.G.M.College, Itarsi.	-do-	250
Govt. College, Balaghat.	-do-	250
J.H.Govt. College, Betul.	-do-	250
Narmada Mahavidyalaya, Godarwara. MP.	-do-	250
Shree Laxminarain Trust Penchavalley Mahavidyalaya, Parasia.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	1,000
J.H.Govt. Degree College, Betul. (MP).	Utilization of services of retired teachers - during 1972-73.	2,516
College of Education, Saugar.	For students welfare programme.	2,000
T.J.T.S.M.Vidyalaya, Balaghat.	F.A.T. in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
R.D.Govt. College, Handla.	-do-	125
Govt. College, Sooni.	-do-	125
S.M.P.G.College, Khandwa.	For Laboratory Equipment.	8,000
Arts & Commerce College, Baihar.	Students Aid Fund in the colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	750
Arts & Commerce College, Chadrai.	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Arts & Commerce College, Khurai.	Students' Aid Fund in the colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	750

Saugar Univ. Contd.

Govt. Postgraduate College, Chindwara. (MP).	Book grant to affiliated/Govt. Colleges for the year 1970-71.	4,875
Panch Valley Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Parasia.	For Laboratory Equipment.	3,700
Narmada Mahavidyalaya, Hoshangabad.	-do-	7,500
J.T.S. Mahavidyalaya (Ex. Govt. Degree College) Balghat.	-do-	7,500
	Total:-	<u>6,05,793.28</u>

Saurashtra University:

Organisation of Summer Science In- stitute in Chemistry at Bhavnagar for college teachers during summer 1972.	10,000
Grant-in-aid for the salaries of the additional staff approved for Science departments for the 4th Plan.	1,50,000
Reorientation camp for the teachers of Logic & Philosophy Teaching in colleges affiliated with Saurashtra University.	2,300

Affiliated Colleges

Govt. Girls Degree College, Khandwa. (MP).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges Grant for 1971-72.	1,000
Home Science College, Hoshangabad. (MP).	-do-	750
K.K.P. Commerce College, Amreli. (Saurashtra).	Students Welfare Programme.	1,862.33
Shri U.N. Mehta Arts College and N.G. Mehta Law College, Morvi.	-do-	2,500
Shree M.P. Shah Commerce and Law College, Surendranagar. (Gujarat).	Construction of additional teaching accommodation.	10,420
J.H. Govt. College, Betul.	Development of postgraduate department of Chemistry Financial assistance by UGC. - Special grant for the purchase of Semi-micro Analysis equipment.	4,500
Moti Lal Nehru Law College, Khandwa. (MP).	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of books and journals for the development of teaching and research in law F.F. year Plan.	3,000
M.P. Shah Medical College, Jaunagar.	Book grant to Medical colleges for the period 1971-72.	10,000
Kamani Science & Prataprai Arts College, Amreli.	Grants to colleges for laboratory equipment.	5,000
P.D. Malaviya College of Commerce, Rajkot.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges Grant for 1971-72.	3,250
Shree Somnath College, Veraval.	Students' Aid Fund in the College Grant for 1971-72.	1,750

Saurashtra Univ. Contd.

Shree Somnath College, Veraval.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	1,750
Maharaja Shree Mahendr- asinghji Science College, Morvi.	Grants to affiliated colleges during IV Plan construction of a Warden's quarter.	4,644
Kamani Science College, & Prataprai Arts College, Amreli.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	2,250
Matushri Virbaima Ma- hila Arts & Science College, Rajkot.	-do-	3,250
M.P.Shah Municipal College of Commerce & Law, Jamnagar.	-do-	3,250
Shree Somnath College, Veraval.	Students Welfare Programme.	250
Smt. Gulab Ben Jamma- das Sheth Commerce College, Morvi.	-do-	2,499.21
Shri Kalyani Valji Pareskh Science College and Matushri Trivani Kalyanji Parekh Arts College, Mahuva.	Grants to Colleges for laboratory equipment.	4,000
P.D.Malaviya Graduate Teachers College, Rajkot.	Grants to Teachers Training College during the Fourth Plan period - Spl. grants for equipment and audio-visual aids.	5,000
D.K.V.Arts & Science College, Jamnagar.	F.A.T. in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	375
K.S.P.A. College, Amroli.	-do-	250
K.H.Madhvani Arts & Commerce College, Porbandar.	Expansion of Library facilities.	20,000
Shri N.P.Shah Arts & Science College, Surendranagar.	Grants to affiliated colleges for pur- chase of Semi Micro Analysis Equipment.	5,000
D.K.V.Arts & Science College, Jamnagar.	Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for underaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	250
Samaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar.	-do-	250
-do-	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	2,750
Shri M.V. & Smt. N.V. Science & Smt.D.S. & Sh. S.S.Law College, Rajkot.	-do-	2,250
M.F.Shah Commerce and Law College, Surendranagar.	Students Welfare Programme.	4,000

Saurashtra Univ. Contd.

Smt. J.J.K.Arts and Commerce College, Rajkot.	Grants to colleges for students Welfare Programme.	2,500
M.P.Shah Arts and Science College, Surendranagar.	-do-	5,000
S.J.J.H.College of Arts & Commerce, Rajkot.	F.A.T. in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	500
Shri P.P. Institute of Science, Bhavnagar.	-do-	125
Sir -do-	-do-	250
Smt. J.J. Kundaliya Arts & Commerce College, Rajkot.	Grants to college libraries for loan of Books to students (Book Bank).	3,250
Kavishree Botadkar Arts & Commerce College, Botad.	Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
Shri M.P.Shah Municipal College of Commerce and Law Jamnagar.	Grants to affiliated colleges during IV Plan Construction of Men's Hostel/ Warden's Quarter.	70,000
Kavishree Botadkar Arts & Commerce College, Botad.	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Sheth N.J. Law College, Bhavnagar.	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of books and journals for the development of teaching and <del>and</del> research in Law - Fourth Five Year Plan - release of grant.	3,000
Sheth M.J.Law College, Bhavnagar.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	750
Shri N.K. Mehta Trust Maha- rshi Dayanand Science College, Porbandar.	Grants to affiliated colleges during IV Plan Expansion of Library facilities.	13,000
K.H. Madhwani Arts & Commerce College, Porbandar.	-do-	30,000
Madhymik Shikshan Mahavi- dyalaya, Bhavnagar.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges Grant for 1971-72.	750
Bahauddin College, Jamnagar.	-do-	3,250
Maharaja Shri Mahendrasinji Science College, Morvi.	Grants to colleges for Laboratory equipment.	5,000
Samaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar.	Financial Assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	250
Sahu S.P.Jain Arts and Commerce College, Dharangodhra. (Gujarat).	Grants to colleges for Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
Smt. Jasvanti Jayanti Lal Kundaliya Arts & Commerce College, Rajkot.	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Maharaja Shri Mahendrasinji Science College, Morvi.	Students Welfare Programme.	4,000
Kavishree Botedkar Arts & Commerce College, Botad.	Imprvement of Chalkboards.	2,000
Shree M.P.Shah Municipal College of Commerce & Law Jamnagar.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students (Book Bank).	2,991

Total:-

7,22,216.63



41. Shivaji University.

Orientation Course for fresh/junior College teachers during summer 1972 - sanction of an 'on account' grant for 2nd instalment - presentation of books worth Rs.50/- to each participant.	8,000
Organisation of Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for college teachers 1972 sanction of an 'on account' grant for.	25,000
Un-assigned grant for 1971-72.	15,750
Shree -do-	10,000
Financial assistance to Universities for employment of coaches.	10,000
Financial assistance to universities for development of play fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	6,000
Assistance for extension of press building and press Machinery.	10,667
Visiting studentship payment of IIInd instalment of grant for 1971-72.	1,808
Payment of Second Instalment of the grant under Junior Research Fellowship Scheme during 1971-72.	19,000
F.A.T. in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	250
-do- in Sciences.	750
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
Orietnation course for fresh/junior college teachers during summer 1972 -	15,000
Jr. res. fellowship in Science & Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	37,500
Construction of Men Students Hostel II	30,000
Financial assistance to Universities for employment of coaches.	3,307

Affiliated Colleges

Shivraj College of Arts & Commerce, Sadhinglaj.	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges - 1971-72.	1,750
Azad College of Education, Satara.	Grants to Teachers Training colleges during the Fourth Plan Period - Spl. grants for equipment and audio-visual aids.	7,500
Shree Somnath College, Varaval.	Programmes of Students' Welfare Programme: 1970-72.	2,500
Sadguru Gadage Maharaj College, Karad.	Construction of library and laboratories.	50,000
Balwant College, Vita - Dist. Sangli.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students (Book Bank).	3,250
Miraj Medical College, Miraj.	Book grant to Medical Colleges for the period 1971-72.	10,000

Shivaji Univ. Contd.

Miraj Medical College, Miraj. (Maharashtra).	Development of Libraries in Medical Colleges.	1,000
Barsi College, Barsi	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Science College, Karad.	Construction of Science Laboratories	6,488
	Purchase of furniture.	
Pandharpur College, Pandharpur.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students (Book Bank).	3,000
Arts, Science and Commerce College, Bamananandnagar. (Burli).	Grants to colleges for Laboratory equipment.	2,500
Law College, Satara.	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of books and journals for the development of teaching and research in law -	5,000
	Grants to colleges for laboratory equipment.	5,000
Pandharpur College, Pandharpur.	Construction of Science Laboratories	6,488
Science College, Karad.	Purchase of furniture.	
	Improvement of Chalkboards.	1,000
Arts, Science and Comm- erence College, Ichalkara- nji. (Maharashtra).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges -	1,750
Jasingpur College, Jasingpur.	Grant for 1971-72.	
Dewchand College, Arjunnagar Via Lipani.	Financial assistance to college for development of Play fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	6,000
S.C.M. College, Karad	-do-	6,000
Balwant College, Vita.	-do-	6,000
Walchand College of Engg. Sangli. (Maharashtra).	-do-	6,000
Willingdon College, Sangli.	-do-	6,000
Shree Warana Mahavi- dyaLaya, Warananagar.	Grants to college libraries for loan of Books to students (Book Bank).	3,250
Govt. College of Educat- ion, Ratnagiri.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges -	750
Arts & Commerce College, Pandharpur Road, Miraj.	Grant for 1971-72.	
Jaysingpur College, Jaysinghpur.	Grants to college libraries for loan of Books to students (Book Bank).	3,250
Sangameshwar College, Sholapur.	Grants to colleges for Laboratory equipment.	2,500
Gopal Krishan Gokhile College, Kolhapur.	Grants to colleges for Laboratory equipment.	4,000
Willingdon College, Sangli. (Maharashtra)	Grants to colleges for Laboratory equipment.	5,000
Shree Warana Mahavi- dyaLaya, Warnangar.	Construction of Teaching accommodation.	45,000
Shri Panchan Khemraj Mahavidyalaya, Savantwadi	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory equipment.	3,750
Azad College of Educat- ion, Satara.	Non Resident Students Centre.	11,000
College of Commerce, Kolhapur.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges	1,000
	Grant for 1971-72.	
	Financial assistance to college for development of playfields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	6,000

Shivaji Univ. Contd.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale College, Kolhapur.	Grants to college libraries for loan of Books to students (Book Bank).	5,500
Lal Bahadur Shastri College, Satara.	Grants -do-	3,250
Gopal Krishna Gokhale College, Kolhapur.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	3,250
Sangameshwar College, Sholapur.	-do-	3,250
College of Commerce, Kolhapur.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	250
SMT College of Education, Kolhapur.	Basic grant for the purchase of equipment and Audio-visual Aids to the Teachers Training colleges during the Fourth Plan period.	7,478.1
Willington College, Sangli.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	3,250
College of Education, Barsi.	Grants to colleges for Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
D.B.P. Dayanand College, Sholapur.	F.A.T. in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	375
Sangameshwar College, Sholapur.3.-	Grants to college libraries for loan of Books to students (Book Bank).	5,500
Shri Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Barsi.	-do-	3,000
Jaysingpur College, Jaysingpur.	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Dr. Datar Science & Comm. & Dr. Behere Arts College, Chipium.	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges Grant for 1971-72.	1,750
College of Education, Sangli.	-do-	750
Arts & Commerce College, Tasgaon.	Financial assistance to colleges for development of playfields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	6,000
R.P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri.	-do-	6,000
Shantiniketan Mahavidyalaya, Sangli.	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory equipment.	2,500
Dev Chand College, Arjun Nagar.	-do-	1,300
Arts, Science & Comm. College, Ramanandnagar.	Purchase of Library Books.	6,000
S.K.W. College of Arts and Science, Sangli.	F.A.T. in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	200
D.H.P. Dayanand College of Arts & Science, Sholapur.	-do-	200
Shree Warana Mahavidyalaya, Warananagar.	Financial assistance to college for development of playfields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	6,000

Shivaji Univ. Contd.

S.G.M. College, Karad.	Construction of Library and Science Laboratories.	35,000
Mudhoji College, Phaltan	Programmes of Students' Welfare: 1970-72.	2,500
Govt. College of Education, Ratnagiri.	Improvement of Chalkboards.	1,000
Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara.	Construction of Staff quarters.	15,000
Lal Bahadur Shastri College, Satara.	Grants to colleges for laboratory equipment.	4,000
Science College, Karad.	Grants to colleges for laboratory equipment.	5,000
Govt. College of Education, Ratnagiri.	Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during the Fourth Plan period - Spl. grants for equipment and audio-visual	5,000
Mudhoji College, Phaltan.	Books to college libraries for loan of Books to students (Book Bank)..	3,250
College of Education, Sangli.	Grants to Teachers Training College during the Fourth Plan period.	20,000
Smt. Ksturbai Walchand College of Arts & Sc. Sangli.	Construction of additional teaching accommodation.	30,000
Yashwantrao Chavan College, Khatav.	Students' Aid Fund in the College - Grant for 1971-72.	1,000
Shri Warana Mahavidyalaya, Waranggar.	Construction of Additional two Block of Teacher's Hostel.	7,630
Dayanand College of Arts & Science, Sholapur.	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory equipment.	8,966.56
Shantiniketan Mahavidyalaya, Sangli.	Book grant to colleges : 1970-71.	1,125
Willingdon College, Sangli.	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	3,125
Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara.	Book -do-	1,625
Raje Ramrao College, Jath (Dist. Sangli).	-do-	1,125
College of Education, Sangli.	Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during the Fourth Plan period - Spl. grants for equipment and audio-visual aids.	7,500
College of Education, Sangali.	Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
Sangli College of Commerce, Sangli.	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Law College, Satara.	-do-	1,125
Arts, Science & Comm. College, Chalkaranji.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges grant for 1971-72.	1,750
Walchand College of Engg., Sangli.	-do-	2,250
Shri Warana Mahavidyalaya, Warangnagar.	Grants to colleges for Laboratory equipment.	4,000
Dr. V.M. Medical College, Sholapur.	Book grant to Medical Colleges for the period 1971-72.	10,000
Willingdon College, Sangli.	College Science Improvement Programme	50,000

Shivaji Univ. Contd.

Willingdon College, Sangli. (Maharashtra).	College Science Improvement Programme - Selected Colleges Project - Grant-in-aid.	50,000
Devchand College, Arjunnagar - Via Nipani.	Extension of Library & Laboratory facilities.	5,000
B.P.Salakhe Commerce College, Barai.	Construction of Non Resident Students Centre.	20,000
R.P.Gogagate College, Ratnagiri.	Grants to college libraries for loan of Books to students (Book Bank).	3,000
Willingdon College, Sangli.	-do-	4,750
College of Commerce, Kolhapur.	-do-	4,750
Arts, Science & Comm. College, Ramanandnagar.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - grant for 1971-72.	1,000
K.B.Patil College, Urun-Islampur. (Sangli).	-do-	2,250
S.M.P. College of Education, Kolhapur.	-do-	750
Arts & Commerce College, Tasgaon.	-do-	3,000
S.P.K.Mahavidyalaya, Savantwadi.	-do-	2,250
College of Education, Barsi, Dist. Kolhapur.	Grants to Teachers Training colleges during the Fourth Plan period - Special grants for equipment and audio-visual aids.	5,000
Smt. Kasturba Walchand College, Sangli.	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment and Library Books.	5,000
N.S.Law College, Sangli.	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of law books and journals Fourth Five Year Plan.	5,000
Sadguru Gadage Maharaj College, Karad.	Grants to colleges for Laboratory equipment.	5,000
Walchand College of Engg. Sangli.	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences.	500
Science College, Karad.	For Students Welfare Programme.	5,000
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of law books and journals for the development of teaching and research in law - Fourth Five Year Plan.	3,000
Arts, Science & Commerce College, Ichalkaranji.	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,371
Atpodi College, Appadi.	-do-	1,121
Pandharpur College, Pandharpur.	Financial assistance to college for development of playfields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	6,000
Smt. Kasturba Walchand College, Sangli.	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students (Book Bank).	3,000
Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara.	-do-	5,500
Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ramanandnagar-Burli.	Purchase of Library Books.	6,000

Total:- 8,61,000

S.N.D.T. University.

Orientation course for fresh Junior college teachers during Summer 1972 - sanction of an 'on account' advance grant.	20,000
Scientific education and research - construction of a composite building for the various departments - Fourth Plan development schemes. Un-assigned grant for 1972-73.	30,000
Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during the Fourth Plan period.	10,000
Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during the Fourth Plan period - Construction of building.	10,000
Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during the Fourth Plan period - Construction of building.	50,000
Establishment of Students Homes in Universities.	20,000
Grants to Teachers Training Colleges during the Fourth Plan period - Construction of building.	20,000
Grants to Universities for Development of Teacher Education and research during the Fourth Plan period.	50,000
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and France for the year 1969-71.	10,000
Grant-in-aid for the construction of Home Science (Second Phase) building at Poona - Fourth Plan period.	491 55
Payment of un-assigned grant for 1971-72.	50,000
Payment of Second Instalment of the grant under Junior Research Fellowship Scheme during 1971-72.	10,000
Establishment of Students Homes in Universities.	6,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	30,000
Scientific education and research - Construction of a composite building for the various departments - Fourth Plan development scheme.	12,500
Grants of Education department of University during the Fourth Plan period Special grants for books and journals.	1,20,000
	10,000

Affiliated Colleges

Smt. N.C.Gandhi Mahila College, Bhavnagar.	Grants to affiliated colleges during IV Plan Construction of Additional Teaching Accommodation.	13,000
-do-	-do-	40,000
Z.F.Wadia Women's College, Athwa Lines, Surat.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	750
P.C.Mahila Arts College, Visnagar. (N.G.).	-do-	750

S.N.D.T. Women's Univ.  
Contd.

Smt. M.M. Shah Mahila College, Surendranagar.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges Grant for 1971-72.	750
Smt. C.C. Mahila Arts College, Visnagar. (N.G.).	For Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
	Total:-	<u>5,46,741</u>

69 South Gujarat University.

Construction of Science Block - Fourth Plan Development Schemes.	50,000
Fourth Plan Development Schemes (Hu- manities & Social Sciences) Salaries of additional staff.	50,000
Financial assistance to universities for development of Play fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	10,000
Un-assigned grant for 1972-73.	10,000
Release of recurring grant for Sc. departments - Fourth Plan development schemes.	90,000
Fourth Plan Development Schemes (Huma- nities and Social Science) salaries of additional staff - Sanction of grant.	1,25,000
Fourth Plan Development Schemes in Hu- manities and Social Sciences - construc- tion of Humanities Block.	50,000
Jr. res. fellowship in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences	2,500
Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	
Construction of Library Building.	50,000
Organisation of Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for college teachers 1972 -	25,000
Construction of a building for part time Postgraduate Diploma Course in Management Studies:	1,00,000
Payment of Un-assigned grant for 1971-72.	10,000
J.N. Shah Arts & Commerce College, Jambazar, Dist. Breech.	6,000

Affiliated Colleges.

S.K.M. Law College, Tithal Road, Bulsar. (Gujarat).	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of law Books and Journals .	3,000
Shah N.H. Commerce College & J.P. Shroof Arts College, Bulsar. (Gujarat).	Grants to affiliated colleges during IV Plan - Construction of Additional Teaching Accommodation.	20,000
Patidar Jin Science College, Bardoli. 2. (Gujarat).	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory equipment.	1,200

South Gujarat Univ. Contd.

Shree Jayandrapari Arts & Science College, Broach.	Grants to colleges for laboratory equipment.	1,300
P.T. Sarvajanic College of Science, Athwa Lines, Surat. (Gujarat).	-do-	15,000
S.V.Regional College of Engg. and Technology, Surat.	Travel grant to Dr. A.P. Verma for attending the IXV International Congress of I.A.H.R. - Paris.	95.50
Patel Raman Bros. Arts & Patel Gopalbhai Ranchhodji Commerce College, Bardoli.2. Dist. Surat.	Grants to Colleges for laboratory equipment.	5,000
B.P.Baria Science Institute, Navsari.	College Science Improvement Programme.	80,000
Navyug Science College, Surat. (Gujarat).	Grants to affiliated colleges during IV Plan - Expansion of Laboratory facilities.	5,278
Shah N.H.Commerce College, J.P. Shreff Arts College, Tithal Road, Bulsar.	Grants to affiliated colleges during IV Plan - Construction of Additional Teaching Accommodation.	40,000
V.T.Choksi Sarvajanic College of Education, Athwa Lines, Surat.	V.T.Choksi Sarvajanic College of Education, Surat - Orientation course for fresh/junior college teachers during summer 1972.	5,000
B.P. Baria Science Institute, Navsari, Gujarat.	Grants to colleges for Laboratory equipment.	9,000
V.T.Ghoksi Sarvajanic College of Education, Surat.	Students Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	750
Shri N.K.M. Science College, Tithal Road, P.O. Bulsar. (Gujarat).	Book grants to colleges: 1969-70.	1,000
V.T.C.S. Law College, Surat.	Grant-in-aid for the purchase of books and journals for the development of teaching and research in law - Fourth Five Year Plan.	5,000
M.R.Arts & Science College, Bajpipla.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	375
S.V.Regional Engg. College, Surat.	-do- in Sciences.	375
S.V.Regional College of Engg. & Technology, Surat.	-do-	750
S.V.College of Engg., Surat.	-do-	450
S.V.Regional College of Engg. & Tech. Surat.	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	250
SV Regional Engg. College, Surat.	-do-	400
S.V.Regional Engg. & Tech. Surat.	-do-	250
P.R.B.Arts & P.G.R. Commerce College, Bardoli.	-do- in Humanities.	250



Sourth Gujarat Univ.  
Comtd.

Shri N.K.M.Science College, Bulsar. (Gujarat).	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
-do-	Grants to colleges for Laboratory equip- ment.	9,000
Surat College of Commerce, Surat.	Book grants to colleges: 1970-71.	1,125
Vidya Mandir College for Women, Athwa Lines, Surat.	Financial assistance to college for development of Play fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	6,000
B.P.Paria Science Institute Navsari. (Sourth Gujarat)	Grants to colleges for Students Welfare Programme.	5,000
S.B.Gords Arts College and P.K.Patal College of Commerce, Navsari.	Students Welfare Programme.	6,000
Shri J.S.Bhakta & Shri K.M. Bhakta Arts College and Shri A.N.Shah Science College, Kholwad.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges Grant for 1971-72.	750
Shri N.K.M. Science College, Tithal, Road, Bulsar.	Students Welfare Programme.	5,000
B.P.Baria Science Insti- tute, Navsari.	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,625
S.E.Garda Arts College and P.K. Patal College of Commerce, Navsari.	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71.	1,625
V.S.Patel College of Arts & Science, Bilimora.	Grants to Colleges for Laboratory equipment.	2,369.52
Shri Maharaja Rajendra- singhji College of Arts & Science, Rajpipla.	Grants to colleges for laboratory equipment.	5,000
Patidar Jin Science College, Bardoli.	-do-	4,000
Shah N.M.Shah Commerce College and J.P.Shroff Arts College, Bulsar.	Book grant to affiliated/Govt. Colleges for the year 1972-73.	3,375
P.T.Sarvajanik College of Science, Athwa Lines, Surat.1.	Financial asssitance to college for development of play fields' and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	6,000
Sarvajanik College of Education, Surat.	Grants to Teachers Training College during the Fourth Plan period - Spl. grants for equipment and audio-visual aids.	5,000
Shree Jayandrapuri Arts & Science College, Broach.	Students Welfare Programme.	3,000

Total:-

8,38,921.88

Sri Venkateswara Univ.

Writing of University level Books/Monographs	3,600
Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the Universities - 1971-72.	2,234.70
Senior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	6,000
Un-assigned grant for 1972-73.	15,000
Jr. research fellowships in Sciences.	871.39
Development of Undergraduate Courses in Engg. and Technology.	10,000
Grant-in-aid Development of Postgraduate Course in Engg.	25,000
Development of Education-Grants to Universities for development of teacher education and research during the Fourth Plan period.	36,000
Payment of Second Instalment of the grant under Jr. res. fellowship scheme during '71-72.	35,000
Establishment of a department of continuing/Adult Education - Sanction of grant for.	15,000
Sanction of grant for the Educational Tour of 1969-70 - batch of the Engg. students.	5,397
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking res. or learned work in Sciences.	250
-do-	250
Training of Dr. S.V.Subramanyam under Colombo Plan - Payment of Local Cost.	90
Second All India Conference of Dravidian Linguistics.	3,000
Grant-in-aid for the purchase of Scientific Equipment - Fourth Five Year Plan.	1,50,134
Financial assistance to teachers for research learned work in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences.	500
Award of Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	3,600
-do-	3,600
Utilization of services of retired teachers Sanction of honorarium during 1972-73.	2,338.71
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking res. or learned work in Humanities including social sciences.	375
-do-	375
Production of University Level Books by Indian Authors.	5,000
F.A.T. for research/learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	250
-do-	375
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	125
-do- in Sciences.	250
Junior Research Fellowship in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities. during 1972-73.	75,000

Sri Venkateswara Univ.  
Contd.

	Writing of University Level Books/Monographs Higher Education and Research - Salary of additional staff appointed in Science deptt.	3,000 40,000
	Un-assigned grant for 1971-72.	16,500
	Writing of university level books/monographs	3,400
	Sanction of grant for the Educational Tour of 1970-71 batch of the Engg. students.	4,000
	Appointment of additional staff in Humanities and Social Sciences.	1,00,000
	Award of Jr. Res. fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences.	3,600
	-do-	3,600
 <u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>		
Besant Theosophical College, Madanpalle.	Grants to colleges for Laboratory equipment.	3,750
Jawahar Bharati, Kavali	Students' Aid Fund in the colleges - grant for 1971-72.	2,750
The Adoni Arts & Science College, Adoni.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities in- cluding Social Sciences.	250
Sri Padmavathi College for Women, Tirupati.	Book grant to affiliated/Govt. Colleges for the year 1970-71.	4,375
Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool.	Students' Aid Fund in the colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	2,250
Govt. Arts College, Guddapth (AP).	Grants to colleges for laboratory equipment.	11,000
Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool. (AP).	Book grant to Medical Colleges for the period 1971-72.	10,000
Govt. College, Anantapur.	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences.	500
Jawahar Bharati, Kavali	Construction of Laboratory.	70,000
K.V.R.Govt. College for Women, Kurnool.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	2,000
Govt. College, Chittoor.	-do-	1,000
Govt. Arts & Science College, Chittoor.	-do-	2,000
S.D.G.S. College, Hindupur. (AP).	Programmes of Students' Welfare: 1970-72.	2,500
Visvodaya College, Venkatagiri Town	Students Welfare Programme.	2,500
Osmania College, Kurnool. (AP).	Book grant to affiliated/Govt. colleges for the year 1970-72.	4,000
Sri Venkateswara Me- dical College, Tirupati.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	1,000
Sri Sathya Sai Arts & Science College for Women, Anantapur.	Construction of Women's Hostel.	1,50,000
S.K.S.Govt. College, Gudur. Nellore. Dist.	Grants to colleges for laboratory equipment.	5,000

Sri Venkateswara Univ.  
Contd.

S.C.N.H.Govt. College, Poddatur.	For Students Welfare Programme.	4,000
B.T. College, Madanapalle	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	3,250
T.R.R.Govt. College, Kanduku.	Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	250
B. T.College, Madanpalle.	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	375
-do-	-do- in Sciences.	250
S.K.P.Govt. College, Gahar.	-do-	500
B.T.College, Madanapalle.	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	250
-do-	-do-	250
Basant Theopophical College, Madnapala.	-do- in Humanities.	750
K.V.R.Govt. College for Women, Kurnool.	-do-	250
Adoni Arts & Science College, Adoni.	-do-	250
P & C KVSC Govt.College, Nandyal.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	2,750
Sri Venkateswara Arts College, Tirupati.	-do-	3,250
Visvodaya College, Nellore.	-do-	1,000
S.C.N.R.Govt. College, Proddatur.	Grants to colleges for Laboratory equipment.	4,829.09
V.R.College, Nellore.	Financial assistance to college for development of playfields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	6,000
Jawahar Bharati, Kavali.	Grants to colleges for Students Welfare Programme.	5,000
D.K.Govt. College for Women, Nellore.	Purchase of Scientific Equipment and Laboratory furniture.	20,000
S.S.Arts & Science College for Women, Anantpur.	Financial assistance to college for development of playfields and purchase of accessories for games and sports.	5,000
Govt. Arts College, Gudappah.	Students' Aid Fund in the colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	3,250
T.R.N.Govt. College, Kondukur.	Grants to affiliated colleges during IV Plan - Purchase of Laboratory equipment.	20,000
Govt. College, Cuddapah.	Construction of Cycle Shed.	10,000

Sri Venkateswara Univ.

Contd.

Jawahar Bhasati, Kavali.	College Science Improvement Programme - Selected Colleges Project Grant-in-aid.	50,000
Govt. Engg. College, Anantapur.	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	1,750
P.S.C. & K.V.S.C. Govt. College, Nandyal.	Grants to colleges for Laboratory equipment.	4,903
S.P.W. College, Tirupati.	-do-	4,917
-do-	-do-	4,917
The Adoni Arts and Science College, Adoni.	Assistance to colleges during IV Plan Projects under financial celling of Rs.3 Lakhs for the college-grant for chalkboards.	529.3
S.K.R.Govt. Arts and Science College, Gudur. (A.P.).	Purchase of Library books.	20,000
The Adoni Arts and Science College, Adoni Kurnool Dt. (AP).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	2,750
Govt. Arts College, Anantpur. (AP).	-do-	3,250
S.D.G.S. College, Hindupur. (AP).	Grants to college libraries for loan of Books to students (Book Bank).	3,250
Government Training College, Kurnool. (AP).	Students' Aid Fund in the Colleges - Grant for 1971-72.	1,000
P.H.C. & K.V.S.C. Govt. Arts and Science College, Nandyal. (AP).	Book grant to colleges: 1970-71 Release of Balance grant.	1,375
Total :-		10,37,394

1. Tamil Nadu Agri. Univ.

	Utilization of Services of Retired teachers - during 1972-73.	5,774
	-do-	6,000
	Cultural Exchange Programme between India and USSR for the year 1971-72.	276
	Jr. research Fellowships in Sciences.	243
	F.A.T. for research/learned work in Sc.	250
<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>		
Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	Utilization of Services of retired teachers - during 1972-73.	5,774
-do-	-do-	6,000
Agricultural College & Research Instt. Coimbatore.	Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Sciences.	50
-do-	-do-	25
-do-	-do-	50
Total :-		25,564

Udaipur University

Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	375
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	250
-do-	250
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	375
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	250
-do-	250
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	375
-do-	375
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Science	250
-do-	375
Utilization of services of retired teachers	2,870
Junior Research Fellowship	20,000
Summer Science Institute in Chemistry for college teachers	25,000
Unassigned grant for 1972-73 and release of on account grant	10,000
Retired teachers services	6,000
Jr. Research Fellowship in Humanities including Social Sciences/Sciences	2,506.45
Holding of 3rd Rajasthan Political Science Conference	2,000
Publication of Research work including doctoral theses	5,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences	40,000
Additional staff for Humanities and Social Science Departments	2,50,000
Unassigned grant for 1971-72	12,500
Seminar on Mineral Based Industries in Rajasthan	3,800
Financial assistance to teachers for undertaking research	1,500
Grant for support of research in universities	35,000
Retired teachers services utilization	1,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities including Social Science	3,600

Affiliated Colleges

B.N. College, Udaipur	Construction of library bldg.	30,000
Lokmanya Tilak Teachers Training College, Dabok	Grant for eqpt. and audio-visual aids	3,793.96
Vidya Bhawan Govindras Saksaria Teachers Coll., Udaipur	Teachers training college during Fourth Plan	10,000

Udaipur Univ. contd....

Meera Girls College, Udaipur	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	250
Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur	Book grant - 1970-71	1,124.41
Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur	-do-	749.47
B.D.T. Medical College, Udaipur	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	500
B.N. College, Udaipur	Construction of library	20,000
Bhupal Nobles College, Udaipur	Construction of teachers' hostel	1,50,000
Udaipur School of Social Work, Udaipur	Development of P.G. studies	5,000
Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur	Students' Aid Fund - 1971-72	1,000
B.N. College, Udaipur	Grant to college libraries for loan of books to students	3,000

Total: 6,48,720.41

73. University of Agrl. Sciences

Writing of University level books/ monographs	4,603
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	375

4,978

74. U.P. Agriculture University

Total:

Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences	988
-do-	1,797
Jr. Fellowships to the students admitted to Postgraduate courses in Engg. & Technology	1,250
Establishment of Students' Aid Fund for the year 1971-72	12,751
Writing of university level books/monographs	2,000
Junior Research Fellowships for 1972-73	3,600
-do-	3,600
-do-	3,600
Junior Fellowships for Research in Science	2,093
Development of Postgraduate courses of Technology	37,000

68,650

Total:

75. Utkal University

Purchase of library books and journals	10,000
Purchase of library books and journals for science departments	22,500
Financial assistance teachers for research in Science	250
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	250

Otkal University contd....

Purchase of furniture and fittings for postgraduate department of Chemistry	4,300
Grant for construction of Chemistry Deptt. Building	20,000
Summer Institute in English Language Teaching for college teachers	10,000
Orientation course for fresh/junior college teachers	10,000
Grant for the salaries of staff for Science Departments	2,00,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	250
Construction of 198 seated men students hostel	3,00,000
Grant for the purchase of books and journals	15,000
Writing of university level books/monographs	3,852
Students' Aid Fund for the year 1971-72	1,058
Unassigned grant for 1972-73	15,000
Construction of Animal House for the Post-Graduate Deptt. of Psychology	5,000
Senior/Junior Research Fellowships in Science/Humanities including Social Sciences	1,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Science	500
Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities including Social Sciences	4,900
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Sciences	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
Utilization of services of retired teachers for 1972-73	3,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	250
Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences	1,200
-do-	2,339
Utilization of services of retired teachers for 1972-73	6,000
-do-	6,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences	50,000
Purchase of equipments for the post-graduate deptt. of Psychology	5,000
Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme	6,000
Refresher Course in Psychology for teachers during May 1972	7,350
Construction of 100 seated Men Students Hostel	11,675

Affiliated Colleges

Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar	Students' Aid Fund for 1971-72	2,250
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Utkal University contd...

Shailabala Women's College, Cuttack	Grant for laboratory equipment	5,000
Anandapur College, Keonjhar	Purchase of library books	5,000
Stewart Science College, Cuttack	Grant for laboratory equipment	3,700
Shailabala Women's College, Cuttack	Book grant for 1970-71	1,375
Shailabala Women's College, Cuttack	Grant for laboratory equipment	1,300
Keonjhar College, Keonjhar	Construction of N.R.S.C.	10,000
R.D. Women's College, Bhubaneswar	Grant for laboratory equipment	15,000
Dhenkanal College, Dhenkanal	--do--	4,000
Kendrapara College, Kendrapara	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	250
Premanath Mahavidyalaya, Khurda	--do--	400
Prananath Mahavidyalaya, Khurda	--do--	400
Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar	--do--	250
K.B. DAV College, Birakarpur, Puri	--do--	375
S.C.S. College, Puri	--do--	250
P.N. Mahavidyalaya, Khurda	--do--	250
Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar	--do--	225
P.N. College, Khurda	--do--	250
Bhadrak College, Bhadrak	--do--	500
Bhadrak College, Bhadrak	Financial assistance to teach research in Sciences	250
S.C.S. College, Puri	--do--	250
Madhav Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Ujjain	--do--	250
S.C.S. College, Puri	--do--	250
B.J.B. College, Bhubaneswar	--do--	250
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	--do--	250
Dhenkanal College, Dhenkanal	--do--	125
B.R.S. College, Bhubaneswar	--do--	125
F.N. College, Balasora	--do--	250
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	--do--	250

Utkal University contd...

Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	350
Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar	-do-	250
Gopabandhu Science College, Athgarh	Students Aid Fund in the college	730
Women's College, Balasore	-do-	750
Godavaris Mahavidyalaya, Banpur	-do-	750
Keonjhar College, Keonjhar	-do-	1,750
Stewart Science College, Cuttack	-do-	1,000
Ramadevi Women's College, Bhubaneswar	-do-	1,750
Kendrapara College, Kendrapara	-do-	2,750
Atal Behari College, Basudebpur	-do-	1,000
Vyasnagar College, Cuttack	-do-	1,000
Ravenshaw College (Evening), Cuttack	-do-	2,250
Salipur College, Salipur	-do-	1,750
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	-do-	8,250
Women's College, Balasore	Book grant to colleges for 1970-72	3,375
Evening College of the University in the BJB College, Bhubaneswar	-do-	3,375
Stewart Science College, Cuttack	-do-	1,125
Dhenkanal College, Dhenkanal	-do-	1,375
Kahetrabasi DAV College, Nirharipur	-do-	1,125
Sadavasiv Mahavidyalaya, Nanpur	-do-	1,125
R.D. College for Women, Bhubaneswar	-do-	4,875
Fakir Mohan College, Balasore	-do-	750
Keonjhar College, Keonjhar	-do-	1,375
P.N. Mahavidyalaya, Khurda	-do-	1,375
Shailabala Women's College, Cuttack	Students welfare programme	4,000
Stewart Science College, Cuttack	-do-	2,500
Stewart Science College, Cuttack	-do-	1,000

Utkal Univ. contd...

Stewart Science College, Cuttack	Students welfare programme	750
Fakir Mohan College, Balasore	Students welfare - 1970-72	5,000
Fakir Mohan College, Balssore	Students welfare programme	2,000
Keonjhar College, Keonjhar	Students welfare programme	2,000
Govt. Training College, Dhenkanal	-do-	5,000
Dhenkanal College, Dhenkanal	-do-	4,000
Keonjhar College, Keonjhar	Grant for laboratory equipment	4,000
Angul College, Angul	-do-	11,000
Stewart Science College, Cuttack	-do-	4,000
Kshetrabasi D.A.V. College, Nirakarpur	-do-	4,000
Kendrapara College, Kendrapara	-do-	5,000
Godavarlu Mahavidyalaya, Banpur	-do-	5,000
Banki College, Banki	Improvement of chalkboards	1,000
Angul College, Angul	-do-	866.71
S.V.M. College, Jagatsinghpur	Construction of women's hostel	25,000
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	Services of retired teachers	6,000
Kendrapara College, Kendrapara	Purchase of library books & furniture	3,083
Rairangpur College, Rairangpur	Construction of N.R.S.C.	15,000
Banki College, Banki	Construction of women's hostel	5,000
F.M. College, Balasore	Purchase of library books, laboratory eqpt.	5,000
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	Jr. Res. Fellowship	7,467
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	-do-	7,467
Dhenkanal College, Dhenkanal	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	3,250
P.N. Mahavidyalaya, Khurda	Construction of shooting range	400
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	Summer Institute in Physics	8,431
Rairangpur College, Rairangpur	Construction of N.R.S.C.	15,000
Banki College, Banki	Assistance for construction of residential flats	30,000
PN Mahavidyalaya, Khurda	Purchase of laboratory equipment	20,000

Utkal Univ. contd.....

Govt. Training College, Angul	Grant for equipment and audio-visual aids	5,000
P.N. Mahavidyalaya, Akurda	Construction of library bldg.	20,000
Anandapur College, Anandapur	Construction of N.R.S.C.	10,000
Bavenshaw College, Cuttack	Summer Science Institute in Chemistry for college teachers	25,000
Kshetrabasi DAV College, Nibakarpur	Construction of N.R.S.C.	10,000
Banki College, Banki	Construction of residential flats	24,000

**Total:** 11,29,853.47

Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya

Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences	3,600
Unassigned grant for 1972-73	5,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Science	3,600
-do-	3,600
-do-	3,600
Utilization of services of retired teachers for 1972-73	6,000
Purchase of library books and journals	10,000
Payment of salaries of additional staff	15,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	375
Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences and Humanities	15,000
Senior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences/Sciences	6,000
Excavation of Historical sites	10,000
Senior/Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences	7,339.71
Unassigned grant for 1971-72	5,000

**Total:** 94,113.71

Vikram University

Summer Institute in Biology for college teachers	25,000
Integrated Research Scheme to study the Deccan Trap of Malwa Region and North of Narmada Valley	3,600
Appointment of teaching staff for the School of Studies	20,000

Vikram University contd.,...

Summer Science Institute in Biology for college teachers	25,000
Construction of a students hostel for 100 students	8,968
Unassigned grant for 1972-73	10,000
Purchase of library books and journals for Science departments	40,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	750
-do-	750
Appointment of professor in Hindi	30,000
Purchase of library books and journals	8,000
Integrated Research Scheme to study the Deccan Trap of Malwa Region	3,000
Appointment of teaching staff for the school of studies	1,50,000
Grant for the salaries of the additional staff	50,000
-do-	50,000
Appointment of Professor in Hindi in Fourth Plan period	20,000
Grant for the purchase of books and journals	10,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences/Humanities including Social Sciences	37,500
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences	3,000
Retired teachers services - 1972-73	6,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Sciences	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
Establishment of study centres	3,500
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	250
Construction of servants quarters attached to hostels	38,345

Affiliated Colleges

Government Degree College, Narsinghgarh	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	500
Madhav College, Ujjain	Construction of men's hostel	30,000
Madhav Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Ujjain	Purchase of laboratory, library and lecture theatre furniture and fittings	30,000
Govt. College, Ratlam	Book grant for 1971-72	6,500

Vikram University contd...

Govt. College, Bareilly, Bhopal	Grant for laboratory equipment	5,000
Lal Bahadur Shastri College, Ganj Baroda	Students welfare programme	2,000
Government College, Ratlam	Book grant for 1970-72	3,375
Mehidpur Degree Coll., Mehidpur	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	250
Mahatma Gandhi Sariti Mahavidyalaya, Barnagar	Purchase of science eqpt. & furniture	5,000
Shri Nehru Mahavid- yalaya, Agar Malwa	Construction of teachers' hostel	4,600
Government College, Rampura	Grant for laboratory equipment	5,000
J.L.N. College, Barwara	Book grant for 1970-71	1,125
Government College, Jagra	Students welfare programme	4,000
Government College, Jhaban	Grant for laboratory equipment	5,000
Mahatma Gandhi Smarti Mahavidyalaya, Barnagar	Purchase of science eqpt. & furniture	15,000
Government College, Ratlam	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Science	250
Govt. Degree Girls College, Ratlam	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Science	500
Madhav Vigyan Mahavid- yalaya, Ujjain	Purchase of laboratory eqpt. & Books	50,000
Government College, Mandsour	Book grant for 1970	1,625
Shri Jamalal Ramlal Kimati Jain Girls College, Rampura	Book grant for 1970-72	3,375
Mahatma Namdi Smiriti Mahavidyalaya, Badunagar	-do-	1,125
Shri Jamalal Ramlal Kimati Jain Girls College, Rampura	-do-	3,375
Government College, Ratlam	Grant for laboratory equipment	18,000
Mahatma Gandhi Smiriti Mahavidyalaya, Badnagar	Book grant for 1970-71	1,125
Jawaharlal Nehru Degree College, Barwaha	-do-	1,125
S.S. Laxmi Chand Jain College, Vidisha	-do-	12,500
Jawaharlal Nehru Degree College, Burwaha	Students' Aid Fund for 1971-72	750
K.P. College, Dewas	Estt. of textbook libraries	499.90

Vikram University contd....

Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal	Book grant to medical colleges	10,000
Madhav Science College, Ujjain	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	8,000
Model Science College, Ujjain	Students welfare programme	2,500
Govt. Degree College, Bareilly	Estt. of textbook library	500
Madhav College, Ujjain	Construction of men's hostel	20,000
Mahidpur Degree College, Mahidpur	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	250
Government College, Mandgaur	Grants to college libraries for loan of books to students	3,000
Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	500
Government College, Mandsaur	Purchase of laboratory furniture, books & journals	10,000
Government College, Bampura	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Sciences	250
Government College, Khargone	-do-	250
Government College, Pampura	-do-	250
Madhav Science College, Ujjain	-do-	250
Madhav Science College, Ujjain	-do-	125
Madhav Science College, Ujjain	-do-	125
Government College, Jhabun	-do-	250
Lokmanya Tilak Science College, Ujjain	-do-	250
Lokmanya Tilak Science College, Ujjain	-do-	250
Madhav Science College, Ujjain	-do-	250
Madhav Science College, Ujjain	-do-	250
Government College, Mundser	-do-	250
S.S.L. Juda College, Vadisha	-do-	250
Government Degree College, Mhow	-do-	250
S.N. College, Agar-Malwa	-do-	250
Madhav Science College, Ujjain	-do-	250
Madhav Science College, Ujjain	-do-	250
Government College, Ratlam	Students welfare programme	6,000

~~Vikram University contd....~~

Bal Krishna Sharma Naveen Govt. College, Shajapur	Students' Aid Fund for 1971-72	1,000
National College of Education, Bhopal	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	250
K.P. College, Dewas	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Sciences	250
Government College, Jhabua	Students Aid Fund	1,000
Govt. Girls Degree College, Ratlam	Students welfare programme	2,500
Government College, Mandsaur	-do-	2,750
Madhava College, Ujjain	Financial assistance to teachers for research in Humanities including Social Science	350
Madhav Vigyan Maha- vidyalaya, Ujjain	Science improvement programme	80,000
Govt. Girls College, Ratlam	Students Aid Fund - 1971-72	750
Ratlam Nagar Palika Law College, Ratlam	Grant for the purchase of books and journals	10,000

Total: 9,42,863.60

Visva-Bharati

Establishment of students aid fund for the year 1971-72	3,016
Senior Research Fellowship in Humanities including Social Sciences	4,080.35
CAS in Philosophy	835.80
Expansion of printing press building	25,000
Construction of one Animal House for Zoology building	10,000
J.R.F. in Humanities	2,800
J.R.F. in Humanities including Social Sciences	2,305
Unassigned grant for 1971-72	15,000
CEP between India and Czechoslovakia	47.25
Construction of Green House for Botanical Garden	10,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research in Science	500
Retired teachers services	6,000
-do-	1,500
-do-	6,000
-do-	1,500
-do-	6,000
J.R.F. in Humanities including Social Sciences	1,200
CAS in Philosophy	70,000
J.R.F. in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences	40,000



Visva-Bharati Contd.

Junior Research Fellowship in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	40,000
Construction of Teachers' Hostel.	1,00,000
Financial assistance to teachers in the universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Humanities including social sciences.	500
Construction of hostel No.2 for Vidya Bhavan Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, Visva-Bharati - Release of Non-recurring grant for "Books and journals" for the year 1972-73.	75,000
Departmental grants for the purchase of books and journals for Science departments -4th Five Year Plan.	30,000
Appointment of security staff as a temporary measure for the emergency period - payment of grant for the pay and allowances.	50,000
Preservation of MSS at Rabindra Bhavana	10,000
Senior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences.	1,910
Purchase of library furniture sanction of grant of.	50,000
Purchase of Library books and journals (H).	26,000
Improvement of existing hostel facilities in Universities.	10,000
Plumbing and Sanitary fittings at University quarters for bringing at par with that at Andrewspalli.	24,000
Purchase of furniture for Laboratory Building (Botany and Zoology) during 4th Plan under development schemes.	20,000
Purchase of books and journals - provision of additional grants.	30,000
Development Schemes- IV Plan - Purchase of equipment for Humanities departments -	8,000
Financial assistance to teachers in the Universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	120
-do-	250
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	1,000
Grant-in-aid for the development of Science Education and Research - Payment of grant for the purchase of scientific equipment.	1,40,000
Improvement of Kitchen and Dining arrangements	58,000
Grant-in-aid for the development of science Education and Research - Payment of grant for the purchase of scientific equipment.	1,40,000
Birth Centenary of Late Deenabandhu C.F. Andrews.	2,500
Un-assigned grant for 1972-73.	15,000

Visva-Bharati Contd.

Grant to Education Deptt. of the Universities during Fourth Plan period Special grants for books and Journals.

Total:- 10,98,477.05

INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

B.I.T.S. Pilani.

Cultural Exchange programme between India and Yugeslavia for the year 1970-71.	256
Writing of University Level Books/Monographs.	5,300
Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	50,000
Un-assigned grant for 1972-73.	10,000
Award of Junior Fellowships of Rs.250/- p.m. to the M.Pharm students admitted during 1970-71 and 1971-72 session.	20,700
Organisation of Summer Science Institute in Mathematics for college teachers during summer 1972 - Sanction of an 'on account'	25,000
Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the Universities - 1971-72.	4,000
Payment of recurring grant for the development of postgraduate Courses in Engg. and Technology.	50,000
Award of Junior Fellowships of Rs.250/- p.m. to the M.E. students admitted during the second semester of 1971-72.	14,300
Grant-in-aid for the development of post-graduate course in Engg. and Technology.	50,000
Award of Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	3,600
-do-	3,600
Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the Universities - 1971-72.	276
Financial assistance to teachers in the Universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned work in Sciences.	250
-do-	250
-do-	750
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	500
-do-	250
-do-	250
-do-	500
Junior Fellowship of Rs.250/- p.m. for post-graduate students in Engg. and Technology. admitted during the session 1971-72.	1,46,000

B.I.T.S. Contd.

Award of Junior Fellowships of Rs.250/- p.m. to the students of the postgraduate course in Chemical Engineering during 1970-71.	11,645
Award of Junior Fellowships of Rs.250/- p.m. to the M.Pharm students admitted during 1970-71 & 1971-72 session.	23,800
Junior Fellowship of Rs.250/- p.m. for post-graduate students in Engg. & Technology admitted during the session 1971-72 in Chemical Engg.	25,000
Award of junior fellowships of Rs.250/- p.m. to the M.E. Students admitted during the second semester of 1971-72.	42,700
Junior Fellowship of Rs.250/- p.m. for postgraduate students in Engg. & Tech. admitted during the session 1970-72.	36,500
Writing of University Level Books/Monographs.	4,968
Visit of Mr. Popescu under item 7(a) of the Indo-Romanian Cultural Exchange Programme 1971-73.	48
Total:-	5,30,973

2. Gujarat Vidyapeeth

Construction of first floor to the existing museum building of tribal welfare for P.G. Department -	10,000
IV Plan Development Schemes - Purchase of Craft equipment.	5,000
Establishment of Printing Press.	40,000
IV Plan Development Scheme - Payment of salaries of additional staff in Humanities and Social Sciences department.	25,000
Golden Jubilee Grant - Construction of Administrative Block.	20,000
Golden Jubilee Grant - Construction of composite building for multi-purpose store and book-shop.	30,000
Payment of Un-assigned grant for 1971-72.	7,500
Golden Jubilee Grant - Construction of Roads in Gujarat Vidyapeeth Campus.	15,000
IV Plan development scheme - Payment of salaries of additional staff in Humanities and Social Science Departments.	85,000
Salaries of the staff appointed in the Basic Education Science Institute - 4th Plan period.	3,800
Payment of Second Instalment of the grant under Junior Research Fellowship Scheme during '71-72.	10,000
Construction of Library Building - Sanction of grant for.	5,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	20,000

Gujrat Vidvapeeth Contd.

Purchase of Library books and journals (H).	10,000
Golden Jubilee Grant - Construction of First Floor of Experimental Basic School.	25,000
Improvement of existing hostel facilities in Universities.	1,000
Golden Jubilee Grant - Construction of First Floor of Experimental Basic School.	25,000

Total:-

Gurukul Kangri

Grant-in-aid for the purchase of Library Books and Journals for various Science departments during the Fourth Plan period.	2,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	2,500
Purchase of Library equipment - sanction of grant for.	5,000
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and U.S.S.R. for the year 1971-72,	482.94
Scheme of visiting studentships for 1971-72.	2,975
Development Schemes during the IV Plan - research scholarships.	3,000

Affiliated Colleges

anya Gurukul Mahavi-  
valaya, Dehradun.

Programmes of Students Welfare: 1970-72.	2,500
-do-	250

Total:-

3,37,725

Indian Agricultura Research  
Institute, New Delhi.

Writing of University Level Books/Monographs.	1,300
-do-	3,000
Purchase of books and journals (H).	

Total:-

4,300

I.I.Sc. Bangalore.

Purchase of books and journals (H).	20,000
Construction of additional accommodation for Ladies Hostel - payment of grant.	1,50,000
Construction of Health Centre.	40,000
Senior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	9,033.33
Junior Research Fellowship in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during '72-73.	62,000

n.t.c.

-: % :-

I. I. Sc. Bangalore Contd.

Cultural Exchange Programme between India and USSR for the year 1970-71.	384.7
Centre of Advanced Study in Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore - Release of grants for 1971-72.	1,00,570
Payment of Un-assigned grant for 1971-72.	20,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	896.3
-do-	1,000
-do-	917.9
Construction of Organic Chemistry building.	80,000
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore - Scheme Augmentation of the distribution system and the sewage disposal.	60,000
Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	965.1
Construction of Animal House - department of Biochemistry (4th Plan scheme).	50,000
Construction of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry building - IV, Plan Projects.	35,000
Construction of Bio-chemistry building - IV Plan.	20,000
Utilization of services of retired teachers.	550
Purchase of books and journals - Additional grant for Science faculty.	20,000
Visit of Dr. Ludvik Gyargyek and Dr. Drageljub Nestic Under Item.3 of Indo-Yugoslav Cultural Exchange Programme 1970-71.	932
Payment of Second Instalment of the grant under Junior Research Fellowship Scheme during 1971-72.	30,000
Construction of Amenities Hall for Lower Staff.	40,000
Un-assigned grant for 1972-73 and release of 1st instalment of "on account" grant.	20,000
Award of Research Fellowships in Engg. and Tech. Sanction of fellowship grant during 1972-73.	4,800
-do-	40
Programme of Exchange of Visits by Younger Scientists between India and U.K. - Dr. A.V. Krishna Murthy, Asstt. Prof. Aeronautical Engg.	6,608
Grant-in-aid for construction of high voltage Engg. building.	5,000
Grant-in-aid for construction of Chemical Engg. building.	60,000
Award of Research Fellowships in Engg. & Tech. Sanction of fellowship grant during 1972-73.	2,17
Construction of Boundary Wall.	1,50,000
Grant-in-aid for construction of Civil & Hydraulic Engg. building during 4th Plan.	30,000
Grant-in-aid for the construction of Aeronautical Engg. building during 4th Plan.	60,000
Grant-in-aid for purchase of books and journals for development of Engg. Education & Research.	1,00,000
Construction of Guest House.	30,000
Award of Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	3,600
-do-	1,12
-do-	3,600

I.I.Sc. Bangalore  
Contd.

Utilization of services of retired teachers -	3,966.57
Sanction of honorarium during 1972-73.	
-do-	6,000
Award of Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	3,600
-do-	3,600
-do-	3,600
-do-	1,122.58
Centre of Advanced Study in Biochemistry,	80,000
Release of recurring grants for the year '72-73.	
Implementation of collaborative project on	10,000
"The Phosphazenes - A group of Phosphorus	
Nitrogen Compounds" between the Indian Institute	
of Science, Bangalore and Birkbeck College,	
London.	
Centre of Advanced Theoretical Studies -	75,000
Grant-in-aid.	
Research Fellowships in Engg. and Technology.	1,000
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and	1,070.18
USSR for the year 1971-72.	
Senior Research Fellowships in Sciences.	449.20
Total:-	<u>14,10,103.22</u>

Indian School of  
Mines, Dhanbad.

Purchase of Library books and Journals (H).	1,500
Grant-in-aid for purchase of equipment for the	50,000
department of Geophysics in the Indian School	
of Mines, Dhanbad during the IV Plan.	
Cultural Exchange Programme between India and	1,254.50
USSR for the year 1971-72.	
Grant-in-aid for the purchase of library books	18,333
and journals for science departments - Fourth	
Five Year Plan period.	
Payment of Second Instalment of the grant under	6,000
Junior Research Fellowship Scheme during 1971-72.	
Payment of recurring grant for pay of staff for	7,000
the department of Geophysics in the I.S.M. Dhanbad	
4th Plan.	
Payment of Un-assigned Grant for 1971-72.	10,000
Un-assigned grant for 1972-73 and release of	10,000
first instalment of "on account" grant.	
Financial assistance to teachers in the univer-	375
sities and colleges for undertaking research or	
learned work in Sciences.	
-do-	250
Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences and	12,500
Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional	
allocation of funds to the Universities for	
implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	

Total:- 1,77,212.50

7. Jamia Millia

Construction of an extension to the Teacher's College - release of grant.	50,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	2,500
Purchase of furniture for the Jamia college Hostel	1,019.50
Repair of Manuscripts - grant for.	7,000
Preservation of Maulana Mohd. Ali and Dr. Ansari's papers.	2,000
Grants-in-aid for the purchase of Library books & journals for all Science Departments - 4th Plan Period.	8,000
Development Schemes during the IVth Plan - Faculty of Education - Purchase of equipment for.	20,000
Establishment of Students' Aid Fund in the Universities - 1971-72.	1,059
Purchase of Library books and journals (H).	10,000
Payment of Second Instalment of the grant under junior research fellowships scheme during 1971-72.	1,000
Un-assigned grant for 1971-72.	5,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work in Humanities including Social Sciences.	500
Development Scheme during the IV Plan - Appointment of additional staff - grant for.	10,000
Construction of an extension to the Teacher's College - release of grant for the purchase of furniture.	5,000
Purchase of equipment for Science departments during Fourth Plan period.	10,000
Un-assigned grant for 1972-73 and release of Ist instalment of "on account" grant.	5,000
Construction of Teacher's Hostel.	10,000

8. Kashi Vidyapith

Total:-

1,18,078

Appointment of additional staff in Humanities	25,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	20,000
Students Amenities - Book loan Programme.	10,000
Field work Programme of the school of Social work during the IVth Plan.	35,000
Improvement of printing press.	5,332
Purchase of College Bus- Under the 4th Plan.	12,611
Junior Research Fellowship Scheme - Payment of over spent amount 1971-72.	120
Purchase of library books and journals (H).	10,000
Purchase of departmental Library books and journals (H).	30,000
Students Amenities - Provision of sanitary in college building.	2,000

Kashi Vidyapith  
Contd.

Payment of Grants for providing amenities to students - Project of Water Supply.	25,000
Purchase of departmental Library books and journals for sanction of grant for.	10,000
Un-assigned grant for 1972-73.	5,000
Award of Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences during 1972-73.	3,257.14
-do-	3,600
Publication of Research works including Doctoral theses.	2,000
Students Amenities -Purchase of furniture.	10,000
Purchase of living room furniture for Men Students Hostel - payment of grant for.	600

Total:- 2,19,521.36

Raja Institute of  
Social Sciences.

Payment of un-assigned grant for 1971-72.	10,000
Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences and Humanities including Social Sciences - Provisional Allocation of funds to the Universities for implementation of the scheme during 1972-73.	12,500
Payment of Second Instalment of the grant under Junior Research Fellowship Scheme during 1971-72.	6,000
Un-assigned grant for 1972-73 and release of 1st instalment of "on account" grant.	10,000
Fourth Plan period - Development Schemes in Humanities and Social Sciences - sanction of grant for the purchase of statical equipment.	32,700

Total:- 71,200

N O N P L A N

Aligarh Muslim Univ.

Maintenance grant for 1972-73.	56,33,000
Grant of interim relief to the employees of the University for 1972-73.	2,40,750

Total:- 58,73,750

B.H.University

Maintenance grant for 1972-73.	72,50,000
Total:-	<u>72,50,000</u>

Delhi University

Maintenance grant for 1972-73.	34,75,000
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-:100:-

Delhi Univ. Contd.

CONSTITUTENT COLLEGES

Modern College for  
Women, New Delhi.

Maintenance grant for 1969-70 63,964

Total:- 35,38,964

4. Jawaharlal Nehru

Maintenance grant for 1972-73 in 1,66,750  
respect of Centre of Russian Studies.

-do- for School of International 3,33,250  
Studies.

Payment of interim relief to the 1,625  
employes of the University for  
1972-73.

-do- for the School of International 10,650  
studies.

-do- for the Centre of Russian Studies. 2,975

Total:- 5,15,250

5. Visva Bharati

Maintenance grant for 1972-73. 17,15,000

Total:- 17,15,000

Total Plan 3,69,18,236.85

Total Non- Plan 1,88,84,964

Grand Total of Plan & 5,58,03,200.85  
Non-Plan.

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Confidential

University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972

Item No. 4: To receive the statement of expenditure incurred by U.G.C. during 1972-73 (Upto 30th June, 1972).

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Section I Non-Plan Project	Budget 71-72	Expenditure upto 30.6.72
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
A. Administration Charges	40,00,000	9,57,707
B. Block grants to Central Universities	7,56,00,000	2,41,90,000
C. Maintenance grant to Constituent/affiliated Colleges of Delhi Univ.	2,51,75,000	1,59,48,304
D. Grants to Central Universities for Schemes not covered under Block grant.	34,00,000	2,40,750
Total Section I Non-Plan Projects:	<u>10,81,75,000</u>	<u>4,13,36,761</u>
<u>Section II Plan Projects:</u>		
A. Grants to Universities for Humanities.	2,05,00,000	49,37,882
B. Grants to Universities for Science	3,30,00,000	86,72,652
C. Grants to Universities for Engineering & Tech.	2,00,00,000	24,02,627
D. Grants to Constituent & affiliated Colleges.	10,00,00,000	1,33,55,623
E. Grants to Universities for Misc. Schemes.	7,86,60,000	1,68,55,456
F. Miscellaneous Expenditure incurred by UGC. on Seminars, Conferences Honoraria etc.	28,40,000	1,95,233
Purchase of Unesco Coupan	-	-
Total Sec. II Plan Projects.	<u>25,50,00,000</u>	<u>4,64,19,473</u>
Total Section I & II	<u>36,31,75,000</u>	<u>8,77,56,234</u>

Section III - Expenditure out of grants received from Government of India and other sources for specific purposes:

.....

(i) Grants to Universities for construction of Gandhi Bhavans (Gandhi Smarak Nidhi Share)	
(ii) Evaluation of Books	800
(iii) Grants to Universities for organising Summer Institutes for School teachers (out of contribution received from N.C.E.R.T.)	12,569
iv) Fellows for writing of Books	11,67,572 * 4,158
v) Construction Gymnasium	4,95,000
vi) Play fields	4,61,000
	11,41,099
Total Section III	
	8,88,97,333

Section IV, Deposits and Advances

i) Conveyance Advance	.....	31,460
ii) Festival Advance	.....	-
iii) House Building Advance	.....	14,896
iv) Flood Advance	.....	-
v) Fan Advance	.....	-
vi) U.S. Dollar Loan Scheme (Refund of Security deposit)	.....	-
	Total Section IV	46,356

Expenditure during 1971-72 upto 30th June, 1971 was as under:-

	<u>Expenditure upto 30th June, 1971</u>
Section I Non-Plan-Project	5,15,40,213
Section II Plan Projects	4,18,93,771
Total Section I & II	9,34,33,984

\* Administration Charges.

CONFIDENTIAL

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 2nd August, 72.

Item No:- 5: To receive the minutes of the meeting held on on the 15<sup>th</sup> June, 1972 in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, New Delhi, relating to availability of land, construction of building and provision of clinical facilities for the Delhi University Medical College.

A meeting was held in the room of Secretary, Health and Family Planning on 15.6.1972 to discuss matters relating to availability of land, construction of building and provision of clinical facilities to the Delhi University Medical College. A copy of the minutes of the meeting is attached as Annexure.

The following decisions were arrived at, at the meeting:-

- (1) The Medical College and Hospital would be set up in Shahdara as originally decided by the Cabinet. This should be ready latest by April, 1975.
- (2) Till then improvised temporary arrangements are to be made for the requirements of a Medical College, such as accommodation for students, accommodation for theoretical classes and Laboratory services in the pre-clinical stage of the training as well as to make available Hospital facilities for the clinical part of the training. For this purpose Dr. D.N. Gupta, Principal designate for the Medical College would form a Team, which will include, among others, Dean of the Delhi University, and will make an assessment of the facilities available in the Institutes like V.P. Chest Institute and Hospitals situated around the Delhi University Campus. The Team should submit a report within a week. Director, Patel Chest Institute, will render necessary assistance to Dr. Gupta, in this task.

P.T.O.

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- (3) As far as Shahdara complex is concerned, it was suggested that the construction of the building of the Medical College and Hospital should be entrusted to the University. University Grants Commission strongly suggested that the University authorities should run both the Medical College and Hospital. The Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration undertook to consult the Lt. Governor and Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi regarding entrusting the construction work of the hospital as also its transfer to the University and to inform the Health Ministry of the result very shortly.

The matter is placed before the Commission for information

AS CU/FO

'CHUGH'

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN HEALTH  
SECRETARY'S ROOM ON 15.6.1972.

3

A meeting was held in the room of Secretary (Health & Family Planning) at 4.00 PM on 15.6.1972 to discuss matters relating to availability of land, construction of building and provision of clinical facilities for the Delhi University Medical College. Besides Shri K.K. Dass, Secretary, who presided over the meeting, the following others were present:-

1. Dr. Sarup Singh, Vice Chancellor, Delhi University, Delhi.
2. Shri M.K. Kuttu, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Department of Health, New Delhi.
3. Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration, Delhi.
4. Dr. P. Diesh, Additional Director General, Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi.
5. Shri Jagmohan, Vice-Chairman, D.D.A.
6. Dr. D.N. Gupta, Deputy Commissioner (Family Planning).
7. Shri K.P. Sani, Deputy Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance.
8. Shri V.S. Talwar, Deputy Secretary, Department of Health.
9. Shri M.D. Tyagi, Secretary Medical, Delhi Administration, Delhi.
10. Shri S.M. Goyal, Deputy Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Delhi.
11. Shri H. Rahman, Chief Architect, C.P.W.D.
12. Dr. A.S. Paintal, Director, Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute.
13. Shri Swami Dial, Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D. (Delhi Administration), Delhi.
14. Shri R.K. Chhabra, Secretary, University Grants Commission.
15. Shri A.S. Madan, Deputy Land Development Officer.

(4)

16. Shri R.N. Pawar, Senior Architect, Directorate General of Health Services.
17. Dr. D.N. Mulay, A.D.G.(ME), Directorate General of Health Services.
18. Lt. Col. O.N. Tyagi, Medical Health Officer, Delhi Corporation.
19. Shri P. Mukhopadhyay, Under Secretary, Department of Health.

At the outset Health Secretary stated that the Delhi Municipal Corporation had informed this Ministry of their willingness to make available clinical facilities at the Hindu Rao Hospital for use by students of the Delhi University Medical College, but without handing over the Hospital as such to the University authority. He also explained the necessity to have the Medical College and the Hospital complex as near to each other as possible if not in the same campus, in the interest of closer coordination and easy access to clinical facilities by the students. He further pointed out that our aim should be to keep the long term perspective in mind and develop the College and Hospital complex in a befittingly ideal manner so that it can cater to growing needs of the future. From that point of view, he suggested, it would even be desirable to wait for a few years for the permanent arrangements to take a concrete shape and till then to make do with improvisations as far as possible.

In the broad frame work of these intentions, several alternatives were thoroughly discussed and the following agreements were arrived at:-

- (1) The Medical College and Hospital would be set up in Shahdara as originally decided by the Cabinet. This should be ready latest by April, 1975.
- (2) Till then we have to improvise temporary arrangements for the requirements of a Medical College, such as accommodation for students, accommodation for theory classes and Laboratory services in the pre-clinical stage of the training as well as to make available Hospital facilities for the clinical part of the training. For this purpose Dr. D.N. Gupta, Principal designate for the Medical College would form a Team which will include, among others, Dean of the Delhi University, and will make an assessment of the

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facilities available in the Institutes like V.P. Chest Institute and Hospital situated around the Delhi University Campus. The Team should submit a report within a week. Director, Patel Chest Institute, will render necessary assistance to Dr. Gupta, in this task.

(3) As far as Shahdara complex is concerned, it was suggested that the construction of the building of the Medical College and Hospital should be entrusted to the University. University Grants Commission strongly suggested that the University authorities should run both the Medical College & Hospital. The Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration undertook to consult the Lt. Governor and Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi regarding entrusting the construction work of the hospital as also its transfer to the University and to inform the Health Ministry of the result very shortly.

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'CHUGH'



Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

6

MEETING:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972

Item No. 6: To receive the action taken on the proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for payment of Travelling Allowance to the candidates appearing for test and interview for admission to M.Phil/Ph.D. programmes of the University in July, 1972.

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The Jawaharlal Nehru University has decided to hold a test and interview for selection of candidates for admission to M. Phil. and Ph. D. programmes of study in various schools of the University in July, 1972. It is planned to admit in the ensuing academic year, about 150 candidates to the above programmes of study and it is proposed to invite twice the number of candidates for test and interview.

In order to attract meritorious and deserving candidates from all parts of the country, the University has proposed to pay third class rail fare to and from Delhi by the shortest route to the candidates to be called for test and interview for admission to these programmes of study. The expenditure on this is likely to be of the order of about Rs.25,000/-.

The University had approached for concurrence of the Commission to its above proposal which has since been accepted as has been done in the case of admission to the M.A. Course in the Schools of Social Sciences and Foreign Languages of the University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

AS(CU/F.O.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

7

Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972.

Item No.7: To receive a note on the Parliament Question relating to grants paid by University Grants Commission to Universities and Colleges.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare have asked for material for the following Lok Sabha question relating to amounts spent for Universities and Colleges by University Grants Commission.

- (a) The total amount spent for Universities and Colleges by the University Grants Commission for the last three years, year-wise and State-wise including Union Territories, separately;
- (b) The criteria adopted by University Grants Commission in giving grants to Universities and Colleges for the last three years, year-wise, and State-wise including Union Territories; and
- (c) Whether there are any departures from standard criteria or guide-lines applied various colleges and universities; and
- (d) If so, the reasons therefor?

So far as part 'a' of the question is concerned statements indicating the requisite information are attached (Annexure).

With regard to part 'b' we may inform the Government of India that the Commission allocates grants to universities generally for a plan period for approved development programmes on the basis of the recommendations of the visiting committees and in the light of the funds available to the Commission. These grants are released in suitable instalments keeping in view the progress of expenditure. The Commission has prescribed basis for sharing of expenditure for approved development programmes wherever necessary. Apart from the allocations for five year period the Commission also provides assistance to universities for other development programmes sponsored by the Commission for example Centre of Advanced Study, Scholarships, Fellowships, Special assistance to departments, Travel Grants, Research Grants, Grants for Students Welfare and amenities etc. For all these programmes the Commission has laid down the basis of assistance. The proposals from universities for assistance other than those coming under the purview of the visiting committees are examined on merit. The most important thing is effective and beneficial

p.t.o.

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utilisation of the available, rather meagre, resources and an element of flexibility is essential in dealing with educational development. In the case of development programmes of the colleges the Commission has laid down criteria for eligibility as well as norms for assistance.

As regards part 'c' we could say that there has been practically no departure from criteria/guidelines and norms laid down. There might be slight variation in the norms for areas for building projects where the variation is also decided keeping in view the merit of each case.

It is for consideration whether a reply on the above lines may be sent to the Government of India.

E.O. (C.D.)

ANNEXURE TO ITEM No.7

Statement showing State-wise grants paid to  
Universities and Colleges during 1969-70.

ANDHRA PRADESH:

	<u>Universities</u>	<u>Colleges</u>
1. Andhra	35,58,299-85	7,90,011-88
2. Andhra Pradesh Agr.	- -	375-00
3. Osmania	33,30,734-54	5,69,870-15
4. Sri Venkateswara	16,59,605-79	2,19,967-77
	<hr/> 85,48,640-18	<hr/> 15,80,224-80

ASSAM

1. Assam Agri.	- -	- -
2. Dibrugarh	13,12,153-38	1,88,795-00
3. Gauhati	9,71,275-22	6,78,922-00
	<hr/> 22,83,428-60	<hr/> 8,67,717-00

BIHAR

1. Bhagalpur	6,96,913-70	3,50,169-00
2. Bihar	7,49,643-98	3,59,830-50
3. K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	11,493-34	- -
4. Magadh	11,12,311-86	3,86,076-30
5. Patna	16,48,953-62	61,562-90
6. Rajendra Agri.	- -	- -
7. Ranchi	6,76,129-14	2,69,224-19
8. Indian School of Mines	43,949-54	- -
	<hr/> 49,39,394-58	<hr/> 14,26,862-89

GUJARAT

1. Gujarat Ayurveda	- -	- -
2. Gujarat	10,37,456-05	9,54,107-12
3. M.S. University of Baroda	34,89,467-82	11-650-00
4. Sardar Patel	10,65,756-53	95,250-00
5. Saurashtra	5,86,500-00	3,88,601-00
6. South Gujarat	1,77,327-88	3,18,959-00

7. Gujarat Vidyapeeth

3,05,798-17

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66,62,286-48

17,68,567-12

HARYANA

1. Haryana Agri.

--

--

2. Kuruksetra

6,33,923-13

20,250-00

3. Haryana

--

11,51,919-06

6,33,923-13

11,72,169-06

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Himachal Pradesh

--

80,500-00

--

80,500-00

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Jammu &amp; Kashmir

7,66,907-93

2. Kashmir

3,05,831-17

1,33,675-00

2. Jammu

8,16,487-10

18,89,226-20

1,33,675-00

KERALA

1. Calicut

1,68,000-00

6,10,834-92

2. Kerala

12,74,660-66

13,12,019,61

3. Cochin

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4. Kerala Agri.

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14,42,560-66

19,22,854-53

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Awadesh Pratap Singh

4000-00

1,74,598-21

2. Bhopal

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3. Indira Kala Sangit

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:--3--:

	Rs.	Rs.
4. Indore	6,94,209-37	3,33,718-37
5. Jabalpur	6,73,001,99	1,82,356-13
6. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	--	1,000-00
7. Jiwaji	8,98,250-64	2,52,429-34
8. Ravi Shankar	11,15-993-72	2,41,978-00
9. Saugar	12,93,327-12	2,26,812-58
10. Vikram	7,63,411-06	4,59,589-21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	54,42,193-80	18,72,483-84
	<hr/>	<hr/>

MAHARASHTRA

1. Bombay	53,26,156-02	6,90,581-02
2. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapith	--	--
3. Marathwada	9,39,299-90	5,97-871-87
4. Nagpur	24,76-316-59	8,51-654-72
5. Poona	25,11-320-24	13-58,438-07
6. S.N.D.T. Women's	6,33,707-55	80,057-96
7. Shivaji	9,85-360-29	6,37,591-69
8. Punjabrao Krishi	--	--
9. Tata Institute of Social Sciences.	2,15,770-00	--
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,30,87,930-59	42,16,195-33
	<hr/>	<hr/>

MYSORE

1. Bangalore	16,27,458-63	2,99,017-11
2. Karnatak	11,75,603-71	12,64,719-49
3. Mysore	30,60,303-73	10,37,517-51
4. University of Agriculture Sciences.	6,960-00	--
5. Indian Institute of Sciences.	73,37,922-31	--
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,32,08,248-33	26,01,254-11
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ORISSA

1. Berhampur	5,15,399-90	1,44,471-21
2. Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology	--	2,500-00
3. Sambalpur	2,12,000-00	1,62,250-00

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	Rs.	Rs.
4. Utkal	18,08,463-84	3,13,741-75
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	25,35,863-74	6,22,962-96
	<hr/>	<hr/>

PANJAB

1. Panjab	26,10,371-94		
2. Panjabi	8,48,309-05		13,46,798-66
3. Guru Nanak	50,000-00		
4. Panjab Agri.	2,539-00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	35,11,219-99		13,46,798-66
	<hr/>		<hr/>

RAJASTHAN

1. Jodhpur	6,64,126-49	1,09,750-00
2. Rajasthan	15,08,974-82	11,31,151-26
3. Udaipur	8,64,129-37	2,06,229-76
4. B.I.T.S., Pillani	10,67,129-42	- -
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	41,04,360-10	14,47-131-02
	<hr/>	<hr/>

TAMILNADU

1. Annamalai	17,66,885-69	- -
2. Madras	43,21-088-20	17,66,945-26
3. Madurai	7,86,492-41	15,78,350-02
4. Tanil Nadu Agri.	- -	- -
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	68,74,466-30	33,45,295-28
	<hr/>	<hr/>

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Agra	4,03,181,51	11,17,102-96
2. Allahabad	16,44-227-53	1,67,925-80
3. Gorakhpur	7,18,774-04	8,63,876-44
4. Kanpur	1,09,100-00	7,58,907-55
5. Lucknow	7,52,927-37	80,954-05
6. Meerut	9,97,203-80	10,31,234-71

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	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	
7. Roorkee	30,48,647-99	--
8. U.P. Agriculturo	3,600-00	--
9. Gurukula Kangri	20,000-00	3,750-00
10. Kashi Vidyapeeth	1,58,522-30	--
11. Varanasaya Sanskrit	2,93,629-48	--
12. Banaras	3,60,24,529-54 *	13,886-93
13. Aligarh Muslin University	3,04,11-779-23 =	14,462-67

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7,45,86,123-79

40,52,102-11

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WEST BENCAL

1. Burdwan	10,73,592-17	7,40,756-05
2. Calcutta	23,49,529-36	14,87,906-92
3. Jadavpur	39,07,964-63	--
4. Kalyani	6,56,011-77	2,000-00
5. North Bengal	1,69,906-89	2,45,968-25
6. Rabindra Bharati	1,57,562-00	--
7. Visva Bharati	68,33,954-14 "	1,000-00

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1,51,48-520-96

24,77,631-22

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DELHI

1. Jawahar Lal Nehru	--	--
2. Indian Agri. Research	10,278-73	--
3. Delhi	1,67,85,705-96 +	2,89,91,643-81
4. Jamia	4,25,200-17	--
5. Indian School of International Studies.	6,72,340-94	--

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1,78,73,525-80

2,89,91,643-81

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CHANDIGARH

31,125-00

= This includes Rs. 1,97,50,000 as Non-Plan.

\* This includes Rs. 2,59,75,000 as Non-Plan.

" This includes Rs. 54,00,000 as Non-Plan.

+ This includes Rs. 1,20,00,000 as Non-Plan.

? This includes Rs. 2,43,00,000 as Non-Plan.

\* KAPALI \*



Statement showing grants paid by the U.G.C. to the Universities and Colleges University-wise and State-wise during 1970-71.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Grants paid to Universities</u> 1970-71	<u>Grants paid to affiliated colleges</u> 1970-71
1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>I. Central Universities</u>		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Aligarh	* 2,17,15,500 79,28,604	
2.	Banaras	* 2,86,02,300 77,78,265	
3.	Delhi	* 1,27,66,706 40,97,594	
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru	* 14,93,200 52,73,771	
5.	Visva-Bharati	* 65,86,000 23,93,931	
Total:		* 7,11,63,706 2,74,72,165	
<u>II. Andhra Pradesh</u>			
1.	Andhra	20,30,695	17,25,171
2.	Andhra Pradesh Agri.		4,250
3.	Osmania	40,89,597	12,29,601
4.	Sri Venkateswara	21,15,319	3,92,561
Total		82,35,611	33,53,583

\* Block grant paid to central universities under Non-Plan.

1.	2.	3.	4.
III	<u>Assam</u>		
1.	Assam Agriculture		
2.	Dibrugarh	11,77,799	4,29,075
3.	Gauhati	4,91,918	8,89,539
	Total:	16,69,717	13,18,614
IV.	<u>Bihar</u>		
1.	Bhagalpur	4,14,189	7,84,669
2.	Eihar	11,13,667	6,58,852
3.	K.S. Darbhanga	15,304	-
4.	Magadh	9,55,478	7,48,198
5.	Patna	22,51,097	47,800
6.	Rajindra Agri	-	-
7.	Ranchi	9,08,203	5,38,607
8.	Indian School of Mines.	1,19,296	-
	Total:	57,77,294	27,78,126
V.	<u>Gujarat</u>		
1.	Gujarat Ayurveda	-	-
2.	Gujarat	11,57,708	15,01,459
3.	M.S. University of Barado	28,95,644	11,747
4.	Sardar Patel	6,95,159	4,23,875
5.	Saurashtra	13,76,692	4,13,807
6.	South Gujarat	3,36,390	4,08,470
7.	Gujarat Vidyapith	33,89,789	-
	Total:	63,51,082	27,89,358

1.	2.	3.	4.
VI.	<u>Haryana</u>		
1.	Haryana Agri.	500	29,184
2.	Kurukshetra	17,71,321	22,625
	Total:	<u>17,71,821</u>	<u>61,809</u>
VII.	<u>Himachal Pradesh.</u>		
1.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1,07,000
	Total:	<u>-</u>	<u>1,07,000</u>
VIII.	<u>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</u>		
1.	Jammu	8,32,350	3,41,985
2.	Kashmir	8,94,435	3,00,368
	Total	<u>17,26,785</u>	<u>6,42,353</u>
IX.	<u>Kerala</u>		
1.	Calicut	1,58,792	12,63,575
2.	Cochin	-	-
3.	Kerala	15,35,520	24,69,458
4.	Kerala Agri.	-	-
	Total:	<u>16,94,312</u>	<u>37,33,033</u>

1.	2.	3.	4.
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X. Madhya Pradesh

1.	A.P. Singh	-	7,41,367
2.	Bhopal	9,000	4,26,409
3.	Indra Kala	500	-
4.	Indore	10,59,911	4,03,476
5.	Jabalpur	6,32,413	2,32,633
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	250	-
7.	Jiwaji	5,37,628	4,44,017
8.	Ravi Shankar	5,13,204	5,99,015
9.	Saugar	11,91,860	8,93,267
10.	Vikram	7,54,017	8,56,148
Total		49,98,783	45,96,332

XI. Maharashtra

1.	Bombay	55,13,137	25,19,285
2.	Mahatma Phule Krishi	-	2,500
3.	Marathwada	11,49,382	9,28,325
4.	Nagpur	18,58,525	15,17,870
5.	Poona	30,09,185	16,80,106
6.	S.N.D.T. Women's	11,11,897	71,625
7.	Shivaji	7,15,790	10,71,014
8.	Pujabrao Krishi	-	-
9.	Tata Institute of social science.	2,43,363	-
Total		1,36,01,279	77,90,725

1.	2.	3.	4.
<b>XII. Mysore</b>			
1.	Bangalore	7,93,135	8,27,402
2.	Karnatak	11,19,863	25,19,981
3.	Mysore	28,24,583	14,78,119
4.	University of Agriculture Sciences	6,000	
5.	Indian Institute of Science.	44,27,526	
Total:		<u>91,71,107</u>	<u>48,25,502</u>
<b>XIII. Orissa</b>			
1.	Berhampur	11,20,786	3,91,896
2.	Orissa University of Arts & Technology.	6,633	
3.	Sambalpur	14,62,878	5,70,436
4.	Utkal	16,34,251	9,40,147
Total:		<u>42,24,548</u>	<u>19,02,479</u>
<b>XIV Panjab</b>			
1.	Panjab	33,37,534	33,85,990
2.	Panjabi	4,54,351	5,74,893
3.	Guru Nanak	53,381	10,90,214
4.	Panjab Agri.	500	22,545
Total:		<u>38,45,766</u>	<u>50,73,642</u>

1.	2.	3.	4.
XV.	<u>Rajasthan</u>		
1.	Jodhpur	11,07,319	51,345
2.	Rajasthan	14,55,538	25,73,389
3.	Udaipur	11,16,009	6,18,673
4.	B.I.T.S. Pilani.	10,72,739	-
	Total:	<u>47,51,605</u>	Total <u>32,43,107</u>
XVI	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>		
1.	Annamalai	17,28,907	-
2.	Madras	33,91,153	39,13,679
3.	Madurai	11,18,850	19,61,882
4.	Tamil Nadu Agri.	-	-
	Total:	<u>62,38,913</u>	Total <u>58,75,561</u>
XVII	<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>		
1.	Agra	4,20,639	22,89,840
2.	Allahabad	15,54,537	2,56,611
3.	Gorakhpur	8,06,956	14,22,797
4.	Kanpur	1,35,410	16,03,917
5.	Lucknow	7,16,554	3,50,795
6.	Meerut	20,74,876	28,43,132
7.	Roorkee	36,83,088	-
8.	U.P. Agri.	5,655	3,371
9.	Varansya Sanskrit	73,169	-
10.	Gurukul Kangri	1,26,517	3,250
11.	Kashi Vidyapith	1,37,778	-
12.	Banaras	-	15,500
13.	Aligarh	-	917
	Total:	<u>97,35,499</u>	Total <u>87,90,130</u>

1.	2.	3.	4.
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XVIII. West Bengal

1.	Burdwan	8,54,382	10,69,775
2.	Calcutta	24,50,050	23,96,821
3.	Jadavpur	18,61,650	-
4.	Kalyani	6,48,488	1,000
5.	North Bengal	43,855	3,95,278
6.	Rabindra Bharati	3,12,882	-
Total:		61,71,307	38,62,874

XIV. Delhi

1.	I.A.R.I.	5,597	-
2.	Jamia Millia	3,25,138	-
3.	Delhi University Colleges	-	1,40,83,898
4.	I.S.I.S.	59,020	*2,32,06,490*
Total		3,89,755	3,72,90,388

\*Maintenance grant to Delhi Colleges under Non-Plan.

Statement showing grants paid to College/  
Universities State-wise during the year 1971-72

<u>ANDHRA PRADESH</u>	<u>UNIVERSITIES</u>	<u>COLLEGES</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Andhra	51,33,605-77	22,66,739-89
2. Andhra Pradesh Agri.	3,000-00	3,500-00
3. Osmania	33,80,886-83	11,48,566-74
4. Sri Venkateswara	18,51,258-22	9,70,379-21
	<u>1,03,68,750-82</u>	<u>43,89,185-84</u>

ASSAM

1. Assam Agri.		
2. Dibrugarh	12,28,002-92	14,89,916-67
3. Gauhati.	13,53,095-14	12,68,739-19
	<u>25,81,098-06</u>	<u>17,58,655-86</u>

BIHAR

1. Bhagalpur	19,66,675-00	8,85,048-74
2. Bihar	16,54,500-00	10,23,095-76
3. K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	15,600-00	-
4. Magadh	10,73,050-40	11,18,026-54
5. Patna	12,54,735-24	1,31,900-00
6. Rajendra Agri.	-	-
7. Ranchi	7,56,203-12	6,55,202-00
8. Indian School of Mines	1,11,607-65	-
	<u>68,32,371-41</u>	<u>38,13,273-04</u>



GUJARAT

1. Gujarat Ayurveda	-	-
2. Gujarat	15,60,664-73	31,56,765-36
3. M.S. University of Baroda	27,59,482-12	10,900-00
4. Sardar Patel	9,17,621-78	2,81,813-83
5. Saurashtra	5,98,125-00	7,82,677-68
6. South Gujarat	3,88,000-00	5,17,324-90
7. Gujarat Vidyapeeth	4,10,134-18	-
	<hr/> 66,34,027-81	<hr/> 47,49,481-77

HARYANA

1. Haryana Agri.	3,143-66	
2. Kuruksetra	8,12,740-24	21,32,989-95
3. Haryana	-	
	<hr/> 8,15,883-90	<hr/> 21,32,989-95

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Himachal Pradesh	45,000-00	1,82,620-00
	<hr/> 45,000-00	<hr/> 1,82,620-00

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Jammu	4,01,966-59	2,31,625-00
2. Kashmir	15,65,041-51	6,02,054-39
	<hr/> 19,67,008-10	<hr/> 8,33,679-39

KERALA

1. Calicut	10,00,963-13	15,82,503-67
2. Kerala	19,67,613-72	26,63,855-77
3. Cochin	58,800-00	-
4. Kerala Agri.	-	-
	<u>30,27,376-35</u>	<u>42,46,359-44</u>

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Awadesh Pratap Singh	7,997-79	5,21,990-97
2. Bhopal	51,500-00	1,79,837-48
3. Indira Kala Sangit	5,500-00	-
4. Indore	12,47,556-65	7,04,024-73
5. Jabalpur	8,91,270-29	4,57,092-53
6. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	250-00	4,500-00
7. Jiwaji	7,63,661-94	5,41,627-62
8. Ravi Shankar	13,20,308-35	8,41,400-37
9. Saugar	15,59,808-50	4,61,877-37
10. Vikram	11,39,048-04	7,91,054-78
	<u>69,86,901-56</u>	<u>45,03,405-85</u>

MAHARASHTRA

1. Bombay	63,93,173-17	20,58,096-19
2. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapith.	-	15,000-00
3. Marathwada	10,43,144-23	14,65,934-31
4. Nagpur	9,72,981-74	25,11,432-41
5. Poona	35,52,733-49	30,49,424-67
6. S.N.D.T. Women's	9,16,762-33	2,69,327-80
7. Shivaji	9,37,303-95	18,57,329-20
8. Punjakrao Krishi	1,000-00	-
9. Tata Institute of Social Sciences.	1,92,300-56	-
	<u>1,40,09,479-47</u>	<u>1,12,26,544-58</u>

MYOSRE

1.	Bangalore	34,83,358-57	12,55,647-64
2.	Karnatak	13,37,114-03	26,85,258-23
3.	Mysore	28,36,542-80	31,71,926-53
4.	University of Agriculture Sciences.	-	-
5.	Indian Institute of Science.	46,10,192-74	-
		<b>1,22,67,208-14</b>	<b>71,12,832-40</b>

ORISSA

1.	Berhampur	11,13,419-00	3,55,390-51
2.	Orissa University of Agri. & Technology.	20,756-12	-
3.	Sambalpur	17,62,016-90	7,06,581-11
4.	Utkal	20,60,760-08	13,24,225-93
		<b>49,56,952-10</b>	<b>23,86,197-55</b>

PANJAB

1.	Panjab	40,21,281-31	24,63,685-54
2.	Panjabi	2,35,490-06	5,16,399-28
3.	Guru Nanak	1,09,740-70	68,250-00
4.	Panjab Agri.	3,000-00	-
		<b>43,69,512-07</b>	<b>30,48,334-82</b>

RAJASTHAN

1.	Jodhpur	21,40,417-10	33,457-35
2.	Rajasthan	13,88,670-82	14,89,104-44
3.	Udaipur	7,14,982-86	2,20,333-77
4.	B.I.T.S.	13,92,215-15	-
		<b>56,36,285-93</b>	<b>17,42,895-56</b>

<u>TAMILNADU</u>	Rs.	RS.
1. Annamalai	23,92,342-70	-
2. Madras	41,98,724-58	54,58,505-83
3. Madurai	19,77,884-45	23,77,577-06
4. Tamil Nadu Agri.	-	-
	<u>85,68,951-73</u>	<u>78,36,082-89</u>

<u>UTTAR PRADESH</u>		
1. Agra	1,97,751-07	26,30,147-17
2. Allahabad	13,96,837-24	2,53,281-85
3. Gorakhpur	13,10,930-15	19,30,227-79
4. Kanpur	1,37,150-00	19,15,338-30
5. Lucknow	12,28,151-50	4,67,234-00
6. Meerut	13,34,334-91	24,80,067-41
7. Roorkee	33,92,508-51	-
8. U.P. Agri.	58,174-78	-
9. Gurukula Kangri	1,13,210-06	6,125-00
10. kashi Vidyapeeth	4,10,461-00	-
11. Varanasiya Sanskrit	1,75,437-63	-
12. Banaras	*4,24,68,401-67	63,000-00
13. Aligarh Muslim University.	3,42,82,361-00	-
	<u>8,65,05,709-52</u>	<u>97,45,421-52</u>

\* This includes Rs.2,31,47,826-18 as Non-Plan

≠ This includes Rs.2,99,93,060-00 as Non-Plan

<u>WEST BENGAL</u>	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bardwan	19,64,328-91	9,54,311-90
2. Calcutta	39,28,841-66	31,97,876-76
3. Jadavpur	15,01,687-24	7,075-00
4. Kaliyani	2,18,552-53	-
5. North Bengal	2,19,516-00	5,80,407-80
6. Rabindra Bharati	2,05,155-36	-
7. Visva Bharati.	* 88,75,382-61	-
	<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> 1,69,13,464-31	<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> 47,39,671-46

DELHI

1. Jawaharlal Nehru	= 1,10,42,586-78	-
2. Indian Agri. Research	14,600-00	-
3. Delhi	+ 2,19,86,208-95	4,02,94,957-36 #
4. Jamia Millia Islamia.	6,00,638-50	-
	<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> 3,36,44,034-23	<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> 4,02,94,957-36

CHANDIGARH

Chandigarh	-	3,19,558-29
	<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> 3,19,558-29

\* This includes Rs.69,55,100/- as Non-Plan.

# This includes Rs.2,39,57,053/- as Non-Plan.

= This includes Rs.20,10,344/- as Non-Plan.

+ This includes Rs. 1,37,82,422/- as Non-Plan.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION



Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972.

Item No.8: To receive a note on the scheme of partial travel grant to college teachers for attending international conference abroad.

The University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to college teachers to the extent of 50% of the travel expenses (first class rail fare in India and air fare economy class abroad) in special cases where a teacher has been invited to present a paper or chair the conference or a section of it provided remaining 50% of the travel expenses are paid by the college/university where the teacher is working or the State Government or any recognised professional organisation. The University Grants Commission has also been assisting the teachers of the medical colleges under this scheme. The assistance provided to the teachers of medical and other colleges since 1969-70 under this scheme is indicated below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of teachers assisted</u>		
	<u>Medical Colleges</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
1969-70	10	5	15
1970-71	15	6	21
1971-72	17	15	32
1972-73	14	8	22

The Commission normally does not provide assistance to medical colleges for their development programmes. Funds for the development of medical education are provided in the allocation of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. It is for consideration whether assistance may continue to be provided under this scheme to the teachers of medical colleges.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (CD)

\*Kapahi

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

9

Meeting:

Dated: 2nd August, 1972.

Item No.9: To receive a report on the implementation of various Cultural Exchange Programmes for the period: 1.9.1971 to 30-6.1972....

Visits of teachers/scholars (Indian and Foreign) which materialised upto the end of 31st August, 1971, under various Cultural Exchange and Adhoc Programmes were reported to the Commission at its meeting held on 6th October, 1971 (item 9). Since then the following visits have taken place upto the end of June, 1972. A brief summary of the reports sent by some of the participants is given in part 'C' below (a set of the detailed reports are attached as annexure).

PART A.

(INDIANS WHO WENT ABROAD)

S. No.	Programme	Participants	Remarks
1.	Indo-Bulgarian CEP 1070-71 (Item 3)	1. Prof. R.P. Singh, Head of the Geography Department, Magadh University, Bodh Gaya.	Left India on 7.5.72 for 4 weeks.
2.	Indo-Czech. CEP 1970-72 (Item 11)	2. Prof. D.S. Nag, Head of the Department of Economics, Jabalpur University, Jabalpur.	Left India on 6.9.71 for 3 months
-do-	(Item 12)	3. Prof. (Mrs) D. Thiyagarajan, Head of the Department of Oriental Languages, Lady Doak College, Madurai University, Madurai.	Left India on 17.9.71 for 4 weeks.

P.T.O.

S. No.	Programme	Participants	Remarks
-do-	(Item No.12)	4. Dr. Y.M. Pathan, Reader in Marathi, Marathwada University, Aurangabad.	Left India on 30.3.72 for 4 weeks
-do-	(Item 11)	5. Dr. R.S. Srivastava, Head of the Department of Philosophy, Ranchi University, Ranchi.	Left India on 2.4.72 for 3 months
-do-	(Item 12)	6. Prof. K.S. Swamy, Head of the Department of Zoology, S.V. University.	Left India on 31.5.72 for 4 weeks
-do-	(Item 14)	7. Prof. S. Pani, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Sambalpur University, Sambalpur.	Left India on 11.5.72 for 2 months
3.	Indo-Romanian CEP 1971-73 (Item 6(a))	8. Prof. S.M. Mukherji, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Kurukshetra University, <u>Kurukshetra.</u>	Left India on 14.5.72 for 3 weeks
-do-	(Item 6 (b))	9. Prof. V.N. Kothari, Head of the Department of Economics, Faculty of Arts, M.S. University of Baroda.	Left India on 18.5.72 for 3 weeks
4.	Indo-USSR CEP 1970-71 (Item 2)	10. Prof. M.M. Mhala, Prof. of Chemistry, Jiwaji University, Gwalior.	Left India on 12.9.71 for 1 month
-do-	(Item 38)	11. Dr. M.S. Rajan, Professor of Int. Politics, School of Int. Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	Left India on 2.9.71 for 3 weeks



S. No.	Programme	Participants	Remarks
5.	Indo-USSR CEP 1969-70 (Item 44)	12. Dr. V.D. Nagar, Head of the Department of Studies in Economics, Indore University, Indore.	Left India on 12.9.71 for 3 weeks.
	-do- (Item 48)	13. Dr. M.L. Mishra, Director, Institute of Corres- pondence Studies, Jaipur.	Left India on 12.9.71 for 3 weeks.
	-do- (Item 48)	14. Sh. Bakhshish Singh, Director, Directorate of Corres- pondence Courses, Punjabi University, Patiala.	Left India on 12.9.71 for 3 weeks.
	-do- (Item 44)	15. Dr. G.C. Patni, Head of the Department of Mathematics, Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	Left India on 19.9.71 for 3 weeks.
	-do- (Item 44)	16. Prof. Nanilal Sen, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Rabindra Bharati, Calcutta-7.	Left India on 23.9.71 for 3 weeks.
	-do- (Item 44)	17. Dr. B. Rama Raju, Head of Telugu Department, Post- Graduate Centre, Warangal.	Left India on 23.9.71 for 3 weeks.
		<b>O.U.</b>	
	Indo-USSR CEP 1971-72 (Item 2)	18. Dr. O.P. Verma, Head of Geology Department Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	Left India on 8.6.72 for 2 months.
	-do- (Item 2)	19. Dr. Sankar Mukhopadhyaya, Lecturer in Plant Pathology, Kalyani University, Kalyani.	Left India on 25.6.72 for 3 months.

S. No.	Programme	Particulars	Remarks
7.	Indo-Yugoslav CEP 1970-71 (Item 3)	20. Prof. J. Satyanarayan, Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Osmania University, Hyderabad.	Left India on 23.2.72 for 4 weeks.

## PART B.

(FOREIGN VISITORS WHO CAME TO INDIA)

1.	Indo-Bulgarian CEP 1970-71 (Item 8)	1. Mrs. A. Alexieva, Bulgarian Language, Teacher.	Joined Delhi University w.e.f. 1.9.1971
2.	Indo-Czech CEP 1970-72 (Item 10)	2. Mrs. C. Markova, Research Worker, Institute of Geography Czech. Academy of Sciences, Prague.	Visited India from 1.9.71 to 10.10.71 Delhi Agra-Ranchi Calcutta-Bombay
-do-		3. Mrs. E. Harzerova, Research Worker, Oriental Institute, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague.	Visited India from 25.10.71 to 24.1.72. Delhi-Agra- Hardwar-Chandi Banaras-Patna- Calcutta-Madras Bombay-Poona.
-do-		4. Dr. M. Krasa, Senior Research Scientist & Scientific Secretary, Oriental Institute, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague.	Visited India from 30.3.72 to 14.5.72. Delhi Allahabad-Calcutta Ranchi-Raipur- Bhopal.
-do- (Item 12)		5. Dr. Josef Jarob, Department of Geology, Charles University, Prague.	Visited India from 23.1.72 to 22.2.72. Delhi Agra-Pathankot Samba-Dalhousie Chandigarh-Patna Calcutta-Bombay Baroda.

- :-:-
- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Indo-Czech CEP<br>(Item 12)               | 6. Dr. Oddlan Smekal,<br>Head of the Deptt. of<br>Indology,<br>Charles Univ, Prague.                            | Visited India from<br>2.1.1972 to 29.3.1972.<br>Delhi-Gwalior-Indore-<br>Bombay-Madras-Madurai-<br>Trivandrum-Poona-Ahmeda-<br>bad, Udaipur-Jodhpur-<br>Jaipur-Chandigarh. |
| -do- 1970-72<br>(Item 15).                | 7. Prof. A.Svec,<br>Dean of the Math-Physics<br>Department, Charles Univ.<br>Prague.                            | Visited India from<br>23.1.1972 to 27.3.1972<br>Delhi-Bombay, Chandigarh   |
| 3. Indo-French CEP<br>1971-73 (Item 7)    | 8. Dr. (Miss) Ch.Vaudeville<br>Sorbonne University<br>Paris.  | Visited India from 1st<br>to 10th October, 1971.<br>Delhi-Ahmedabad-Baroda-<br>Jaipur-Agra.  |
| -do-                                      | 9. Prof. E.Pisani<br>President,<br>Societe Mixte de 1 <sup>er</sup><br>Authion, Paris.                          | Visited India from<br>19.3.1972 to 31.3.1972.<br>Delhi-Ludhiana-Agra.  |
| 4. Indo-FRG CEP 1972-74                   | 10. Dr. Med.Jan.Helms<br>University of Nals-Nasem-<br>Chronkilnk, West Germany.                                 | Visited India from<br>4.3.1972 to 31.3.1972<br>Delhi.  |
| 5. Indo-GDR CEP<br>1971-73.               | 11. Dr. H. Kohl,<br>Pro-Vice-Chancellor<br>Humboldt University,<br>Berlin.                                      | Visited India from<br>5.10.1971 to 12.11.1972<br>Delhi-Agra-Chandigarh-<br>Banaras-Calcutta-Madras-<br>Hyderabad-Bombay.   |
| -do- (Item 8)                             | 12. Dr. K.H. Horn<br>Lecturer, in Pol.<br>Economy, University of<br>Economic Sciences,<br>Berlin.               | Visited India from<br>2.2.72 to 11.3.72<br>Delhi-Chandigarh  |
| -do- (Item 9)                             | 13. Prof. R.Schmedelbach<br>Lecturer Herder-Instt. of<br>Karl-Marx-University<br>Berlin.                        | Visited India from 22nd<br>January 1972 for one year<br>for teaching German<br>Language at Utkal Univer-<br>sity.  |
| 6. Indo-Hungarian CEP<br>1971-73 (Item 5) | Prof. G. Vago,<br>14. Technical University,<br>Budapest.  | Already in India for last<br>2 years as Hungarian<br>Language Teacher at the<br>University of Delhi.   |
| -do-(Item 12)                             | 15. Prof. E.Pungor,<br>Head of the Department<br>of Analytical Chemistry,<br>Technical University,<br>Budapest. | Visited India from 20th<br>March to 1st April, 1972<br>Delhi-Chandigarh-Madras<br>Karaikudi-Calcutta.  |

- 16. Dr. Csaba Tottosy,  
Reader, Deptt. of  
Oriental Studies,  
Univ. of Budapest,  
Budapest.

Visited India from  
2nd to 9th April, 1971  
Delhi-Kurukshetra.
- 7. Indo-Mongolian CEP  
1970-72 (Item 5).

17. Mr. D. Tumurtogoo,  
Teacher of Mongolian  
Language at State  
Pedagogical School  
Ulan-Bator.

Joined J.L.Nehru Uni  
as Mongolian Language  
Teacher w.e.f. 17.2.
- 8. Indo-Soviet CEP  
1971-72 (Item 1)

18. Prof. N.I.Sirota,  
Scientific Worker,  
Institute of World Eco-  
nomy. & Foreign Relations  
USSR.

Visited India from  
13.11.1971 to 24.2.72  
Delhi-Madras-Hydera-  
bad-Bangalore.
- 19. Dr. G.M.Bongardlevin,  
Senior Scientific  
Worker, Institute of  
Oriental Studies,  
USSR Academy of Sciences,  
Moscow.

Visited India from  
18.11.1971 to 5.2.72  
Delhi
- 20. Dr. M. Baratov,  
Director,  
Institute of Philosophy  
& Law, USSR Academy of  
Sciences, USSR.

Visited India from  
29.1.1972 to 26.2.72  
Delhi-Aligarh-Agra-  
Banaras-Calcutta-  
Santiniketan.
- 21. Dr. A. Smirnov, Botanist  
USSR Academy of  
Sciences, Moscow.

Visited India from  
15.11.1971 to  
25.11.1971. Delhi
- 22. Madam R.G. Butenko,  
Botanist, USSR Academy  
of Sciences, Moscow.

Visited India from  
15.11.1971 to  
25.11.1971. Delhi
- 23. Dr. V.P. Liperovsky,  
Research Worker,  
Institute of Oriental  
Studies, USSR Academy  
of Sciences, Moscow.

Visited India from  
12.2.1972 to 10.5.72  
Delhi-Agra-Banaras-  
Allahabad-Lucknow  
Calcutta-Bombay-Po  
Bangalore-Jaipur.
- 24. Dr. A.V. Gerasimov,  
Indologist,  
Instt. of Oriental  
Studies, USSR Academy  
of Sciences, Moscow.

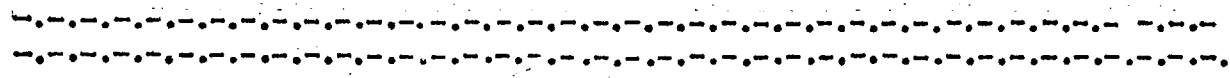
Visited India from  
12.2.1972 to 8.4.72  
Delhi-Hardwar-Varan  
Calcutta-Madras-Pon  
cherry.
- 25. Dr. K.Z. Ashrafyan,  
Senior Research Associate,  
Instt. of Oriental  
Studies, USSR Academy  
of Sciences, Moscow.

Visited India from  
12.2.1972 to 10.5.  
Delhi-Jaipur-Varan  
Patna-Calcutta-Hyd  
bad-Madras-Bangalo  
Bombay-Ahmedabad-  
Chandigarh.

26. Mr. B.I.Kuznetsov,  
Junior Research Worker,  
USSR Academy of Sciences,  
Moscow. Visiting India for  
6 months since  
26.2.1972. Delhi-  
Bombay-Poona-Nagpur  
Aurangabad-Baroda-  
Ahmedabad-Simla.
27. Madam ~~S. Barfidjan Gulatova~~  
Candidate of Philological  
Science, Instt. of Ori-  
ental Studies, Tadjik, SSR. Visiting India  
since 27.4.1972 for  
3 months. Delhi-  
Aligarh-Calcutta-  
Madras-Hyderabad.
28. Mr. I.Khasimov,  
Candidte of Historical  
Sciences, Instt. of  
Oriental Studies,  
Uzbek SSR. Visiting India  
since 27.4.1972 for  
3 months. Delhi-  
Patna-Calcutta-  
Madras-Bombay-Poona  
Aligarh.
- Indo-Soviet CEP  
1971-72 (Item 31)
29. Prof. I.M.Panin,  
Chief of Mining Deptt.,  
Friendship University,  
Moscow. Visited India from  
4th May to 25th May  
1972. Delhi-Calcutta  
Kharagpur-Dhanbad-  
Banaras.
30. Madam T.I.Rogova,  
Asstt. Professor of  
Plant Protection,  
Friendship University,  
Moscow. Visited India from  
4th May to 26th May,  
1972. Delhi-Cal-  
cutta-Madras-Coim-  
batore.
9. Indo-UK(Adhoc)
31. Prof. H.J. Emeleus,  
Cambridge University,  
UK. Visited India from  
21.1.1972 to 14.3.72  
Chandigarh-Jaipur-  
Delhi-Bombay-Poona-  
Bangalore-Calcutta-  
Agra.
10. Indo-Yugoslav  
CEP 1970-71 (Item 3)
32. Dr. Dragoljub Nestic,  
Professor at the Faculty  
of Economics, Sarajevo  
University, Yugoslavia. Visited India from  
10.11.1971 to  
6.12.1971 Delhi-  
Hyderabad-Bangalore  
Bombay.
- do-
33. Dr. Ludvik Gyergyek,  
Head of the Deptt. of  
Automatics & Cybernatics,  
Ljublijana University,  
Yugoslavia. Visited India from  
29.10.1971 to  
29.11.1971 Delhi-  
Pilani-Agra-Aligarh  
Calcutta-Madras-  
Bangalore-Bombay-  
Kanpur-Lucknow.
- do- (Item 7)
34. Dr. Branko Pribicevic,  
Secretary, Yugoslav  
Association of Pol.Sc.  
Belgrade University.  
Yugoslavia. Visited <sup>India</sup> from 21.3.72  
to 5.4.1972  
Delhi-Madras-Bombay

PART C

S.No.	Programme	Participants	Summary of observations
1	2	3	4
1.	Indo-Czech CEP 1970-72 (Item 14)	Shri O.P. Joshi, Lecturer in Sociology, Government College, Bhilwara.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Czechoslovakia produces 2 per cent of the world industrial output with only 0.5 per cent of the world population and it has a well balanced system of cooperation and interest between creative arts and applied art.</li> <li>ii) A child at the very beginning gets all education in applied arts and when he becomes a responsible citizen he, takes interest in Interior decoration visits art galleries and museums.</li> <li>iii) The artists have the Union of their own which provides scholarships and economic help from the Artists fund which also buys all the important creations of the individual artist. Thus, the Union is the social economic and political security for the creator.</li> <li>iv) Paintings and creations of artists reach the common man through art galleries administered by the Government. There is no exploitation by the middle man.</li> <li>v) Czech graphic art has become very popular and is used in the making of books. Czech books are best illustrated and cheapest in Europe.</li> <li>vi) The Lalit Kala Academy publications can be very popular in Czech. If they are given adequate publicity</li> </ul>



vii) There is an immediate need of exchange of sociologists of the two countries every year for a period of one to two months.

2. Indo-GDR CEP  
1971-73 (Item)

Mr.R.Krishnamurthy  
Reader in Zoology,  
Marathwada University,  
Aurangabad.

i) He has undertaken training in experimental work and basic techniques for the study of a coccidial infections including the examination of faecal material, diagnosis etc. in Pathology electromicroscopy.

ii) Worked in Protozoology Laboratories of the Instt. of Medical Microbiology and Epidemiology, Dresden as also Karl-Marx University, Leipzig University.

3. Indo-USSR CEP  
1969-70 (Item  
48).

i) Prof. Bakshish Singh  
Director,  
Correspondence  
Courses Panjabi  
University Patiala.

10 years compulsory Secondary Education is being introduced.

2) Dr. M.L. Mishra,  
Director,  
Correspondence courses,  
Rajasthan University,  
Jaipur.

2. 80 million citizens studying in educational establishments Expenditure on education per head in 1967 was 113 dollars. Education upto the highest level is free.

There is no problem of students indiscipline, strikes, rowdyism etc. partly due to the strict party system, party control and a unified and strong political set up, a sense of belonging and high sense of responsibility.

4. 800 universities and Institutes of Higher learning have enrolment of 5 million students.

5. Students seeking admission to the 5 year diploma course in universities have to take a qualified test for admission.

6. Examinations during the first four years of diploma course (5 years for correspondence courses students) are oral tests held twice a year for regular students but once a year for students of correspondence courses.

7. In the final year student either writes thesis or takes the state examination which is a written test.

1.....2.....3.....4.....

8. All about 5 million students enrolled for higher education (about 40 percent study through correspondence courses) (16 percent in evening Institutes and 44 percent in day Institutes). There are 500 correspondence faculties or departments attached to various universities/Institutes.

9. Correspondence courses are organised on Union basis under the direct supervision of Ministry of Education. The courses and syllabi are the same all over the country.

10. Duration of diploma course for day School is 5 years but for the correspondence and evening students it is 6 years.

11. The correspondence courses students are called twice a year for personal contact and class room instruction. The success of the correspondence courses in USSR is largely due to the incentives given to students in the form of stipends, Scholarship, travel expenses, salary paid for duration of programme and preference given for the admission in the Industries because of better practical skill and working experience as compared to day students.

4. Indo-Soviet CRP 1970-71 (Item 2)

Prof. H.S. Hans Prof. of Physics, Panjab Univ. Chandigarh.

Experimental as well as Theoretical work in all the Laboratories is extremely planned and is operating under security conditions.

2. Education seems to be very much connected with economy of the country so much so, the students specialising in various branches of Physics are immediately employed after completing their various degrees.

3. Examination system is not rigid as our

4. The type of Physics which the Soviets are doing is of high quality and it is very much a team work where the leader plays a very important role.

The matter is placed before the Commission.



REPORT ON THE VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA UNDER INDO-CZECH/CEP.

By

Shri C.P. Joshi, Department of Sociology  
Govt. College, Bhilwara.

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I was selected to visit Czechoslovakia under Indo-Czech cultural exchange programme 1970-72 by the University Grants Commission of India. The aim of my visit to this socialist country was to study the social life of the Artists, their art and the society in which they live. About a socialist country it is thought that there are meagre possibilities of freedom to creative expression, but one has to change this misconception when one studies the artists of C.S.S.R.

Czechoslovakia lies in the centre of Europe, surrounded by six other countries of west and east, thus it is attached to socialist states, like USSR on the other hand the western boundaries are adjacent to west Germany. Geographically speaking, it has varied topography. Mountain ranges alternate with valleys, fertile plains with rolling country's pastures with deep woods. Approximately one third of the country's area is covered with woods and forests. In an area of 49,372 square miles nearly 1430,000 people live. It is a federal state of Czech lands and Slovakia.

Czechoslovakia is a socialist republic in which all state power belongs to the working people. The political and economic system is based on social ownership of industries, natural resources, banks and insurance companies, sport and communications, excluding every form of exploitation of man by man. The constitution guarantees equality before the law and citizens have the right to work, right to leisure, freedom of religious belief and protection of health.

I have tried to study the artists life in this industrial nation. It produces 2% of the world industrial output with only 0.5% of the world population. An industrialized country is expected to need more applied artists. The country has a well balanced system of cooperation and interest in between the creative artists and applied artists. I am happy to state here that I could get all possible chances and help to see the art, artists and social life.

I reached Czechoslovakia on 26th morning of March 1971, and the Institute of Art history had to take care of my programme up to 19th April. Later the Ministry of Education arranged my programme.

Dr. Krása of the institution of art history; ustav teorie a dejin ulnerit : with the help of Mrs Kveta Vesela helped me in arranging visits to different artists and Umprum, the institute of higher Education in art. I visited different art galleries in Prague and in near by towns. Mr. Ingeneer Eures of the Ministry of Education who knows enough about India and Indian life was very efficient in handling the programme of the visit. It was not possible for me to work without the help of Dr. Masa, who was always with me to interpret the language. He was not only an interpreter but a friend, philosopher and guide for me. He possessed a

rich knowledge of Indian life and specially of Bengali literature. I am thankful to all who were kind enough to help me in my studies there.

As a sociologist cum artist I have tried to study art, artist and society in this industrial country. The inferences and understandings which I could draw from this study can be divided into following sub-headings.

#### ART EDUCATION:

Art Education is the basic pre-requisite of any industry; it creates a sense of appreciation among citizens of the country who are the consumers of goods. There is a separate department of art education which is responsible for organising the art education in the country. There are six hundred art schools in the country.

"The department for creative art secures and develops the creative talents of youth and working people. It brings up its pupils to love and understand creative art, aesthetic values of human work and its products, develops their sense for the beauties of life and nature. In the form of hobby circles it offers to young people of school age or attending apprentice schools, or workers, the basis of art education. It does not replace studies at art schools or special preparation for a profession in field of training of a similar nature, but contributes to the full use of various elements of creative art in life.

Training stresses in active creative work is suitably connected with the oritcal instructions or discussions on arts.

The basis of educational and teaching work is the attempt to present a realistic expression in keeping with the pupil's level of development of sensitivity and understanding on the basis of socialist education and art.

To be able to fulfil its educational tasks, it is necessary for the school to take active part in the local cultural and political life and to make full use of specifically local conditions, close contact with factories, etc.

The creative art department shares the complex educational work of the whole school and therefore closely collaborates with the other departments of people's school of arts, especially in the adaptation and adjustment of the school building and rooms, at public performances, etc.

Work in the first cycle continues the previous school training and concentrates on the development of the children's creative talent and fantasy, making more and more use of an active recognition of reality. The pupils acquire the subject matter of preparatory study on subjects that they have experienced themselves and to which they have their own personal relationship. They work with material that is best suited to express their intentions without any technical difficulties.

In the higher classes of the first cycle, the children are led very gradually and carefully to an objective depicting of reality with regard to their developing powers of understanding in such a way that here also their personal feelings and approach are fully preserved, As occasion demands pupils are taught the necessary skills for working with various materials. They are always led to keep their work as neat and tidy as possible.

Occasionally students are acquainted with the creative and technical procedure of artists. This is done in the form of interviews, lessons, discussions, groups supplemented by systematic attendance at exhibitions, galleries, memorials, by using suitable teaching aids -/ reproductions, publications, films, slides, etc. All this has to be suitably fitted into the teaching and it is up to the teacher to enclose demonstrations and excursions suitably into his classroom work.

ARTISTS:

The study of artists in Czechoslovakia revealed many interesting features of the Artists life in that country. As we have seen, a child from the very beginning gets the education of plastic arts and when he becomes a responsible citizen, he gets interested in decorating his house with artistic creation. He also likes to visit the Art galleries and museums and has respect for the creative artists. Artist as understood by common man is a man of extra ordinary skill, but the artists do not think themselves higher than common man.

The elder generation of Czech artists, has not led an easy life. A struggle for existence and resistance was fought by them. The German attack and occupation of the country sent all the artists in concentration camps, or they were sent to Germany as workers. An artist is not only a skilled craftsman, he is a thinker and philosopher also. Many artists actually fought in the second world war. In Europe, thus is a different atmosphere of art in which the artist is not secluded from the day to day events or politics.

The years around 1955 are remembered by every one, when the art started prospering in the country. The artist was encouraged for his creation, Many art galleries were established and old ones were restarted artists were asked to help the nation in restoring the paintings in different castles and in the churches. The young artists some times have less opportunities to live by art. They have to do some menial work apart from artistic pursuits for them remains a means of expression only. But the younger artists are not frustrated at all. They are trying to establish themselves in the world of art. It is felt that art is not a leisure time activity but a hard life job. The Bohemians young artists Moravia with whom I have spent a few evenings will be remembered for their enthusiasm and interest in Indian art.

The Artists have a union of their own. The union is an organisation of Artists of the country. The members get scholarships and economic help from the Artists fund. The Artists fund buy all the important creations of the individual Artist. The union is the social economic and political security for the creator. The union helps the artist in setting a studio.

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The studios are in possession of the union. Most of the artists work in studios, there are no restrictions on the artist for creation time or style of work. He is free to paint or create sculptures of his choice. Even the models are being arranged by the union.

The Czech artist has a responsibility to create beauty and his aesthetic creation gets a place in society so the city-zen can enjoy the work of art public places like parks, street bridges, hotels and restaurants are decorated with sculptures and paintings. Every restaurant has a few beautiful paintings or sculptures.

The paintings and creation of artist reaches the common man through art galleries administered by the state. There is no possibility of exploitation by the middle man. There are no private art galleries nor middle man between the artist and the patron. Art is patronised by state and its people. The country has neither traditional patrons like kings or Jagirdars nor the new ones like the industrialists. Thus, the artist in a class less society is free from clutches of the exploiters.

Czech Graphic art is known all over world. To make it possible to have an original work of art, the graphic technique has been made popular. The graphic artists are closely linked with making of books. Czech books are best illustrated and cheapest in Europe. The artist who illustrates the Czech translation of the Indian works are well informed about Indian life through books. But no encouragement has been given to them to visit India Mrs. Melicharova. The senior most artist of the country who illustrated Gitanjali, Bidharth and many other books and knows so much about Indian life has never visited India.

Czech artists always take interest in applied art. They guide and create new designs for glass articles and other artistic things like posters designs for medicines and fountains. Thus an artist in the life of nation and society has a place of importance and he is a productive individual. The artist is not thought of by the state as a luxury item or a poor creature. He is not looked down with pity as is the practice in capitalistic societies. Artist lives a life of honour and satisfaction with social political economic and psychic security.

Not only the elite artists are patronized but the folk artists have the same security and status. In a small village where two lady folk artists were living, I have seen that even the building of the railway station was being decorated by them. They have been given chance to exhibit their works in important cities of Europe.

Czechoslovakia organizes international symposia of Artists throughout the country. These symposia mean from the gathering of Artists from the different corners of the world. They stay here two or three months create and paint. This is the meeting of minds in actual creation. The country has a few gardens which are decorated with the large sculptures created by the members of the symposia. No Indian artist has ever participated in these symposia.

#### THE ART PUBLIC

Who are interested in art? this question is not relevant in this country as every body takes interest in the art. The nation of 36 million people with its 36 art galleries/1967/- which organized 381

exhibitions being visited by 506000 visitors in year 1967. There are 146 permanent expositions of art in the country, which were visited by 6631000 visitors in 1967. Czechoslovakia has 365 museums and branches of museums in the country which organised 1321 exhibitions in 1967. Thus there are many opportunities to art exhibitions and to participate in creation and to learn about art.

Generally a common man house has a beautiful painting or an expensive reprint on the wall. There is no system of commercial advertisements, so no calenders and kitchs. People understand and take interest in art. The driver of a diesel engine, I met had the memory of Picasso's works which he had seen when he was on his visit to France, and is an admirer of Prof. Muzica's works, the contemporary czech painter. The old ladies and the young girls like to visit the exhibition about which they read in art magagins and journals.

Thus the Art, Artists and art public have a well integrated system of interction. They are interdependent, in their approach and in their needs. The art process in the country is more creative and fulfill the demands of the society without exploitation and isolation of the artist. The nation has developed all the streams of the art and their styles in painting and sculpture from abstract to realistic and people take interest in all types of works.

THE ART PROCESS IN INDIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA; SOME SUGGESTIONS

Before concluding the report I would like to make a few suggestions for the consideration of govts. of both the countries.

1. The artists and people in Czechoslovakia have the memory of Art exhibition of Indian artists which was organised in 1965. More cooperation and exchange of exhibitions of Art between the two countries are needed. People take interest in the Indian folk art and paintings, a few of them I took with me. A practical exchange programme of art exhibition is a necessity.
2. One or two out of those who are illustrating the Indian books translated in Czech and Slovak languages may be given a chance to visit India.
3. The Lalit Kala Academy publications can become popular in Czechoslovakia. But there is no arrangement of availability of contemporary books about India in CSSR. The academy can arrange so with the help of CZECH GOVT.
4. There is an urgent need for preparing slides of Indian paintings and sculptures for education in country and to make it popular in the world.
5. The government of Czecho slovakia can be persuaded to invite an Indian artist men to participate in world Artists symposium, organised in Czechoslovakia.
6. The Indian artists can use the skill of graphic print for book illustration.

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7. Export of Indian artistic handi craft can become popular in Czechoslovakia and in exchange the Czech glasses can be imported.
8. The immediate need is the exchange of sociologists of the two countries for at least one session. They can learn the character and problems of two societies and can help the nations in their own problems.

When we have decided to create a socialist society in our nation, the continuous contact with socialist states are expected to increase at all levels.

In the end I convey my sincere thanks to the Principal of my college Shri N.M. Kothari who encouraged me to visit Czechoslovakia to the Vice Chancellor of Raj University Dr. F.L. Bhatnagar, and the University Grants Commission who made it possible for me to visit Czechoslovakia.

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Report on the visit to German Democratic Republic under Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme.

(25)

by

Shri R. Krishnamurthy, Lecturer in Zoology, Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

Dr. R. Krishnamurthy was attached to the Institute of Parasitology (Section Animal Production and Veterinary Medicine, Humboldt-University Berlin) for a period of about ten months (March 18, 1971 to January 17, 1972) under the Indo-GDR cultural exchange programme 1969-71. During this period, Krishnamurthy completed the following work programme.

I. Parasitology (Guide: Prof. Dr. P.Th. Hiepe), Laboratory of Protozoology (Guide: Dr. (Mrs) Dr. Jungmann).

Training in the basic techniques for the study of coccidial infections including examination of faecal material, diagnosis, study of intensity and extensity of infections and the effect of disinfectants on oocysts.

Inoculation and maintenance of *Trypanosoma brucei* in laboratory animals.

II. Pathology - Electron microscopy (Guide: Dr. Bergmann)

Training in basic techniques for electron microscopic studies of tissues infected with coccidia, including the preparations of tissues and blocks, cutting of semithin and ultrathin sections and taking of electron-micrographs.

III. Protozoology laboratories of the Institute of Medical microbiology and Epidemiology, Medical Academy, Dresden (Guide: Dr. W. Muller).

Maintenance of cultures of *Trichomonas vaginalis* in various media.

Dark field - , phase contrast and fluorescence microscopy and micro manipulation.

IV. Protozoology laboratories of the Institute of Medical microbiology and Epidemiology, Karl-Marx-University Leipzig (Guide: Doz. Dr. W. Wildfuhr).

Diagnostic methods for toxoplasma.

Besides the above work, Dr. Krishnamurthy attended a six-week intensive course in German Language conducted by the Humboldt-University. He visited many places of historical, political cultural and academic interests in the GDR. He was associated with the Research Team on Infectious Diseases and had an experience of collective team work. He attended various discussions and had an overall view of general parasitological problems, with special reference to host-parasite relationships. He also attended other meetings and functions arranged during the period of his stay here and had a close view of the educational and social set-up in this country.

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Annexure (Contd.)

Report on the visit to U.S.S.R. under Indo-Soviet CEP 1969-70.

by

- 1) Prof. Bakhshish Singh  
Director  
Correspondence Courses  
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Patiala.
- 2) Dr. M.L. Mishra  
Director  
Correspondence Courses  
Rajasthan University  
Jainur.

1. INTRODUCTION

We visited the U.S.S.R. under item 48 of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme from 10th September to 3rd October, 1971. Our itinerary was: Moscow - 10th to 20th September, Tashkent - 21st to 25th September, Kiev - 26th to 29th September, Leningrad - 30th September to 1st October, Moscow - 2nd to 3rd October, 1971.

During our three weeks' stay in the U.S.S.R. we visited a number of Universities, Institutes and Polytechnics and had very useful discussions and exchange of ideas with Rectors, Pro-Rectors, Deans of various Faculties and Professors. We also visited a school in Tashkent and a Pioneer Palace at Kiev to acquaint ourselves with the system of school education in the U.S.S.R. We also tried to study the social and cultural life of the people of the U.S.S.R. and visited a number of art galleries, museums, libraries, national monuments, cathedrals, and theatres. In the Universities, Polytechnics and other Institutes of higher education we were taken round and shown laboratories, libraries, Language Laboratories and the working of different sections.

A list of the Institutes visited and the scholars and scientists with whom we had the privilege of discussions concerning the system of correspondence education at different levels in the U.S.S.R. is given at Appendix '1'.

We received warm reception and hospitality at all the Institutes that we visited and the discussions were held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. At most of the Institutes we had to hold discussions through Interpreters but in some Universities and Institutes we could talk to some of the teachers directly, in English. Teachers at the Correspondence Courses Institutes visited by us showed keen interest to know about the progress of the scheme of Correspondence Courses in India. At Tashkent we were invited to a Banquet to celebrate the award of Ph.D. to two candidates of Political Science. We received a very warm welcome, applause and affection from all those present at the Banquet. A number of Professors referred to the growing Indo-Soviet friendship in their speeches and proposed a toast.

p.t.o.



## II. Education in the U.S.S.R. - Some Salient features

### (i) Universal Literacy

The most remarkable feature of development in the field of education in the U.S.S.R. is the achievement of Universal literacy within a short span of period after the revolution of 1917. Prior to the October revolution, about 76% of the adult population in Russia were illiterate. After the victory of the Socialist revolution, one of the major tasks that the peoples' Government addressed itself to was the removal of this appalling illiteracy. Compulsory primary education was introduced all over the Union to teach every one to read and write. Children, teenagers and old people started studying together. Even the army men, as they say, were given books at the same time they were handed over guns. By 1941, Universal literacy had become a reality in the U.S.S.R. The next step the Government took was to make 3 years' schooling compulsory for all and now 10 years' compulsory secondary education is being introduced.

This is a highly commendable example which all developing countries would do well to emulate, for no democracy can function effectively unless there is centpercent literacy among the people. No illiterate or semi-literate nation can make lasting progress in the modern world which is making rapid strides in all walks of life. The struggle for the survival of the fittest was probably never so demanding as it is today and no nation which aspires to occupy a place of honour in the world can afford to neglect the education of her people.

### (ii) Largest number of students in the world:

The USSR claims to have more students than any other country has. There is a net-work of educational establishments throughout the Union and over 80 million citizens are studying in these Institutes. The expenditure on education per head in 1967 was \$ 113. All this shows that the people's Government has really provided a firm foundation for building up the Soviet Socialist Republic and Society.

### (iii) Free Education

Education upto the highest level in the U.S.S.R. is free. Students have to spend only nominal sums on the purchase of text books, stationery etc. Brilliant students and those whose parents are not so well off are given stipends and scholarships also. Thus the students are no burden on their parents and this gives them a sense of independence and confidence.

Workers and labourers in different establishments including the Industries are encouraged to improve their qualifications by joining the Correspondence Courses or Evening Institutes. The state provides lots of incentives to them for this.

(iv) No problem of Student Indiscipline

Russia is one of the very few countries in the world these days which can claim to have no problem of student indiscipline, strikes, rowdyism, etc. This is partly due to the strict Party system, party control and a unified and strong political set-up in the country, besides the strong national unity, a sense of belonging and pride that people take in everything national.

Sports, games, extra-curricular activities etc. are given special consideration in order to ensure good health, sound development of physique among the youth, a spirit of healthy competition and team-work. Vast play-fields, stadiums, gymnasiums and swimming pools are available in all the cities. The leisure time of the students is thus usefully utilised in sports activities and various other national development works such as construction of houses for the workers, collective farming, Industry etc.

(v) Successful Solution of Language Problem:

Even though the Soviet Union is a multinational country with over 100 nationalities, 15 union Republics, 20 autonomous Republics and 10 National areas, the language problem has been very successfully solved. Parents may send their children to the National Schools where education is imparted in the native language and Russian is taught as a separate subject; or they may send them to Russian schools where the medium of instruction is Russian and the Republican Language is taught as a separate subject.

(vi) Close Coordination between Education and National Development.

In the U.S.S.R. education is directly linked with national development and prosperity, and the establishment and development of scientific and technical institutes depends upon demands in the various sectors.

The Soviet Government has made education a continuous process ensuring life-long exposure to the ever widening bounds of knowledge and constant adaptation to the rapidly changing conditions and requirements in different fields of their national life.

(vii) National History-an integral part of Education

The study of the Revolutionary Movement and the lives and deeds of national heroes forms an integral part of education, at all levels, through printed books, libraries, exhibitions, museums, art galleries, monuments, paintings and theatres. This has played a very vital role in forging national integration throughout the length and breadth of this vast country of diverse cultures and languages. The impressive war memorials and other monuments in memory of those who laid down their lives to preserve their national freedom are a rich source of inspiration to the youth to keep up their lofty patriotic traditions.

### III. SCHOOLING IN THE U.S.S.R.

Realising that children constitute the most potential factor in shaping the future of a nation, the Soviet Govt. pays special attention to the education of children in the schools. Children are treated as the most privileged class in that country, and their health and education are regarded to be the sacred responsibility of the State. The education at schools is broad-based and it helps the child develop intellectual, aesthetic, emotional as well as national sensibilities.

The formal schooling of children in the U.S.S.R. starts the age of seven. However, there are creches, nurseries and kindergartens, generally set up by industrial establishments and collective farms, for the younger children. In areas not covered by these organisations the Ministry of Education in each Republic has established some kindergartens. These nurseries and kindergartens provide only some general education by play-way methods and pay special attention to the upbringing and health of the children. They are manned by competent and well-qualified teachers. In these institutions the parents have to pay fees. But the formal schooling afterwards is free.

The 10 years schooling is divided into three stages; 4 year primary education, 4-year middle school education and 2 year secondary schooling. There is a diversification of education after 3 years of schooling. Talented children who have some special aptitudes can go to the specialised schools provided they qualify in the entrance examination. These children are imparted two years' intensive training in the subject in which they are specially talented e.g. mathematics, chemistry, physics, foreign languages, music, fine arts etc. There are about 4000 such special secondary schools imparting instruction to about 10,00,00 students. Other children may continue in the same schools to complete forms IX & X or go to Technical/Vocational Schools for 3 years' training. There are about 5000 vocational schools in the country training the youth for about 600 different professions. About 1,600,000 students are admitted to these schools every year. This diversification helps in the proper development of inborn talent and aptitude in the children.

Children are not overburdened with heavy syllabi and loads of text-books. Every child is taught a handicraft beginning with fourth form to stimulate aptitude for technical arts and to instil in him the dignity of labour. The handicrafts in the rural schools are different from those taught in the urban schools.

Children are frequently taken on organised trips to museums, art galleries and theatres to give them the joy of coming into contact with art. They are also taken to the National Monuments to infuse patriotism into the young minds. Visits to collective farms, factories and exhibitions acquaint them with the development works going on in the country. This provides a broad-based education and helps the children to

develop their aesthetic, artistic, emotional and national sensibilities.

There are special organisations called Pioneer Palaces which offer a wide range of hobbies to the school children, right from the tiny tots to the higher secondary children. There is a pioneer palace in every district and every pioneer palace has over 100 hobby clubs to cater for all possible aptitudes of boys and girls in different age-groups. Each club has trained staff - about 300 men and women - to help the children develop their interests. Renowned scientists, academicians, artists and party leaders visit these palaces frequently and talk to the children to inspire them to be great scientists, engineers, inventors, scholars and artists. It is indeed a treat to see children working in these clubs, making dolls or puppets, learning the ballet, embroidery, dress-making, cooking, gardening, carpentry, smithy, film-making, photography, aeromodelling, etc., or holding mock international assemblies. Each club in the palace has a well equipped museum and work-rooms. The children can join any club of their choice and spend an hour or two every evening to develop their hobbies. The clubs function on Sundays too. Exchange of visits and periodical competition among children of different pioneer palaces are organised to create a spirit of healthy competition. The children choose organisers from among themselves to organise various activities.

To provide encouragement and incentive to children, the things and devices made by them in these clubs are exhibited, and special author certificates awarded to the talented children.

Children's health is a matter of national concern. Free milk is daily supplied to all children in forms one to eight. Breakfast and lunch are also provided at subsidised rates. Children of working parents who stay on after school hours till their parents return home can get evening meals also at concessional rates; they do their home work too in the school, under proper supervision of the teachers. Children whose parents are financially hard up are given further concessions or supplied altogether free meals.

Extensive games and sports facilities are provided in the schools and pioneer palaces and all the children participate in sports and other extra-curricular activities.

The teachers work with zeal and devotion. They strive hard to raise the prestige of their schools. They are always conscious of their responsibility in moulding the personality of the children who are the source of power, strength, intelligence and talent of the future society. This is a very responsible task which puts heavy demands on the teacher. But just as the demands on a teacher are high so is the respect he gets from the people and the Government. The Government honours distinguished principals and teachers by nominating them to the Supreme Soviet. Good schools are awarded the Red Flag.

There are special institutes and departments in Teacher training colleges and Universities which provide further upto-date training to in-service teachers to make them more skilled in their noble profession. The teachers are expected to raise their teaching standards by taking part in the work of class (for junior classes) and subject committees on methods. Veteran instructors pass on their knowledge to younger colleagues in schools of advanced teaching and in the experimental schools. A number of summer (monthly) courses are organised for teachers and school supervisors of local public educational bodies, regional or city methodological centres, or advanced Teacher training institutes. Some practical courses are also arranged to enable young instructors to acquire specific and effective teaching skills. The teachers can improve their academic qualifications free of any charge, at state expenses.

#### IV. HIGHER EDUCATION

##### (1) Set-up and Objectives:

The Soviet Gov't. and Society attach great importance to the Universities, Academies and Institutes of higher learning because they firmly believe that the future development of science, technology, social sciences, humanities and culture will depend primarily on students in these centres of learning.

There are about 800 Universities and Institutes of higher learning spread all over the country with an enrolment of about 5 million students.

Research and training in professional fields is carried on in the institutes. The Technical institutes are of two types—those that offer a large number of groups in a technical subject and those which have training facilities in a few specialised groups only. The universities offer teaching and research facilities in the Humanities, Languages, Social Sciences and Science subjects. The Academics deal with pure or applied research. Each Academy has a branch in every Republic.

The main objectives of higher education in the U.S.S.R. are to train specialists in all branches of national economy and culture, to promote and conduct research on different projects of immediate as well as long-range benefit to the country and to disseminate knowledge and information about the latest researches among the people. The specialist, whether he is a teacher or an engineer or a scientist, is not only expected to keep himself abreast with the latest discoveries and achievements of contemporary science and technology but also to aspire for the discovery of the unknown. They are all expected to work for uplift of the whole society. To enable the students to develop a scientific and broad outlook, the study of humanities forms an essential part of their curriculum, for it promotes the desire to work for social progress. The training of specialists is carefully planned according to the requirements of various branches of science and technology.

(ii) Admission Procedure:

Students seeking admission to the five-year diploma courses in Universities or Institutes of higher learning after the completion of schooling have to take a qualifying test in some subjects related to the course they want to join, and only those who qualify in this test are granted admission, in order of merit. This promotes a healthy competition and motivation among students and helps maintain standards in the institutes of higher learning. Only 40 to 50% students succeed in securing admissions. Others take up jobs and try for admission again to the particular course they wanted or to some other course where competition may not be so tough.

(iii) Syllabi & courses of Reading:

Except for three Universities viz. Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad; other Universities and Institutes of higher learning in the U.S.S.R. follow a uniform. All Union Syllabus. This facilitates mobility of students and teachers and ensures that no hardship is caused to the students who may have to migrate from one university to another.

(iv) Duration.

The duration of the Diploma course at the Universities and other Institutes of higher learning in the U.S.S.R. is 5 years for day scholars and 6 years for Correspondence and Evening students. This Diploma course is equivalent to the postgraduate course in Indian Universities.

(v) Higher Research

A student who is brilliant, keen and suitable for higher studies is allowed to take up a specialisation course, generally in the subject that he is studying in the final year of the Diploma course. Such students can do their Ph.D. in three years in Day Institutes and in 4 years in Correspondence or Evening Institutes. Those who have been just average students during the Diploma Course but are keen to go in for higher studies take up a job for two or three years where they can continue some research in the subject of their choice and try for admission again. If it is found that they have made some progress in their subjects and are likely to do well in higher research they are accepted for higher research.

(vi) Examination System

Examinations during the first 4 years of Diploma course (5 years for Correspondence Courses students) are oral tests held twice a year i.e. once a term for regular and evening students but once a year for students of Correspondence Courses. Different sets of question papers are given to the student; he may choose any set and answer the questions.

In Humanities students have to write some assignments or control papers every term and unless a student has done the requisite number of control papers, he cannot take the

oral examination during the particular term of year. The oral examinations are called Credit Tests. They aim at finding out the level of knowledge acquired by the students. No marks are awarded. Only remarks are given such as satisfactory, good excellent or unsatisfactory.

In the final years however, the student either writes a thesis or takes the State Examination which is a written test. If he writes a thesis, he has to defend it. Brilliant students and correspondence Courses students prefer to write the thesis (Diploma).

(v) CORRESPONDENCE COURSES IN THE U.S.S.R.

Correspondence courses in the Soviet Union are playing a very dynamic and constructive role not only in providing educational opportunities to the in-service as well as other people but also in imparting continuing education and upto date specialised knowledge to people engaged in different vocations. Of about 5 million students enrolled for higher education, about 40% study through Correspondence Courses (16% in Evening Institutes and 44% in Day Institutes).

There are about 500 Correspondence Faculties or Departments attached to various Universities or Institutes throughout the U.S.S.R. There are 16 autonomous institutes of Correspondence studies. The largest of these autonomous institutes is the All Union Correspondence Polytechnic which has 10 faculties, 54 specialities with 6 branches in different parts of the country and 33,000 students on rolls. It trains students for the Diploma as well as Higher Research courses, and organises a number of short refresher courses also for engineers in service.

There is a wide range of Correspondence Courses available at different Institutes. They offer courses in Humanities, Engineering, Technology, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, Agriculture, Teacher-training, Library Science, Commerce, Law, Trade etc. at all levels, including the Post-graduate and higher research.

These courses are organised on all All Union basis under the direct supervision of the Union Ministry of Education. The courses and syllabi are the same all over the country and lessons are prepared by the Union Ministry of Education and distributed to the Correspondence Courses Institutes. This results in lot of economy on the preparation of lessons and course material. The Universities or polytechnics in different Republics translate these lessons in their regional languages according to their needs.

Some Universities, Polytechnics, Finance and Economics and Teacher Training Institutes run Day, Evening as well as Correspondence Courses and have common staff for all the

three streams of students. Some teachers work in the day and evening shifts and some handle the Evening and Correspondence students.

As in the case of day scholars, candidates seeking admission to Correspondence and Evening Courses have also to take a qualifying examination and only those who pass this examination are granted admission. Whereas the duration of Diploma Course for day scholars is 5 years, for the Correspondence and Evening students it is 6 years.

The Correspondence students are also required to work on a fixed number of control papers (House assignments) every year. They cannot take the examination (credit tests) unless they have submitted the requisite number of control papers. The remarks given by the teachers in the credit tests throughout the duration of the course are recorded in the Diploma (certificate) awarded to the students. The Credit tests held during five year of the course are oral tests as in the case of Day Scholars. The student may choose any one of the 5 or 6 sets of question papers and answer the questions before a board of examiners. If a student doesn't make the grade in the credit test he is given 10 days time to prepare and take the examination again. Those students who get 3 continuous unsatisfactory remarks have to withdraw from the course. In the final year i.e. the 6th year, the Correspondence courses students also has the choice either to write the Diploma (thesis), or to take a written examination. For Science, technical and specialised courses the students are deputed to various Institutes for practical training as well.

For oral examinations the students have to come to the Institution or a study centre of the Institute in case these are available. However, for the written examination, the student can choose any place convenient to him and suggest his own supervisor from amongst school teachers or other officials posted at that place after obtaining consent from the official concerned. The institute sends the question papers to that official for the conduct of the examination. Teachers are allowed to take the examinations during vacation.

#### Personal Contact & Class room instruction:

The students are called to the Correspondence Courses Institute twice a year, once on enrolment, then just before the examination for the distribution of course material, class room instructions and discussions. The Correspondence students are given 30% of the lectur delivered to Day students.

#### Incentives to students:

Apart from the keenness on the part of the students to improve their academic qualifications, the success of the Correspondence Courses in the U.S.S.R. is due to the incentives that are given to



them. Education is free upto the highest level; students have only to pay a small amount for the text books and stationery. Brilliant students, or those whose family circumstances are not favourable, are given stipends and scholarships. Whenever the students are called for Personal Contact Programme or examinations they are given air or rail journey expenses. They get paid leave for the duration of the contact programme, in addition to their regular privilege leave, for the examination or practical laboratory work. In the 5th and 6th year the Correspondence Courses students can claim a day off every week for studies. In the final year they are given 3 to 4 month's fully paid leave to prepare for the examination or to write the thesis. The Diploma conferred by the Correspondence or Evening Institutes is equal in value to that conferred by regular day institutions. In fact the Correspondence and evening students because of their better practical skill and working experience are given preference in appointments in the industries.

Extensive library facilities are provided to the students throughout the Union. A student can draw books from any library near his place of residence. If the books a student wants are not available in the library, these are obtained from the Central Library and supplied to the student.

#### VI CORRESPONDENCE COURSES IN INDIA

In India the Correspondence Courses holds a great promise for the expansion and equalization of educational opportunities in keeping with our democratic ideals.

On the recommendation of the University Grants Commission Delhi University launched this scheme as a pilot project for the first time in 1962 for the B.A. pass course. In 1968, the Punjabi University, Patiala introduced Correspondence Courses for the Pre-University and B.A., Three Year degree courses, both in the regional (Punjabi) and English medium of instruction. Rajasthan University started B.Com. correspondence Course in Hindi medium. The School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education, Delhi University has introduced B.Sc. and B.Com. English medium courses also. Encouraged by the success of Correspondence Courses started by these Universities a number of other Universities viz. Mysore, Madurai, Andhra, Meerut, Himachal and Panjab have also introduced these courses. Besides, the Central Institute of Education, Delhi and the four Regional Colleges of Education at Mysore, Bhopal, Ajmer and Bhubneshwar are conducting B.Ed. Correspondence Courses for in-service teachers. A number of other Indian Universities are also seriously thinking of starting the Correspondence Courses.

#### Visit to Other Countries.

After concluding our visit to the U.S.S.R. Dr. M.L.Mishra came back to India, but I proceeded on a visit to Sweden, Norway, England, France, Western Germany and Italy for a comparative study of the scheme of Correspondence Courses in those countries,

as had been agreed to by my University and the U.G.C. Although it was a hurried visit I was able to study the working of some well-known Correspondence Courses institutes in these countries. It was a very educative and rewarding experience to meet eminent educationists and administrators in the field of Correspondence education. I had free and frank discussions with them about the various aspects of Correspondence system of education.

My observation about my visit to these Scandanavian and European S W E D E N countries are as under :

- Visited:
- 1) Stockholm University
  - 2) Hermods Office in Stockholm
  - 3) Hermods, Malmo (A World famous Correspondence Courses Institutes).

Salient Features of Education in Sweden

education, grants & allowances

Education at Schools and Universities in Sweden is free of charge. Children under 16 receive children's allowances paid to the family and students over 16 receive study allowances. All Swedish students at Institutes of higher learning get 4,480 Swedish Kronas per term of 5 months to cover their University costs. About 20% of this sum is given as a direct grant and the rest is to be repaid by the students in the completion of studies in equal instalments upto the 50 th year. During the first term the study allowance is given according to means test. But subsequently the students' suitability is also considered. A student must produce satisfactory results to justify further allowances. A student can usually receive study allowance for a maximum of 16 terms . These allowances are paid regardless of the financial status of the parents, for the student is always regarded as financially independent. There is also a special system of study grants for higher education.

Democratic spirit - I To ensure that children are brought up in basis of education I democratic spirit, the division of schools into different types and different lines has been abolished. Integrated upper secondary schools have been set up from July 1971 to enable about 90% of students to continue their studies after the completion of 11 years of compulsory schooling. There are in all 5 universities and about 40 Branch Universities and University-level colleges in Sweden for imparting higher education.

Higher Education I STUDENTS who complete 3 years of Gymnasium (equivalent open to all I to our Three Year Degree Course) after schooling can seek admission to universities or university-level colleges or other institutes of higher education. The Government is seriously thinking of allowing some flexibility in this regard to enable other categories of students also to join institutes of higher or post-Gymnasium education. Adults over 25 who have worked for 5 years can also go in for post-Gymnasium education provided they fulfil the special requirements for the course concerned. Thus any Swedish citizen can improve and supplement his knowledge subsequent to his initial education and no one is excluded for ever from the possibility of further education.

There are three faculties of Arts and Sciences, namely the Liberal Arts faculty, the Social Sciences faculty and the Mathematics and natural Sciences faculty.

Admission to these "Free Faculties" (except in Psychology and natural sciences where certain laboratory work is necessary) is open to all those who have completed the Gymnasium or corresponding studies. However, admission to faculties like Medicine and technology is restricted and selective.

Introductory Courses on Swedish Life I SHORT introductory courses of 2-6 weeks duration on I Swedish economic, social and cultural life are arranged I by the Swedish institute and Universities for the benefit of local and foreign students.

Methods of Instruction I IN the 'Free Faculties' the traditional type of lecture I is becoming less and less common and is being replaced by group instruction, laboratory work, exercises and seminars etc. A part of this teaching is compulsory, but the greater part is usually voluntary. However, majority of the students avail themselves of it as it is a useful aid to their studies. From 1969 teaching in those faculties has been reorganised to give greater importance to vocational side and to improve the efficiency of teaching.

However, in the other faculties teaching is often largely compulsory and more rigid, and the courses of studies are more controlled. These faculties offer vocational training to meet the requirements of the Swedish society for doctors, engineers, social welfare officers etc.

Study courses and Course units I TEACHING in different subjects is given to Study course I and I which are divided into course units. These study courses I and course units are assigned points corresponding to the input of work required for the completion of the course and for taking the relevant test. Full-time work during one academic year carries 40 points. Regular tests and examinations, usually written are held several times a term. Thus, the student has continually to show what progress he is making and this is to his own advantage. There are no final examinations.

Degree I The basic degree conferred by the faculties of Arts and Sciences is the "Filosofie Kandidat" degree (abbreviated to Filkand or FK). It normally takes 3 years and carries 120 points.

Medium of instruction I The medium of instruction is Swedish at all levels of education but students who go in for higher education are required to have good command over English, German and French also because the required reading is often in these languages. At School the students acquire proficiency in Swedish and English.

Examination System I SWEDEN does not follow the large scale final examinations system prevalent in many western European countries. The Universities in Sweden follow the points systems in which each course of study within a subject is assigned a specific number of points according to the number of weeks it covers. Studies in each term carry 20 points.

Correspondence Courses I SWEDEN is known for one of the world-famous Correspondence Courses Institute - Hermods at Malmo with a branch in Stockholm. The institute was founded by a teacher, Mr. H.S. Hermod in 1898. The number of active students enrolled by this institute at present is 100,000. About 20% of Swedes have at some period in their life been students of Hermods or NKI school which merged in Hermods in 1965. Among others, tens of thousands of people over 40 years of age also study through Hermods' Correspondence Courses. (D) has come to be known as Sweden's most versatile educational centre. (L) Hermods

Hermods offers school as well as University courses by Correspondence, besides a large variety of courses for the training of personnel in commerce, Business and Industry. It also provides a rich variety of hobby and Adult education courses and offers consultative services on educational problems, training of teachers in the use of new teaching materials, testing methods of instruction, and providing teaching aids for about 1,000 courses.

Hermods is a famous producer of teaching materials - a publishing house. A large number of business concerns, schools and Universities' buy Hermods' teaching material for the benefit of their employees / students.

It is a very well organised institute run under the dynamic leadership of its Director General, Dr. Börje Holmberg who is the Vice-President of the International Council on Correspondence Education and chairman of the Research and Development Committee of the European Home Study Council. It is the property of a foundation run on no-profit basis. The surplus in the turnover is fed back to the students in the form of scholarships, and part of it spent on development of the institute.

The administrative set up is highly streamlined with National computer techniques, off-set printing, automatic data assessing machines, IBM Computer typewriters, Card Punch, Machines, Dictaphones, electrical type-writers, Magnetic card type-writers etc. The institute sends out 12,000 packets a day and receives 7,000 packets from students every day.

The Academic wing is organised on a very sound footing. There are separate sections dealing with school, technical and university courses with study advisers to guide students about different courses, subjects and syllabus. They also supervise correction work of teachers and hold periodical conferences with them to discuss teaching and evaluation techniques. New teachers have to undergo a special introduction program of about 3 weeks. There are about 75 editors in the course production section. They work in small groups for preparing lessons and course materials. There is also a technical production group for planning the lay-out and typing etc. of the course material.

The institution has a Department of special investigation with a number of commercial advisers who keep on exploring needs for different courses. A special Research and Development section is constantly engaged in research for the improvement of study methods and teaching techniques. There is a long term planning group headed by the Director General. It draws up one year, three year & five year plans to ensure proper and systematic development of courses.

Special Personal Contact Programmes called oral courses of 6 weeks are organised in the university towns, during vacation, for the benefit of students. The students can take examination at any university or school. Special Radio and television programmes are also arranged to supplement instruction imparted through the printed lessons. The students' answer sheets are promptly corrected and returned to the students with detailed comments and suggestions. Regular Tutorial service is also available to the students at the various university centres or schools.

Thus Hermods is making a very solid contribution in extending and equalising educational opportunities for people of all age-groups in various fields of study. It is also playing an important role in evolving new teaching techniques and in preparing effective courses and teaching materials.

NORWAY

Institutes Visited :

- 1. European Home Study Council --- Oslo
- 2. NKI Skolen --- Oslo
- 3. NKS --- Oslo

Correspondence Courses institutes in Norway, popularly known as home study institutes, are under the direct and strict supervision of the Ministry of Church Affairs & Education and are governed by the Act of November 12, 1948 and February 7, 1969. To assist the supervisory authority, the Crown appoints every five years a Correspondence School Council consisting of a Chairman, a Vice Chairman and five members. If an institute doesn't conform to the prescribed requirements concerning organisation and instruction, or the qualifications of the teaching staff, the supervisory authority can call for the closing down of such an institute. The Council arranges inspection of Correspondence Schools to check the instruction and correction work. The institutes have to obtain prior approval of the council for their courses and lessons before they are put on the market. The Council has expert consultants.

who give their opinion after scrutinising the course material.

Oslo in Norway is the headquarter of the European Home Study Council, an association of Correspondence Courses Institutes in Europe, established in 1968. It has over 60 ordinary members from 19 different European countries besides associate members from various parts of the world, in particular from the U.S.A.

I had had the privilege of meeting the Executive Director of the Council, Mr. Einar Rorstad. He is also vice president of the International Council on Correspondence Education. We had a useful exchange of ideas on the correspondence method of education. I was given a very warm and cordial reception by Mr. & Mrs. Rorstad and enjoyed their affectionate hospitality.

Mr. Rorstad then drove me to the NKS, one of the famous Home Study institutes in Norway. I spent 4 hours at this Institute and had detailed discussions with the Managing Director, Mr. Aaleir Nedberg and the Principal, Mr. Jon R. Ivarson. This Institute offers correspondence instruction for General education, Commercial, Industrial and Technical Courses as also Society or home and leisure courses. It also undertakes adult education programmes in the countryside, civil education for the Armed Forces and Merchant Navy personnel and provides preparatory studies to help students take entrance examination for different courses. In all there are about 400 courses offered by the NKS with an enrolment of about 65,000 students. There is a wide variety and range of correspondence courses, as for example :

- a) Civil Engineering, production, Machines, Electricians, Electro chemical.
- b) Handicrafts (Theory) Management for Handicrafts and small scale industries.
- c) Personnel Administration, work study, Radio, T.V. Navigation, Maths, Physics.

The Correspondence Courses in West Germany are very popular and cover a wide range. There are some evening courses also for which classes are held twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday. For some courses the institutes award their own Diplomas but some of these are not recognised by the Government. However, private industrial concerns prefer those students because of their better practical skills. For most of the courses the examinations are conducted by the Government or the Universities and the Correspondence Courses institutes prepare candidates for these examinations.

The instruction material is well planned and sent to the students in the form of printed booklets. This is supplemented by periodical class-room instruction in the evenings. The staff consists mostly of part-time teachers who are paid according to the work assigned to them.

It can rightly be said that Correspondence Courses in West Germany have provided an incentive to in-service people to improve their knowledge and qualifications in order to better their career prospects and to keep abreast with the latest advances and developments in their fields of study or vocations.

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### ROLE

It being the week-end, I could not visit any Institute in Rome. However, it was an education to visit the Vatican. When I went to the Vatican on Sunday it happened to be a special occasion as the Pope Paul was to confer a special title on a saint (Posthumous). It was a very impressive and royal ceremony resembling a Convocation. Popes from different parts of the world had gathered in Rome for the World Synod and they were all present at this ceremony. It was interesting to see the enthusiasm of the people, young and old, to have a glimpse of the Pope. The Church was packed to capacity.

### Recommendations

1. As we know, there has been a tremendous explosion in the field of University education in India in recent years. We have had an over-all increase of about 70% since 1956 in the enrolment for higher education in the Universities and colleges in our country. At present we have approximately 2.7 million students studying in our colleges and Universities. The number is expected to rise to 5 million by 1985-86. This is a socially irresistible demand which cannot be ignored in a socialistic and democratic society. But in view of our limited resources this increase in the demand for higher education poses a big problem for India. We shall, therefore, have to tap all avenues of self-help in providing this education. That would not only help the Government to overcome economic handicaps and reduce the per capita cost of education but also reduce the financial burden on the parents. We, therefore, feel Correspondence Courses are the answer to this ticklish problem.

2. So far Correspondence Courses in our country are confined to subjects in the Humanities Group at the Pre-University and B.A. level. Himachal University has started B.Ed., M.Ed. and M.A. courses also. But it seems to have been a hurried step taken without adequate preparation. Delhi has ventured upon the B.Sc. science courses also. A number of Universities offering Correspondence Courses upto the B. level are planning to start post-graduate courses also in Humanities and Social Sciences. While this will help in equalising the meeting the ever-increasing demand for higher-educational opportunities, it would be in our national interest to widen the scope of Correspondence Courses to cover various Commercial, Science, technical and professional courses with better job potential. This would make education relevant to the needs of our society by diverting people to vocational courses and help remove frustration among the educated who for want of job-orientation in their education find it difficult to secure suitable employment.

From the experience gained in Scandinavian countries and Eastern Germany it is clear that practically any subject at any level, including science and technology can be taught by correspondence. Even some practical skills like type-writing and short hand can be learnt by method. We should, therefore, plan some special courses like Secretarial practice, Banking, Business-management, Library Science, Law Journalism and numerous other job-oriented courses as also ref

courses for scientists, engineers, technologists and teachers. However, to ensure standards, the Correspondence Courses institutes must do adequate preparatory work before starting new courses particularly at the postgraduate level.

The University Grants Commission should set up a planning and Research Cell to examine the needs of continuing education for people engaged in different vocations and plan special courses for them which may be helpful to the employees as well as the employers and improve the output and efficiency in those sectors. This cell should have close liason with the Government and private employers, their employees and the Correspondence Courses Institutes.

3. Schooling through Correspondence

The Correspondence method can be very useful in implementing the scheme of Compulsory Schooling for all children in our country. This system can reach the sparsely inhabited and remote places in our country and ensure the success of the scheme of compulsory schooling inspite of the acute shortage of academically qualified teachers. In Sweden, and the U.K. there is a growing use of the Correspondence method in the official school system.

4. Education of the Adults & Neo-Literates :

The woeful lack of universal literacy in our country is creating a gulf between the educated and the illiterate masses. And the worst part of it is that the educated are developing a snobbish contempt for the illiterate for their social and cultural backwardness. These are very dangerous trends and call for immediate and serious steps to put an end to the appalling adult illiteracy in our country.

Education of the adults calls for top-priority, for no democracy can function effectively unless there is centpercent literacy among the people. An ignorant and illiterate nation steeped in superstitions can never make any lasting progress. It is bound to lag behind in the hectic race for survival and advancement that the present times are witnessing. The education of Adults and Neo-literates is absolutely essential for the socio-economic development of our country.

If we try to analyse the matter carefully we shall find that at the root of all our ills is the lack of proper kind of education among the adults. We must launch a country-wide campaign to literate the people's minds from the thraldom of ignorance and superstitions and lift them from a passive social existence to an intelligent, progressive, democratic and free national thinking. Then only we shall succeed in awakening national pride and bringing about national integration among our people.

Correspondence Courses could play a very important role in solving these problems. We should devise special short Correspondence Courses to impart a certain measure of elementary education to the illiterate citizens, farmers, workers and technicians. Similarly, some special short Correspondence Courses could be started for the Neo-literates also to improve their knowledge and general awareness about the society, the Government, national economy, industries, agriculture, etc. with special reference to the vocations they are engaged in.



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Thus, the Correspondence Courses in India could play a triple role in meeting the educational needs of the country—first in eradicating illiteracy, second in educating the Adult-Neo-literates and third in expanding and equalising opportunities of higher education for all.

This scheme will lighten the financial burden on the parents and reduce the per capital cost on higher education. It will enable the youth to be self-reliant by enabling them to learn while they earn, which in turn will automatically bring about the much needed dignity of labour among our young boys and girls.

#### 5. Expansion & development of Correspondence Courses Institutes :

We must ensure very careful and planned development and expansion of the Correspondence Courses institutes in order to ensure standards and economic viabilities of the scheme. A ceiling should be fixed on the maximum number of students that a Correspondence Courses Institute can efficiently manage and no university in the same region should start the same type of courses unless the existing institute has crossed that ceiling. Otherwise, there will be colossal waste of national resources and the Correspondence Courses will be little better than the colleges, so far as the cost per student is concerned.

#### 6. Radio talks & Television Programmes.

Adequate Radio and television facilities should be extended to the Correspondence Courses institutes to enable them to supplement by Radio talks and television programmes, the instruction imparted through the printed lessons.

To ensure proper liaison between the Correspondence Courses Institutes and the Radio Station staff, regular periodical meetings between the A.I.R. station representatives and Correspondence Courses staff should be arranged to review the position with regard to the University broadcasts and to consider ways and means of making these programmes more attractive and useful for the students.

The break-down of the talks and discussions should be prepared by the Correspondence Courses Institutes and the names of talkers should also be suggested by them so that the talks are given by competent teachers who are experts in the subjects concerned and know the requirements and comprehension level of the students for whom the broadcasts are meant.

Efforts should be made to associate students with these Radio talks. They should be invited every time to ask certain questions pertaining to the topic dealt with in a talk and also to take part in symposia or group discussions.

The A.I.R. should relax regulations etc. wherever necessary to ensure that the Correspondence Courses institutes may not have any difficulty in procuring tapes of the Radio talks for repeating the talks at Personal Contact Programmes or at Students' Study Centres for the benefit of students. To ensure total coverage of the entire

student enrolment, particular from areas where the students cannot listen to these broadcasts the A.I.R. should permit the Correspondence Courses Institutes to circulate printed or cyclostyled scripts of the Radio talks

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting should take necessary steps to strengthen and extend transmission stations so that maximum areas of enrolment for Correspondence Courses may be covered.

The Correspondence Courses Institutes should send a brief synopsis of the Radio talks to the students in advance so that they may have a clear idea of what the talker is going to discuss in a particular Radio talk and try to recollect various points on the subject. This preparatory work on the part of the students would ensure better and effective utilisation of the programme of radio talks.

The Correspondence Courses Institutes should have a part time Counsellor at different contact centres, who apart from regular class room instruction and individual counselling should discuss various points put across in the radio talks either the same day the talk has been broadcast, or the next day. The Counsellor should answer whatever queries the students may have on the subject. These meetings should be arranged in the evenings so that the students are able to attend. This sort of follow-up work will enhance the utility and effectiveness of the Radio talks.

We should plan some sort of short training courses or a series of lectures to train our teachers in the various methods and techniques which could be employed to make the Radio talks and discussions interesting from the point of view of the listeners. This could best be planned by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting with the help of Experts.

The A.I.R. should consider the possibility of setting up a small studio in the Correspondence Courses Institutes for the recording of talks and discussions.

7. Other Audio Visual Aids.

The flexibility of the Correspondence system of education can lend itself to the use of varied audio-visual aids in addition to the conventional media of the text book and the printed lessons. Recording tapes, programmes, records, films, slides and organised group study can make distinctive contribution in increasing the effectiveness of the Correspondence Courses and making them more interesting. For science and technical courses special 'Home Experiment Kits' could be devised on the pattern of open University Experimental Kits.

8. Library Facilities

A scheme of extensive Library facilities to Correspondence Courses students spread all over the country should be worked out by the U.G.C. We should set up Library centres for Correspondence Courses students in different universities and selected colleges in big cities. Provision should also be made for mobile Library

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units to cover students in remote rural areas. To ensure timely supply of text books the Correspondence Courses should set up Book Banks or Cooperatives.

The U.G.C. should extend the scheme of Text-Books Library scheme to cover the Correspondence Courses Institutes also to enable these Institutes to supply text books free of cost to the needy students on long term loan.

#### 9. Student Homes for Correspondence Courses students :

The University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education should consider the possibilities of setting up Student Homes attached to Correspondence Courses Institutes for providing hostel facilities to the Correspondence Courses students during Personal Contact Programmes.

#### 10. Teachers :

The success of the scheme of Correspondence Courses will to a large extent depend upon the teachers employed by these institutes. The nature of work involved in this system of education requires hard and sustained work, great thoroughness and utmost care. It is, therefore, very important that the Correspondence Courses institutes should have a distinguished faculty. But in order to attract good, experienced and conscientious teachers the Correspondence Courses Institutes will have to offer some incentives such as higher pay scales and staff quarters, and provide congenial and comfortable working conditions.

Special efforts should be made to train teachers in the methodology of teaching techniques and evaluation peculiar to the Correspondence method of education. The U.G.C. should organise special seminars and workshops for this purpose. Some experts from well known correspondence institutes abroad should be invited to such seminars and workshops.

The Correspondence Courses teachers should also be encouraged to take part in the Annual National Conferences in different subjects to enable them to keep themselves upto date in their fields of study.

Participation in the International Conferences on Correspondence Education should be encouraged. There should be occasional exchange of expertise also between our institutes and some renowned Correspondence Courses Institutes in some of the developed countries like the U.S.S.R., Sweden, Norway, the U.K., the U.S.A. and Japan etc.

#### 11. Incentives :

The Correspondence Courses students in India have better motivation to study than their counterparts in the colleges and deserve our understanding, sympathy and encouragement.

We must provide adequate incentives to employees and workers in offices, industries and business organisations to improve their

qualifications :

- a) The employers should encourage and patronise their employees to join Correspondence Courses in order to improve their academic qualifications.
- b) The Government as well as the private employers should provide study leave to such of their employees as join Correspondence Courses, to enable them to attend personal contact programmes and to prepare for and take the examinations.
- c) The Ministry of Railways should be requested to adopt a more liberal policy in respect of grant of rail travel concessions to Correspondence Courses students both for attending Personal Contact Programmes and for appearing at the University examinations at centres fixed by the Universities. These concessions should be given on a permanent basis, and not from year to year.

The procedure for these concessions should be simplified. The students should be able to get concession vouchers from the Station Master concerned on presenting a prescribed certificate from the Head of his Institute.

As an overwhelming majority of the Correspondence Courses students are low-paid employees and some of them have to shoulder heavy family responsibilities they deserve to be given liberal financial assistance to enable them to pursue studies. I would recommend the adoption of Norwegian pattern of long-term Study loans to these students payable in nominal instalments, upto the age of 50 years.

- d) For the time being, till the above scheme is adopted, the scheme of National Loan scholarships should be extended to students studying in the Correspondence Courses Institutes in the country.
- e) There should be provision of Tuition fee concessions as is admissible to college students.
- f) Students' Aid Fund scheme should also be extended to Correspondence Courses Institutes.
- g) The Correspondence Courses and evening students should be treated at par with the regular college or University students in matters of appointment etc. The mere fact that some one has studied through a Correspondence Course should not weigh against him for any appointment. He should be judged on merit alongwith others.

12. Printing Units

The U. G. C. should provide special grants to Correspondence Courses

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institutes to set up their own printing units. The cyclostyled lessons have not proved satisfactory and are costlier when we compare postage on these lessons as compared to the postage on printed lessons. Moreover, the printed lessons give better satisfaction to the students. At present most of the institutes have to get their lessons printed from a number of private printing presses which is not a satisfactory arrangement.

13. Correspondence Courses Institutes be developed as nuclei for the Open University.

The Correspondence Courses Institutes, as recommended by the Seminar on Open University organised by the U.G.C. and the Ministry of Education in December, 1970, can serve as a nucleus for an Open University in our country. It would, therefore, be in our national interest to introduce some element of flexibility in the scheme of Correspondence Courses to facilitate gradual and planned switch over to the Open University concept. We, therefore, recommend that :

- a) as in the U.S.S.R. we should ultimately introduce uniform syllabi and courses of reading for the students of Correspondence Courses institutes throughout the country in all subjects except the regional languages.
- b) allow relaxation of formal qualifications for joining various correspondence courses so that persons who have not been able to pass a particular school or college examination but have the ability and capacity to take up a Correspondence Course by virtue of their maturity and experience are not debarred from improving their academic qualifications. They should be allowed to take up the Correspondence Courses on their passing a suitable qualifying test. This would provide the educational well being of the community at large.

14. Each Correspondence Course Institute should have an evaluation unit to analyse and assess periodically the success of various methods and techniques employed for imparting instruction through the printed lesson, radio talks, correction of response sheets and personal contact programmes. The findings of these units should help the institutes in bringing about the necessary improvements from time to time. We feel convinced that as in the U.S.S.R. and a number of other foreign countries the Correspondence Courses in India, if properly developed, can go a long way in

- a) meeting the ever-increasing demand for higher education.
- b) in equalising educational opportunities for all in keeping with our democratic set-up ;
- c) in removing illiteracy ; and
- d) in providing continuing education to people engaged in different vocations to ensure better out-put.

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It can be said with certainty that the Correspondence System of education combines all the fundamental characteristics of good teaching with the convenience of studying at home at one's leisure. This method encourages individual and independent study and has come to be recognised as a sound method of education the world over. The Institution of Correspondence Courses in Indian Universities therefore, is a laudable and bold experiment and a very significant and useful discovery in the field of education. An imaginative handling of the scheme can help us in achieving a break-through in our efforts to take education to the vast student population even in the remotest parts of rural India, thereby serving the highest practicable objectives of education which we have set before ourselves as a welfare socialistic state.

Sd/-

(Bakhshish Singh)

Appendix

(40-9)

MOSCOW

1. Union Ministry of Education, U.S.S.R., Moscow.

a) Mrs. Mironova, Secretary to the Chief,  
Union Ministry of Education.

b) Mr. Vladick - Liaison Officer.

2. All Union Correspondence Finance & Economics  
Correspondence Institute.

Rector . Prof. Bichkov.

3. All Union Civil Engineering Correspondence  
Institute for Economics & Engineering Courses.

Rector : Dr. Borozdin I.G.

Pro Rector : Dr. Lyalin

4. All Union Correspondence Polytechnic

i) Rector : Prof. Stainslov Konstantinovich

ii) Head of the Instruction, Television Research  
Laboratory : Mr. Kouznetsov

Vice-Rector : Prof. Souvorov (Studies)

TASHKENT

1. Tashkent State University

i) Rector : Prof. T.A. Sarymsakov

ii) Dy. Rector : Prof. R.S. Tollayev

iii) Dean-Romano-German Faculty : Prof. E.F. Vaghanov

iv) Prof. of Pol. Science : Dr. A.J. Ibraghimov

v) Prof. A.A. Aziskhanov Pol. Science

vi) Dean Humanities : Prof. S.F. Fuzaylov

vii) Journalism Faculty - Mr. Baratov Suvan, Lecturer

2. Teacher Training Institute for English Teachers :

i) Prof. Igor Borisovich, Head, Foreign Languages Chair

ii) Prof. Martisinkovkii, Asstt. Professor.

iii) Mr. A.M. Gaziev, English Language Teacher

iv) Mrs. Albaum L.G., English Language Teacher

3. The Tashkent State Educational Institute of Foreign Languages

(Day, Correspondence & Evening)

i) Principal (Pro-Rector) Mr. T.D. Gurayev,  
Prof. of History.

ii) Dean of the English Department,  
Mrs. S. Karamatula Khodjayeva.

iii) Mrs. Tarzankhodjayeva,  
Head of the Chair of Extra-Mural Department.

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- iv) Prof. K. Rakhmovkerdiyev, Dean, English Department
- v) I Isazade I
- vi) L Benyaminov I English Teachers
- vii) J Meleneosky I
- viii) Miss Hurmat I
- ix) Head of the Chair of General, Linguistics,  
Prof. A. Sadykov

4. Tashkent Institute of National Economy

Dy. Rector : Dr Shangel Yerigeorov.  
Dean (Correspondence Courses) - Prof. Beckulbeckov, F.M.

- 5. Mrs. Nazarova Muazam, Principal Uzbeki School,  
No. 24 Deputy of the Supreme Soviet.

KIEV

1. Kiev Shevchenko State University

Pro-Rector : Prof. Igor Mikhaylovich Kamaukhov

2. Faculty of Foreign Languages

Kiev University (Day & Evening)

Dy Dean. Prof. A.G. Sovgira

3. Economics Faculty - Kiev University

(Day, Evening & Correspondence)

Dean : Mr. Kosachenkov I.V.  
Dy. Dean & Incharge Correspondence & Evening Studies.

LENINGRAD

1. Leningrad Polytechnic

(Day, Correspondence & Evening)

Pro-Rector : a) Mr. Georgy Aleksecuts Smimov  
b) Mr. Ibragim Gussegrovits Mansurov

Other Institutes Visited :

Pioneer Palace at Kiev

Art Galleries at Moscow, Tashkent & Kiev & Leningrad

Museum at -do-

Theatres at -do-

Churches and

Cathedrals at -do-

Exhibitions

Libraries at Tashkent & Kiev

War Memorial Cemetry at Leningrad



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Annexure (Contd.)

Report on the visit to U.S.S.R. under Indo Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme.

by

Prof. H.S. Hans, Head of the Department of Physics, Panjab University, Chandigarh.

1. The experimental as well as theoretical work in all the laboratories that I visited was extremely planned. It seems for every broad aspect of Physics there were conferences of the active research workers once or twice a year. Allocations were made in these conferences to the various laboratories of the broad aspects of work which a laboratory should do. The individual problems were, of course, chosen by the research workers.

2. All the laboratories that I visited were operating under security conditions. It is not possible to simply drop in and see a laboratory. As a matter of fact, most of the times some sort of security card was required.

3. It was very difficult to request to see a laboratory out of the normal schedule which they had fixed. To me it seemed that the programmes of the foreign visitors were very much under the scrutiny of bureaucrats.

4. The education seems to be very much connected with the economy of the country so much so that one does not have anybody who is a master in science (diploma) in Physics. One has Master of Science (Diploma) in experimental Nuclear Physics or in Theoretical Nuclear Physics or Cryogenics etc. etc. The students are immediately employed after completing their various degrees.

5. The examination system is not as rigid as ours. I met many Indian students also who told me that their training was not of as high quality as will be expected from the western countries.

The type of Physics which they were doing was of course, of high quality but it was very much a team work where the leader played a very important role. I hope that above remarks will convey some feelings about this trip.

NAMES OF THE PHYSICISTS I HAVE MET IN U.S.S.R.

(A) Institute of Nuclear Physics,  
Moscow State University, Moscow.

- 1. Acad. Vasilov                    academecian  
Head, Institute of Nuclear Physics  
Moscow State University, Moscow.
- 2. Dr. Shpienol                    Professor, Incharge Mosbauer Section
- 3. Dr. Sorokin                    Docent Mosbauer P.A.C., in the Lab. of  
Prof. Shpienol.
- 4. Prof. Toplov                    Cyclotron Lab.    reactions
- 5. Prof. Ramonovsky              Cyclotron lab. - deuteron & proton  
reactions.
- 6. Prof. Tulinov                  Cyclotron lab. - Protonography  
  - Chamelling.

(B) Ukrainian Academy of Sciences  
Institute of Nuclear Physics, KIEV:

- 7. Acad. Pasechneck               Academician,  
Head Nuclear Physics Division  
Academy of Sciences, Kiev  
(General Discussion),
- 8. Dr. Vlasov                     He was my guide and organiser of my  
programmes. Worked with the group of  
Dr. Verzebny.
- 9. Dr. Verzebny                   Incharge Reactor: Chopper work Absorpt-  
ion measurements.
- 10. Dr. Burchuck    0              Neutron-Capture  $\gamma$ -rays  
  0  
  &
- 11. Dr. Mirzon       0              Ge-Li detector fabrication.
- 12. Dr. Pavlento                  Worked with Dr. Verzebny on elastic  
Scatt. of neutrons.
- 13. Dr. Ivonitsky                 Inelastic scattering of neutrons from  
single crystals, to obtain the phonon  
spectrum.
- 14. Dr. Puchrov                   Elastic Scattering & Polarisation of  
protons.
- 15. Dr. Tokorversky              Protons Reactions (Cyclotron)
- Dr. Nemoth                   Deuteron    "  
      (leader of the group,  
      I could not see him.)     Alpha        "  
                                      and polarisation studies.
- 16. Mr. Bolsky                    Engineer Cyclotron.

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17. Dr. Korts &  
Dr. Fedrov - Neutron Scattering (Electrostatic Acc.)
18. Dr. Melenovsky (d,d) & (d,p) (Electrostatic acc.)
19. Prof. Oatenko Theory three body problem  
Scattering Theory at high energies (Theory)  
(Institute of Theoretical Physics)
20. Dr. Levon Alexander PAC (Cyclotron).
21. Dr. Nestsonko Elastic Scattering of neutrons from  
crystals order-disorder.  
Magnetic effects (Reactor).
22. Prof. Davidov  
(Academician) Collective model microscopic calculation  
for light nuclei (Theory)  
(Institute of Theoretical Physics)
23. Prof. Latyshov  
(Academician) Beta Ray spectrometer
24. Mr. Lovoshenko University of Kiev  
- an official of their office.
25. Mr. Paschin An Engineer in 100 MeV cyclotron.
- (C) Physical Technical Institute, Leningrad.
26. Prof. Lamberg Colomb excitation.
- (D) Institute of Physical Problems, Moscow.
27. Mr. Triponyuk Microtron
28. Dr. Sergei Kapitza Microtron
29. Prof. Sharinkev Solid Helium
30. Dr. Khaikon Cyclotron Resorvance in metals.
- (E) Lebedev Research Institute, Moscow:
31. Dr. Lebedev Accelerator Design Section.
- (F) Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, Dubna:
32. Acad. Dzlepov Director, 700 MeV synchro-cyclotron.
33. Dr. Tirov Mass Spectrometer on line, and rapid  
separation.
34. Dr. Chumin Nuclear spectroscopy ( - rays)  
for heavy nuclei.

- 35. Dr. Khalkin Radiochemistry
- 36. Acad. Flyrov Director Heavy ion-cyclotron
- 37. Dr. Volkov Mass separator nucleon-transfer Reactions
- 38. Dr. Victor Druin Trans-Uranic Heavy elements.
- 39. Dr. Tarantin Magnetic spectrometer
- 40. Dr. Cheinaski Beta-ray spectrometer on time.
- 41. Dr. Nembert -rays from isomers.
- 42. Mr. Walus 0  
Mr. Kralas 0 Magnetic moments of excited states of neutron deficit isotopes.
- 43. Prof. Baldin Director, Particle Physics Group.
- 44. Dr. Kutzinshev, Vice-Director Particle Physics Group.
- 45. Prof. Mihul Vice-Director (General) Particle Physics
- 46. Prof. Sodnam Vice-Director (General) (Low Energy Nuclear Physics)
- 47. Dr. Yazvitsky 0  
Dr. Samosvat 0 Pulsed reactor.
- 48. Dr. Bacwars Neutron Resonances.
- 49. Dr. Osontensky 5 MeV Vando-graaff .
- 50. Dr. Dzalachin Cyclotron Design work.
- 51. Dr. Soloviev Theoretical Nuclear Physics.

Confidential

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University Grants Commission

Meeting :

Dated : August 2, 1972.

Item No. 10 : To consider the recommendations of the Committee set up by the Department of Culture, Government of India, regarding the working of museums in the country.

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The Education Minister while inaugurating "Museums Week" organised by the Museums' Association of India on the 17th November, 1969 in the National Museum, indicated his desire to set up a Committee to examine the working of the museums in the country, to enable the Government to formulate a national policy on the development of the museums and also to suggest ways and means of making museums the centres of mass education. Accordingly, a Committee was set up consisting of the following members :-

1. Dr. Moti Chandra,  
Director,  
Prince of Wales Museum of  
Western India, Bombay.
2. Dr. P.M. Joshi,  
Professor of Mediaeval History,  
Deccan College postgraduate &  
Research Institute, Poona.
3. Shri B.B. Lal, (\*)  
Director General,  
Archaeological Survey of India,  
New Delhi.
4. Dr. S.T. Satyamurti,  
Director of Museums,  
Government Museum, Madras.
5. Dr. S.P. Srivastava,  
Director,  
Salar Jung Museum,  
Hyderabad.
6. Dr. K.K. Ganguli,  
Asutosh Museum,  
Calcutta University,  
Calcutta.
7. Shri P. Somasekharan,  
Deputy Secretary,  
Ministry of Education & Social Welfare,  
New Delhi.

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(\*) since retired

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The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows :

- (a) To examine the working of the Museums in the country.
- (b) to make recommendations to provide the basis for a national policy and programme for the development of museums ;
- (c) to suggest measures for promoting the educational role of museums as instruments of mass education.

The main observations and recommendations of the committee are attached (Annexure I).

The Department of Culture has requested that the comments/ views of the University Grants Commission on the recommendations contained in paragraphs 10, 11, 13, 25, 28, 35, 56, 62, 63, 69, 70, 72, 74, 76, 83, 89 and 95 may be communicated to it. The relevant paragraphs are given in Annexure II.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration

E.O. (H.U) / J.S. (P)

Dr. Moti Chandra Committee on "Working of Museums" :

- (1) Government should attempt development of a selected number of museums by a Central Agency and allow the movement to grow itself and to form a basis for its further expansion. The museums coming under Central Government's control should be placed under separate agency for co-ordinating their activities. Central Agency should be guided by an Advisory Board of experts. At the State level the museum Administration should be, as far as possible, be under the department dealing with education. (Para 6 of the Report).
- (2) Museums should be set up under three categories :-
  - (a) Museums of Culture consisting of art, history, archaeology and anthropology.
  - (b) Museums of natural history ; and
  - (c) Museums of science and technology. (Para 10).
- (3) The Central Government should select a few of the larger museums for development as institutions of national importance. Government should examine the feasibility of the declaring Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, the Government Museum at Madras, the Bharatiya Kala Bhavan Benaras and Asutosh Museum Calcutta as institutions of national importance for being developed as national Museums of the country. (Para 11 and 13).
- (4) The State Museums should also be multipurpose museums for presenting the development of Indian culture in its different phases and periods and natural resources with special reference to the State concerned. There should be at least one State Museum at the capital of each States. (Para 14 and 15).
- (5) Local museums should be developed in a manner directly connected with the educational activities of the institution to which they are attached. They should serve as community centres for the locality. Local and regional museums should not qualify for assistance from the Centre for their development. However, the national museums should extend assistance to such museums by way of circulating loan exhibitions, assistance for conservation of objects and technical advice, refresher courses etc. (Para 18 and 19).
- (6) A cadre of qualified persons in the field of museums should be built up. All programmes for improving training of personnel in the sphere of museology should avoid unemployment or underemployment. The National Museums may provide refresher courses and courses in service training for the personnel already employed in various museums in museum administration and museum techniques. (Para 22 and 23).

- (7) There is need to build up a corps of Indian art historians who could be available in teaching the subject in Universities and later in schools (Para 25).
- (8) Some of the supervisory and technical posts in the museums at the national level like Keeper/Curator, Deputy Keeper/Deputy Curator, Curatorial Associates, Curatorial Assistants should be equated to comparable posts in the Universities in the matter of their pay scales. (Para 28).
- (9) Uniformity in service conditions and improvement in the remuneration of museum personnel would be confined to only those museums which are selected by the Central Government for development as institutions of national importance. (Para 30).
- (10) Building construction for housing museums should be designed with sufficient room for flexibility and the architecture should be functional. Central Government should give financial assistance for putting up additional wings for housing reserve collections, providing work-rooms, laboratories or auditorium (Para 31 and 32).
- (11) Research facilities should exist particularly at important museums and that there should be men of eminence at such institutions to guide the scholars. Museums should take up with Universities the matter of recognition of museums as research centres. The Universities should consider such requests more liberally (Para 35).
- (12) Central Laboratory in the National Museum, New Delhi, should train as many personnel as possible in the matter of chemical preservation of art objects. These centres as have already a conservation laboratory should be developed to serve the museums on regional or zonal basis (Para 36).
- (13) The private museums need special assistance in the matter of bringing out educational publications. There should be publication Committee set up in each museum to ensure high quality of production and accuracy of contents of these publications. Moderately priced folders and albums of photographs carefully produced booklets showing important exhibits may also be published. (Para 37, 44 and 45).
- (14) Normally museums should be open to public between 10.00 a.m and 5.00 p.m. Monday should be observed as a closed day. Admission to museums should be unrestricted to the public. (Para 48 and 49).
- (15) Liberal financial provision should be made for enriching the libraries of the museums of national status. At the national level at least one or two of the museums should endeavour to build up international photo library of art and other allied subject (Para 51 and 52).
- (16) There should be close cooperation and coordination at least



among three or four of the major museums of the country so that the work on some of the important schemes could be undertaken jointly. (Para 53)

17. Instead of waiting for the public to discover them, museums should spread out into the community inviting and facilitating visits by the young and the old - especially by the young. (Para 56)
18. Proper educational staff should be appointed in museums for undertaking the effective educational programme. Museums should set up Liaison or Coordination Committees consisting of representatives of the museum, Directorate of museum and of the school administration of selected schools for planning these programmes (Para 62).
19. Museums could profitably follow the procedure adopted by Government Museum, Madras in getting schools involved in the educational programme (Para 63).
20. It would be advantageous to get teachers themselves involved in the educational programme of the museums before children are taken to the museums. The teachers training institutions should be persuaded to offer museum education as one of the optional subjects for teachers (Para 66 and 67).
21. Museums should undertake collection of material of special interest to children and display them in special children's gallery to which both children and adults have free access. The young visitors should be permitted to handle some of the exhibits (Para 68).
22. Talks in the gallery during guided tours should be followed by illustrated slides or films. Subjects should be provided in the museums adjoining the children's gallery where children draw, paint or do clay modelling with materials made available to them free of cost (Para 69 and 70)
23. Special attention should be given for bringing out publications which may be of interest to the children. There is need for setting up a children's library in all museums at the national level (Para 74 and 76).
24. Every museum should develop a proper slides library and also a film library (Para 72).
25. Special classes should be arranged for schools students and Higher Secondary classes related to their curriculum (Para 78).
26. Museums should encourage formation of "Junior Clubs" consisting of a group of like-minded children who would like to meet together in the field of their choice (Para 82).
27. Museums should forge close links with Universities, training colleges, technical colleges and art schools so that maximum use of museum teaching is made by the University students

with relevance to their studies. Integrated courses should be planned by the lecturers in charge (Para 83).

- 28. The National Museums of India should run a mobile exhibition and make available the results of its experience in this behalf for the use of other museums in future. (Para 84).
- 29. The educational aspects of slide museums should be improved by means of putting up more photographs, maps, drawings, diagrams models etc. (Para 85).
- 30. Periodical exhibition should be held in the museums to make them effective in the field of general education (Para 86).
- 31. The transport authorities should assist the museums providing transport to school children to and from the museum at concessional rates or provide special buses for the purpose. (Para 87).
- 32. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should be approached for issuing instructions to various stations to give adequate coverage to cultural activities in the different museums through T.V. programmes. There should be close liason between the museum, press, radio, television and motion pictures so that the museums work is properly publicised. This publicity can also be achieved by brochures, bulletins, calendars, reports posters etc. (Para 89).
- 33. The use of the museums by the voluntary societies working in the field of museums should be developed into active participation and self-education (Para 91).
- 34. Effort should be made to create a Central Museum of Man in due course of time by ~~the~~ the museums having well-established Ethnological Sections to collect material for the preservation of ethnological material and by seeking help of organisations like Anthropological Survey of India (Para 93).
- 35. Government should consider the feasibility of organising an exhibition of museum objects on the lines of the Gandhi Darshan Train (Para 94).
- 36. Museums should play their part in promoting national integration by the exchange of exhibits from different regions of India so that the visitors get an integrated picture of Indian culture (Para 95).

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Paragraph 10: The ideal would be to have museums set up under three broad categories, namely:-

- (a) Museums of culture consisting of art, history, archaeology and anthropology;
- (b) Museums of natural history; and
- (c) Museums of science and technology.

Since reconstitution of the existing collections in the different disciplines for establishing separate institutions on the basis of the grouping mentioned above would present practical difficulties, the Committee feel that the present set up should be allowed to continue in regard to the categories of museums mentioned at (a) and (b) above. The resources position might also not permit setting up of specialised museums all over the country. The more practical approach would be to develop such of those specialised galleries in selected museums which are fairly well developed even now. For example, Government might examine the possibility of developing the Natural History Section in the Indian Museum at Calcutta since the Indian Museum has a fairly representative collection in natural history. Similarly, in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay the Decorative Art Gallery might be further developed. In the Madras Museum, the Children's Gallery would afford scope for further development. The Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, may be developed as museum of modern history (18th, 19th centuries).

Paragraph 11. It is the museums with larger collection and better trained staff which can attempt to educate the public in a far wider range of subjects than those small ones administered by a limited body of staff. It is these larger museums which would probably have funds to draw upon to reflect a large area with more diverse natural resources, history and human activities. They should cater to a public which ranges from serious students to casual visitors, youth groups and children. Although the subject of museums is within the purview of the State Governments, as part of the national policy the Central Government should select a few of the larger museums for development as institutions of national importance. The existing important museums should be categorised according to their scope for development and having regard to the nature and volume of their collections. There should be a national net work of museums.

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Paragraph 13: The Committee are of the view that some of the existing larger museums in the country adequately fulfil the requirements indicated above and accordingly recommend that, to begin with, Government might examine the feasibility of declaring Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay and the Government Museum at Madras as institutions of national importance for being developed as national museums of the country.

Paragraph 25: The Committee took note of the existing general feeling that there was scope for introducing teaching of history of art in the universities. The need to build up a corps of Indian art historians who could be available in teaching the subject in Universities and later, even in schools, was accepted. The Committee agree that if national consciousness of our cultural heritage was to be awakened among the younger generation, teaching history of art should be treated as requirement for qualifying for art museums. A proper scheme might be drawn up for the introduction of history of art and natural and physical science course at University level.

Paragraph 28: Remuneration: Since the pay scales of the Central Government Employees were themselves under review by the Third Pay Commission, the Committee does not wish to make any formal recommendations with reference to the specific posts in museums at the national level. The Committee, however, recommend that some of the supervisory and technical posts in the museums at the national level should be equated to comparable posts in the universities as indicated below:-

Keeper/Curator	Professor
Deputy Keeper/Deputy Curator	Reader
Curatorial Associates	Lecturers
Curatorial Assistants	Junior Lecturers

The Committee wished to place on record their view that the specialised nature of duties performed by the museum personal actually carries greater responsibility than their counter parts holding comparable posts in the universities.

Paragraph 35: The Committee examined the question whether the large museums in the country could not be declared as research centres by securing recognition from the universities to enable the junior staff members to enroll themselves for Doctoral research. The Committee feel that

such research facilities should exist particularly at important museums and that there should be men of eminence at such institutions who would be available to guide the scholars. While the Committee feel that the matter of recognition of museums as research centres was largely one for the universities to decide, it feels that the museums on their part should take up this matter with the universities concerned more actively and the universities in their turn might consider such requests more liberally.

Paragraph 56: The Committee took note of the fact that in recent years the concept and significance of the museums in general had undergone revolutionary changes. The museums role in fulfilling the aesthetic and educational needs of the community was becoming an indispensable aspect of social and cultural life. Museums are no longer a mere treasure house of works of art which remain inert within its walls and showcases, to be seen only by a privileged few. A museum should be an active agency for the use and enjoyment of the whole public. It should attract public by its important exhibits, their imaginative display and by meaningful explanations which would add to their interests. Instead of waiting for the public to discover them, museums should spread out into the community inviting and facilitating visits by the young and the old - especially by the young who are sensitive to what it offers and who may never come unless someone leads the way.

Paragraph 62: A second factor relates to the selection of subjects which would go into the programme. The type of selection is usually arbitrary and may or may not be of interest to the students. The only sure way of determining what is best is through a coordinated plan by setting up Coordination or Liaison Committees. Museums should, therefore, take the initiative to set up Liaison or Coordination Committees consisting of representatives of the museum, representatives of the Directorate of Education and representatives of the school administration of selected schools. Such committees could take into account the curricular needs, the abilities of the schools to organise visits, the contents of the museums with its facilities and limitations and the personnel available for leadership. A general master plan could thus be worked out on the basis of which the schools and museums could implement their educational programme.

Paragraph 63: The Committee noted with interest the procedure followed by the Government Museum, Madras in getting the schools involved in the educational programme. The Government Museum, Madras issued circulars to District Educational Officers, Inspectors of Schools calling for particulars of the teachers and the subject of their interest/study which could be included in the programme of visit to the museum for instructional purpose. The Committee was informed that demonstrations were arranged by the Museum on the following subjects wherever the group of teachers was sizeable:-

- (1) Archacology;
- (2) Anthropology and Pre-history;
- (3) Botany;
- (4) Zoology;
- (5) Numismatics;
- (6) Geology;
- (7) Children's Gallery.

The particulars received from the authorities in response to the circular were analysed by the Museum and the schools informed about dates of visit. The programme was drawn up at the beginning of each year for the entire academic year.

Paragraph 69: One or two rooms close to the childrens' gallery should be set apart, if feasible, to serve as lecture room(s) or workshop(s) for children. These should be equipped with film projectors, slide projectors, etc., so that talks accompanied by slides or film programmes could be given. It could also serve as a place where children could have greater freedom to draw, paint or do clay modelling with materials made available to them free of cost.

Paragraph 70: Guided visits: Visits generally take place during school hours. It would be desirable to prepare these children even before taking them to the museum. However, in most of the museums pre-visitation orientation are not feasible or practicable and the initial orientation of the children is included in the programme drawn up for them on reaching the museum. Talks in the galleries during guided tour should be followed by illustrated slides or films.

This is the easiest way to draw the attention of the children to details which they may not have seen in the specimens in the glass cases or to show them, for instance, the site of architectural whole from which sculptures may have been taken and brought to the gallery. Film shows and slide projections remove fatigue element from the children and create sustained interest. Talks in the galleries should be reduced to a minimum to ensure that the children are not exhausted on a tour to the gallery. The children might be allowed to be seated in the galleries while talks are given by the Guide Lecturers.

72. Films and slides library: It is essential that every museum should develop a proper slides library and also develop a film library to facilitate exhibition of such films and slides during the guided visits. Slides, films and film-strips should be obtained by museums by loan (free or on rent), by purchase, by gift or by their own manufacture. Whatever, collection of slides, films or film-strips is owned by a museum, they should be catalogued in the same fashion as the library books. This activity cannot be encouraged because of the lack of material at present. The Government may, therefore, consider the desirability of giving necessary assistance to the Museums to procure raw films and other material required for the Photographic Sections.

Paragraph 74: Publications for children: The Committee feel that special attention is called for bringing out publications which may be of interest to the children. Publications written in simple language to explain different aspects of Indian culture and also of natural history would create special interest to the children. For example, elementary publications explaining Mughal art, Indus Valley Civilization, books on animals and birds, etc., would assist in arousing interest among children. Similar publications could also be attempted in simple language on historical characters, architecture, etc. In the interest of uniformity of the production, the Committee recommend that it will be more appropriate if the work could be assigned to selected museums to produce the literature of the type required. Each of the museum could be asked to take over publication on a different subject. A Central Coordination Committee should be set up with a view to evolving a common policy. The whole object should be to avoid duplication of efforts.

Paragraphs 76: A childrens' library should be set up in all museums at the national level. The Committee, however, took note of the fact that publications on Indian culture or natural history subjects are not many which could be

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secured and placed in childrens' library. A good number of publications are, however, available for being acquired from foreign countries. Government might explore the possibility of seeking the assistance of UNESCO or other international agencies for obtaining such publications for enriching childrens' libraries.

Paragraph 83: University students: Universities,  
training colleges, technical colleges and art schools should make maximum use of museum teaching with relevance to their studies. Close links must be forged and the lecturers in charge should endeavour to plan integrated courses. Facilities for coordination and for planned programme should be made available both by the colleges as well as the museums. In certain disciplines, a good measure of teaching could be carried out in the museums



themselves. For example, teaching of Indian History (ancient, medieval and modern) should be done in cooperation with the museums which have rich collections in these subjects. The University Grants Commission should be approached to initiate action in this regard. History of art, fine arts, anthropology, botany, zoology and geology could also come within this category. The Indian Museum at Calcutta is being utilised fully in regard to lectures on archaeology, anthropology and geography.

Paragraph 89: Television which is developing rapidly in India can be a very useful educational instrument. The Committee noted with satisfaction that in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, additional TV Stations are going to be opened at four other places all over India. This medium of mass communication should be made full use of for creating interest in the wider public regarding

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objects in museums and their cultural significance. The Committee recommend that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should be approached for issue of instructions to various stations to give adequate coverage to cultural activities in the different museums, through TV programmes.

Paragraph 95: National integration: Museums should play their part in promoting national integration. This could be attained by the exchange of exhibits from the different regions of India so that the visitors get an integrated picture of Indian culture.

'CHUGH'

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

Meeting:

Dated 2nd August '72.

(55)

Item No. 10 : To consider the views of Indian Council of Agricultural Research on the proposal of Aligarh Muslim University for development of Agricultural Farm.

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th February, 1964 (Additional Item No. 11) accepted the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the development of an Agricultural Farm and desired that this may be restricted only to agriculture and that a grant not exceeding Rs. 4.5 lakhs may be given to the University for this scheme and that the income from the farm be taken into account in determining the annual maintenance grant payable to the University. This scheme was sanctioned on an experimental basis till March, 1967.

The Aligarh Muslim University later approached the Commission for continuation of the scheme till the end of the Fourth Plan. The University also sent a proposal for the payment of an additional grant of Rs. 56,585.41 towards the development of the Farm. This was accepted by the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd April, 1968.

Later, the Aligarh Muslim University sent a review of the scheme. This was referred to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for its comments. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research after obtaining certain further information regarding the scheme, sent a Committee consisting of Dr. Kamungo, Chief (Agriculture), Planning Commission and Dr. S. L. Chaudhry of the Division of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi (July 1968). On the basis of the report, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research made certain suggestions regarding this and an extract of the letter is reproduced below:

"We suggest that the University might not expand its farm activities to include Dairying and Poultry. These enterprises may not prove profitable for reasons of technology, management and investment. Nor are these likely to solve the problems of supplies of dairy and poultry products for the large population at the campus. Out of a total land area of 215 acres only 165 are potentially productive. Unproductive expenditure on the remaining area will be wasteful. It is, therefore, suggested that the University

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authorities, may kindly be requested to revise their proposals for continuing the developmental work on the 165 acres of good land only. It is further suggested that they may considerably intensify crop production on this area. This land is capable of giving of least two or three good crops a year in place of the present system of only one crop a year. Irrigation facilities already exist or may have to be further slightly increased. Raising the intensity will call for an adequate programme of fertilisation and selection of suitable varieties of crops. Intensification of production on the good land is likely to yield higher profit than the extensive type of crop production as at present proposed. With the profits thus realised, further expansion may be slowly attempted to fit resource availability. Much of the unproductive land may eventually be required for the expanding university campus. It may be unwise to invest heavily on this land."

In the light of the views of the ICAR, Aligarh Muslim University sent a revised proposal for the development of the Agricultural Farm at a cost of Rs.3,00,015 (of the proposal attached as Annexure I). This was referred to Indian Council of Agricultural Research for its comments, who were also requested to indicate whether it would be possible for it to bear the cost involved in the revised proposals of the University. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research under its letter No.17(26)/67-Edn. II dated the 20th June, 1972 (Copy attached as Annexure II) recommended the development of the following items under the scheme:

1. Rejuvenation of a defunct tubewell.	Rs. 23,500
2. Pucca Irrigation Chanel-4000	Rs. 24,000
3. Farm Machinery and equipment	Rs. 47,150
4. Buildings	Rs. 39,000
5. Plan Protection Equipments	Rs. 425
6. Fencing over a length of 1600 running feet.	Rs. 32,000
7. Livestock	Rs. 6,000
8. Workshop Equipment	Rs. 2,040
Total	Rs. 1,74,115
Recurring	Rs. 15,000

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has presumed that the Aligarh Muslim University being a Central University, the University Grants Commission may bear the cost of development of the Farm.

The proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University as recommended by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the development of the Agricultural Farm is placed before the Commission for consideration.

AS(CU)/FO

Development of Agriculture Farm, Aligarh  
Muslim University, Aligarh

.....

SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSALS

		Rs.
1.	A. Levelling and Layout of 165 acres farm	59,000
	B. Organic manure @ 500 Cft. per acre in an area of 82.5 acres of land whose subsoil is likely to be exposed after levelling operations:	16,500
2.	Fencing over a length of 16,000 running feet	32,000
3.	Rejuvenation of a defunct tubewell	23,500
4.	Pucca irrigation Channels 4000 running feet @ Rs.6/- per running feet including earth work. -Farm	24,000
5.	Machinery and Implements	49,150
6.	Plant Protection Equipments	5,875
7.	Live Stock	15,000
8.	Workshop Equipments	9,490
9.	Buildings	65,500
Total		Rs.3,00,015

p.t.o.

Development of Agriculture Farm, Aligarh  
Muslim University, Aligarh

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DETAILS OF THE PROPOSALS

<u>levelling and Layout of 165 acres farm</u>			
i) Tractor	1	26,500	
ii) Levellor	1	8,000	
iii) Disc.Plough	1	4,300	
iv) Driver with a cleaner two labours for two years		10,000	
v) Fuel & Oils		10,000	59,000
Organic manure @ 500 Cft.per acre in an area of 82.5 acres of land whose subsoil is likely to expose after levelling operations			16,500
encing over a length of 16,000 running feet			32,000
<u>Rehabilitation of a defunct tubewell:</u>			
i) Boring of pipe		4,500	
ii) Pumping set		2,000	
iii) Diesel Engine		12,000	
iv) Pump House		5,000	23,500
Local Irrigation Channels 4000 running feet Rs.6/- per running feet including earth work			24,000
<u>Farm Machinery and Implements:</u>			
i) Replacement of the tractor purchased in the year 1959		26,500	
ii) Tractor Trolley		8,000	
iii) Seed Drill		4,350	
iv) Dunlop Cart		1,200	
v) Seed Dresser		600	
vi) Reaper		6,300	
vii) Tarpaulines		2,000	49,150
<u>Plant Protection Equipments</u>			
i) Hand Dusters	5 @ Rs.150/-	750	
ii) Hand Sprayer	5 @ Rs.200/-	1,000	
iii) Rat Fumigating pumps	5 @ Rs.125/-	625	
iv) Power Sprayer	2 @ Rs.1250/-	2,500	
v) Pesticides		1,000	5,875
<u>Live Stock</u>			
5 pairs of bullocks for replacement in a phased way over a period of 4 years		15,000	

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8. Workshop Equipments

i)	Power Gutka set 35 pieces English	1	500	
ii)	Power Gutka set 35 pieces American	1	500	
iii)	Ring Spaner set English 18 pieces	1	150	
iv)	Ring Spaner Set English American	1	150	
v)	Spaner set English	2 sets	80	
vi)	Spaner set American	2 sets	80	
vii)	Nake plas outer & inner	2 Nos.	60	
viii)	Pilars	2 Nos.	20	
ix)	Meter forward timing	1	500	
x)	Burma Machine electric	1	1,000	
xi)	Electric bid	1 set	70	
xii)	L.Key	1 set	50	
xiii)	Compressor with motor tank	1 set	1,800	
xiv)	Pressure meter with 2 rubber tubes	1	500	
x v)	Dye Box set small and big	2 Nos.	300	
xvi)	Tube for dye	2 Nos.	100	
xvii)	Tube Vice	1 No.	80	
xviii)	Jack big tro	1 No.	400	
xix)	Screw wrench 12 tined	2 Nos.	80	
xx)	Screw wrench 6" tined	2 Nos.	40	
xxi)	Pipe wrench 14"-10" English	2 Nos.	60	
xxii)	Workshop tables	4 Nos.	300	
xxiii)	Tools box Almirah (Iron)	2 Nos.	1,000	
xxiv)	Tray	6 Nos.	200	
xxv)	Pump for diesel with filter	1 No.	400	
xxvi)	Injector setting pump meter		400	
xxvii)	Grinder electric		600	
xxviii)	Screw drivers		70	9,490

9. Buildings

i)	Cover tin shed 40' x 60'	24,000	
ii)	Storage godown 1200 sq.ft. capacity	24,000	
iii)	Implement and tractor shed 20' x 40'	10,000	
iv)	Electric connections and fittings	7,500	<u>65,500</u>

Total Rs. 3,00,015



Annexure II to Item No. 11

Copy of letter No.17(26)/67-Edn.II dated 28th June, 1972 from Shri S.K.Mukerji, Assistant Director General (Education) Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi to the Assistant Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....  
Subject: Aligarh Muslim University - Development of Agricultural Farm.

.....  
With reference to your letter No.F.45-28/67-(CU-1) dated the 22nd May, 1972 on the subject indicated above, I am directed to inform you that you may allow the following items for the farm Development Scheme to the Aligarh Muslim University:

<u>I. Rejuvenation of a defunct tubewell</u>		
i) Boring of pipe		Rs. 4,500
ii) Pumping set		2,000
iii) Diesel engine		12,000
iv) Pump House		5,000
<u>II. Pucca Irrigation Channel-4000</u>		
running feet @ Rs.6/-per running		24,000
feet including earth work.		
<u>III. Farm Machinery and equipment</u>		
i) Replacement of the tractor		26,500
ii) Seed drill		4,350
iii) Dunlop Cart		1,200
iv) Seed Dresser		600
v) Tarpaulines		2,000
vi) Disc.Plough		4,500
vii) Leveller		8,000
<u>IV. Buildings</u>		
i) Implements and tractor shed 20'		
x 40'		10,000
ii) Storage godown 1200 sq.ft.capacity		24,000
iii) Electric/connection and fittings		5,000
<u>V. Plant Protection Equipments</u>		
i) Hand duster	1 No.	150
ii) Rat Fumigating pump	1 No.	125
iii) Hand sprayer	1 No.	150
<u>VI. Fencing over a length of 16,000 running</u>		
feet.		32,000

Development of Agriculture Farm, Aligarh  
Muslim University, Aligarh

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.....  
DETAILS OF THE PROPOSALS

<u>levelling and Layout of 165 acres farm</u>			
i) Tractor	1	26,500	
ii) Leveller	1	8,000	
iii) Disc.Plough	1	4,300	
iv) Driver with a cleaner two labours for two years		10,000	
v) Fuel & Oils		10,000	59,000
Organic manure @ 500 Gft.per acre in an area of 82.5 acres of land whose subsoil is likely to expose after levelling operations			16,500
encing over a length of 16,000 running feet			32,000
<u>Revivification of a defunct tubewell:</u>			
i) Boring of pipe		4,500	
ii) Pumping set		2,000	
iii) Diesel Engine		12,000	
iv) Pump House		5,000	23,500
oca Irrigation Chamels 4000 running feet Rs.6/- per running feet including earth work			24,000
<u>Farm Machinery and Implements:</u>			
i) Replacement of the tractor purchased in the year 1959		26,500	
ii) Tractor Trolley		8,000	
iii) Seed Drill		4,350	
iv) Dunlop Cart		1,200	
v) Seed Dresser		600	
vi) Reaper		6,300	
vii) Tarpaulines		2,000	49,150
<u>Plant Protection Equipments</u>			
i) Hand Dusters	5 @ Rs.150/-	750	
ii) Hand Sprayer	5 @ Rs.200/-	1,000	
iii) Rat Fumigating pumps	5 @ Rs.125/-	625	
iv) Power Sprayer	2 @ Rs.1250/-	2,500	
v) Pesticides		1,000	5,875
<u>Live Stock</u>			
5 pairs of bullocks for replacement in a phased way over a period of 4 years		15,000	

8. Workshop Equipments

i)	Power Gutka set 35 pieces English	1	500	
ii)	Power Gutka set 35 pieces American	1	500	
iii)	Ring Spaner set English 18 pieces	1	150	
iv)	Ring Spaner Set English American	1	150	
v)	Spaner set English	2 sets	80	
vi)	Spaner set American	2 sets	80	
vii)	Nake plas outer & inner	2 Nos.	60	
viii)	Pilars	2 Nos.	20	
ix)	Meter forward timing	1	500	
x)	Burma Machine electric	1	1,000	
xi)	Electric bid	1 set	70	
xii)	L.Key	1 set	50	
xiii)	Compressor with motor tank	1 set	1,800	
xiv)	Pressure meter with 2 rubber tubes	1	500	
x v)	Dye Box set small and big	2 Nos.	300	
xvi)	Tube for dye	2 Nos.	100	
xvii)	Tube Vice	1 No.	80	
xviii)	Jack big tro	1 No.	400	
xix)	Screw wrench 12 tined	2 Nos.	80	
xx)	Screw wrench 6" tined	2 Nos.	40	
xxi)	Pipe wrench 14"-10" English	2 Nos.	60	
xxii)	Workshop tables	4 Nos.	300	
xxiii)	Tools box Almirah (Iron)	2 Nos.	1,000	
xxiv)	Tray	6 Nos.	200	
xxv)	Pump for diesel with filter	1 No.	400	
xxvi)	Injector setting pump meter		400	
xxvii)	Grinder electric		600	
xxviii)	Screw drivers		70	9,490

9. Buildings

i)	Cover tin shed 40' x 60'	24,000	
ii)	Storage godown 1200 sq.ft. capacity	24,000	
iii)	Implement and tractor shed 20' x 40'	10,000	
iv)	Electric connections and fittings	7,500	<del>65,500</del>

Total

Rs. 3,00,015

Annexure II to Item No. 11

Copy of letter No.17(26)/67-Edn.II dated 28th June, 1972 from Shri S.K.Mukerji, Assistant Director General (Education) Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi to the Assistant Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....  
Subject: Aligarh Muslim University - Development of Agricultural Farm.  
.....

With reference to your letter No.F.45-28/67-(CU-1) dated the 22nd May, 1972 on the subject indicated above, I am directed to inform you that you may allow the following items for the farm Development Scheme to the Aligarh Muslim University:

1. <u>Rejuvenation of a defunct tubewell</u>		
i) Boring of pipe		Rs. 4,500
ii) Pumping set		2,000
iii) Diesel engine		12,000
iv) Pump House		5,000
II. Pucca Irrigation Channel-4000 running feet @ Rs.6/-per running feet including earth work.		
		24,000
III. <u>Farm Machinery and equipment</u>		
i) Replacement of the tractor		26,500
ii) Seed drill		4,350
iii) Dunlop Cart		1,200
iv) Seed Dresser		600
v) Tarpaulines		2,000
vi) Disc.Plough		4,500
vii) Leveller		8,000
IV. <u>Buildings</u>		
i) Implements and tractor shed 20' x 40'		10,000
ii) Storage godown 1200 sq.ft.capacity		24,000
iii) Electric/connection and fittings		5,000
V. <u>Plant Protection Equipments</u>		
i) Hand duster	1 No.	150
ii) Rat Fumigating pump	1 No.	125
iii) Hand sprayer	1 No.	150
VI. Fencing over a length of 16,000 running feet.		
		32,000

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VII. Livestock

2 pairs of bullocks 6,000

VIII. Workshop Equipment

i)	Ring spaner set English American	2 sets	300
ii)	Spaner set English	1 set	40
iii)	Spaner set American	1 set	40
iv)	Dye box set small and big	1 set	150
v)	Tube for dye	2 Nos.	100
vi)	Screw Wrench 12"	1 No.	40
vii)	Screw Wrench 6"	1 No.	20
viii)	Pipe wrench 14" -10"	1 Nos	30
ix)	Workshop tables	2 Nos.	150
x)	Electric grinder	1 No.	600
xi)	Screw Drivers,		70
xii)	One steel almirah		500

Recurring

i)	Pesticies	1,000
ii)	Driver and permanent labourers for two years	8,000
iii)	Fuel and Oils	6,000

University Grants Commission

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Meeting:  
Dated: 2nd August, 1972

Item No.12 : To consider the recommendations made at the special training course held by the All-India Cooperative Educational Instructors Training Centre of the National Cooperative Union of India with regard to the working of consumer cooperatives in universities and colleges.

.....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th July, 1966 had recognised the importance and urgency of the scheme for the establishment of Consumers Cooperative Stores in the universities and colleges and desired that every effort be made to introduce this scheme as early as possible and at any rate, a beginning be made in some selected universities. The broad details of the schemes are indicated in the note attached (Annexure-I).

The working of the consumer cooperatives in the universities and colleges was reviewed at the special training course held by the All-India Cooperative Educational Instructors Training Centre of the National Cooperative Union of India in May, 1971. A note containing the conclusions of the special course on the working of the consumer cooperatives in universities and colleges, on the basis of the discussions is attached (Annexure-II). The specific suggestions for implementation by the U.G.C. are given below:

- (a) The U.G.C. should make it compulsory for every grant receiving college to have a student primary cooperative store. The membership be made obligatory and all the teachers and students should join the store. The membership should automatically be terminated no sooner one leaves the college/university. The share capital of the members be returned alongwith the caution money of the students.
- (b) The U.G.C. should set up a separate cell for the development of students stores. The cell should also collect necessary data, information and prepare statistical statement about their working which may be guide for future development.
- (c) The National Cooperative Union of India, U.G.C. and Indian Cooperative Union should organise workshops/seminars for the benefit of teachers and students working with the stores.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (CD)

NOTE ON THE SCHEME FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSUMER  
CO-OPERATIVE STORES IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

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1. The consumer cooperative store may be organised at the headquarters of the University with branches to cover the affiliated colleges. Primary stores may be organised in Affiliated Colleges which are located in outside towns.
2. The store may provide essential consumer commodities, text-books, imported books, scientific instruments, etc. It may also provide, in addition, such services as canteens for students and staff. Each university store may also run a book bank and provide services for disseminating information about the prices of essential consumer commodities.
3. The cooperative store may be open to all members of the University students and staff who may each purchase a share of the value of Rs.5/- The Universities and Colleges may make efforts to persuade cent per cent of the students and staff to become members of these cooperatives.
4. Financial assistance would be provided to the Universities for (a) working capital; and (b) managerial expenses. The working capital will vary from Rs.1.00 lakh to Rs.2.00 lakhs and the managerial subsidy from Rs.10,000/- to each whole-sale store at the University level, depending upon the size of the University and population it has to cover. For the primary stores/branches, an amount of Rs.2,000/- may be provided for managerial subsidy. This subsidy will be spread over a period of two years.
5. The working capital will be provided in the form of a loan which will be repayable over a period of 15 years and shall be recovered in 10 annual equal instalments, the first instalment in respect of principal commencing from the sixth anniversary of the grant of loan.
6. The loan shall bear a rate of interest of 5 1/2% to be paid annually. A penal interest of 2 1/2% will be charged on over-due instalments. The rate of interest to be charged on the loan would be subject to such changes as may be made by the Ministry of Finance from time to time.
7. The Universities and Colleges will have to provide accommodation at nominal rent, furniture and fittings, free electricity and water supply for the stores and canteens.
8. In the initial stages an officer of the State Cooperative Department will assist the University in the working of the stores and provide necessary technical and supervisory guidance.
9. In order to ensure a smooth flow of supplies of essential commodities to these stores, they would be linked up with the nearest whole-sale consumer cooperative store organised by the State Government.
10. The financial assistance, i.e. working capital and managerial subsidy to the cooperative store will be released by the Central Government through the State Government. The Universities may send their applications for financial assistance to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies of the State who would forward the same to the Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.

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11. The University stores will also be covered by the guarantee scheme of the Government of India whereby the Government have agreed to stand guarantee upto 25% of all outstandings of loans and advances made by Cooperative Banks, the State Bank of India and its Subsidiaries and a number of other Scheduled Banks.

...

NK/



ALL INDIA COOPERATIVE INSTRUCTORS TRAINING CENTRE

(National Cooperative Union of India)

A-7, Kailash Colony, New Delhi-48.

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NOTE ON THE WORKING OF STUDENTS CONSUMERS COOPERATIVE  
STORES IN UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES - PREPARED BY THE  
PARTICIPANTS OF SPECIAL COURSE ON STUDENTS CONSUMERS  
COOPERATIVES CONDUCTED BY THE ALL INDIA COOPERATIVE  
INSTRUCTORS TRAINING CENTRE (NCUI) NEW DELHI FROM

27.5.1971 to 10.6.1971

The Students Consumers Cooperative Stores have been started in various colleges and universities after the launching of accelerated programme of Consumers Cooperatives by the Government of India in 1965. The U.G.C. had agreed to the scheme and announced liberal assistance. However, no serious effort has been made by any agency to promote their growth and provide necessary guidance. Like general scheme, suitable vertical structure, has not been evolved for these students stores and they are almost working in isolation.

The most serious problem faced by the students consumers cooperatives is of procuring supplies and goods. The University Central Stores were expected to work as wholesale stores and feeding centres to the primaries but this has not come true. The requirements of the students stores are somewhat different and cannot be met by the general wholesale stores in full. Moreover, the wholesale stores themselves are not in very satisfactory position and are unable to deliver goods. The academicians are not well versed with business techniques and cannot also devote sufficient time for purchases. A suitable procurement agency should therefore be developed for these stores.

The students stores are not able to get books from the publishers at wholesale rate. The book sellers have asked and have prevailed upon publishers not to give books to the students stores at wholesale prices. Since sufficient trade discount is not available, the stores cannot compete with private book sellers. The publishers may be asked by the Government to give priority to the students stores and allow full rebate. The university central stores may also take necessary action in this respect. For the purpose of stationery items also, bulk buying be taken up by some central organisations. In the mean time, wholesale stores should assess the requirements of students stores and procure them on priority basis. The N.C.C.F. should import technical books, engineering instruments and other articles required by the students and distribute them through students

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stores only. Suitable quota of confiscated goods be also earmarked by the N.C.C.F. for the students stores to be channalised through university central stores. At present the student stores are not getting any quota of these goods. The N.C.C.F. may also explore the possibility of producing some stationery items required by the students.

The wholesale/central stores should maintains a cadre of trained and efficient personnel which they may depute to primary stores on demand. The personnel deputed should not be a burden but fit in the set up of the primary store. The size, capacity and turnover of the store be taken into consideration while deputing persons from common cadre.

The University Grants Commission should make it compulsory for every grant receiving college to have a students primary cooperative store. The membership be made obligatory on all the teachers and students to join the store. The membership should automatically be terminated no sooner one leaves the college/university. The share capital of the members be returned along with caution money of the students.

The students cooperative stores be allowed to work with full autonomy since they will develop necessary facilities in the students. The Principal/Vice Chancellor may ensure that the nominated members fully cooperate with elected management. If leadership of the students union and the cooperative store is indential, this will facilitate smooth working of the stores.

At present the colleges/universities are not buying their requirements from the cooperative stores. The Principal/Management should see that as far as possible all college requirements like library, sports and stationery, are purchased from the students stores which will be a substantial help to these stores from the management. The management of colleges/vice-chancellor should also provide necessary accommodation to the stores, free or on token rent. The college/university authorities should give all possible assistance and ensure patronage and support in the development of the business of cooperative stores. The teachers rendering services and holding responsible posts in the stores be given due recognition and suitably rewarded.

A separate centrally sponsored scheme be evolved for the students stores under which necessary funds be made available to the colleges for the purchase of shares and thus become active partners in the stores. This should be without any strings or interference in the management of the stores.

P.T.O.

The students stores, as far as possible, should try to keep part time salesmen and provide jobs to the students to demonstrate real cooperative practice. The commerce students may be assigned to the stores for practical work.

The University Grants Commission should set up a separate cell for the development of students stores. The cell should also collect necessary data, information and prepare statistical statement about their working, which may be guide for future development. The Registrar, Cooperative Societies should also appoint separate staff, fully trained and oriented, for helpful supervision of the students stores. Unfortunately at present no constructive assistance is rendered by the cooperative department and students stores are mixed up with general stores.

The seminar was of the opinion that the students stores should work as chain stores. Unsold stock of one store be transferred to another store where it could be disposed of. A centralised system of procurement is very essential, repeated for emphasis. The stores be also classified on the basis of their assortments.

A very few students cooperative stores have been successful in managing canteen for the students. The seminar felt that this is a very important service which must be provided with active support of the authorities. Some studies of successful canteens be carried out and made available to the stores so that more canteens may come up in colleges and universities. The possibilities of collaboration with Hotel Management Institute and similar government agencies be explored to set up few canteens in selected universities and colleges.

The students cooperative stores should make arrangements and introduce schemes to collect and encourage small savings among students. A strong link be also established between the teachers credit cooperatives and the consumers stores.

The participants of the seminar were unhappy to see that no education and training programme has so far been taken up in the students consumer stores, while a net work of training centres and colleges exist in the country. The C.C.T. has been holding debates and essay competitions in the universities but very few students are attracted. Moreover, that does not help to solve the business and management problems. The NCUI, U.G.C. and I.C.I. should organise workshop/seminar for the benefit of teachers and students working with the stores. Regular

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training programme for the full/part time employees of these stores be taken up during vacation. The VMNICM or N.C.U.I. be also requested immediately to call a conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of University Stores to consider various problems faced by them. A separate scheme for study tours of successful stores be also started for the managing committee members of the students stores. Some special arrangement of cooperative publicity in the colleges where stores are functioning be also made. The State Cooperative Unions, respective Government publicity departments or D.A.V.P. may bring out publicity material, posters etc. for students consumer cooperative stores. It would be appreciated if Government gives attention to the Students Stores and evolve schemes for their assistance.

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University Grants Commission

Meeting :

Dated : August 2, 1972.

Item No.13. : To receive the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the needs of Jamia Millia Islamia with regard to students amenities.

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The University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee with the following members to examine and make recommendations with regard to the amenities for students in Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi :

1. Professor A. B. Lal,  
Vice Chancellor,  
Rajasthan University.
2. Shri R.S. Chitkara,  
Deputy Educational Adviser,  
Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.
3. Shri R. K. Chhabra,  
Secretary,  
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited Jamia Millia Islamia on February 16, 1972 and had detailed discussions with the Vice Chancellor, Treasurer, Members of the teaching staff, representatives of the students and wardens of the hostel. A copy of the report of the Committee is attached (Annexure ). Apart from recommending improvement of physical facilities, the Committee has suggested that residence in Teachers Training College hostel should be optional. This would enable the institution to accommodate all students in the hostel of the college.

The Committee has recommended an amount of Rs. five lakhs for the following programmes.

Sl. No.	Purpose	Amount Rs.
1.	Modernisation of kitchens and furniture for the dining halls	2,00,000
2.	Jamia College Canteen (furniture, crockery, cooking utensils, provision of cooking gas)	20,000
3.	Teachers' college canteen (furniture, crockery, cooking utensils, provision of cooking gas)	10,000
4.	Water Coolers (three)	22,500
5.	Class-room furniture	15,000

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6.	Common-room for boys (furniture indoor games)	6,000
7.	Common room for girls (building, furniture, indoor games etc.)	40,000
8.	Furniture for hostels	60,000
9.	Improvement of sanitation in hostels	50,000
10.	Approach roads and essential street lights	76,000
	Total	<u>Rs. 4,99,500</u>
	Say -	Rs. 5,00,000

The Commission had earlier accepted the proposal of the Jamia Millia Islamia for providing a pipe-line for the supply of water to the hostel for the Teachers' College at an estimated cost of Rs. 26,860/- through Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi.

In this connection, it may be pointed out that the Commission on the recommendation of the above committee had agreed to provide assistance to the extent of Rs. five lakhs to Kashi Vidyapeeth for programmes of students amenities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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The University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee consisting of the following to examine and make recommendations with regard to the amenities for students in Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi :-

- 1) Professor A. B. Lal,  
Vice Chancellor,  
Rajasthan University
- 2) Shri R. S. Chitkara,  
Deputy Educational Adviser,  
Ministry of Education and Social Welfare,  
New Delhi.
- 3) Shri R. K. Chhabra,  
Secretary,  
University Grants Commission.

We visited the institution on February 16, 1972. During our visit, we had detailed discussions with the Vice Chancellor, Treasurer, members of the teaching staff, representatives of the students and wardens of the hostels. We also visited the hostels, the college buildings, the canteens and the play grounds.

2. The Jamia Millia Islamia had sent proposals amounting to Rs. 32 lakhs approximately. The details of these proposals are given in the Annexure. During the course of discussion with the Vice Chancellor, Treasurer and Heads of the Departments, we emphasised that on account of the limited funds available for the development of higher education, priority had to be given to schemes relating to health, sanitation and physical amenities for students in the hostels and colleges. Schemes involving large outlays had, therefore, to be left out. Similarly, some of the schemes could be taken up as part of the campus development programme of the Jamia.

3. The position about the college hostels and canteens is given below :

(i) Jamia College, Hostel :

The hostel has provision for 65 students. At present only 55 students are residing in the hostel. The number of students in each room ranges from 3 to 5. No kitchen is attached to the hostel but there is a dining hall for 30 students. Meals for the students in this hostel are prepared in a centralised mess which serves meals to about 250 students of the two schools and the college. The accommodation in the hostel is sufficient. We were informed that the plan of the Jamia Millia Islamia for a hostel for 100 students has already been accepted. However, the Jamia is building the hostel for 25 students only with provision for a dining hall for 100 students. There are no proper sanitation arrangements in the hostel and the septic tanks are not cleaned regularly.

**(ii) Hostel for Engineering and Social Work Students :**

The students are accommodated in an old building which was a part of the erstwhile Rural Institute with asbestos sheet roofing. About 30 students are accommodated in 9 rooms which have no shelves and other basic amenities.

**(iii) Teachers' College Hostel :**

The hostel has provision for 100 students, but the number of students residing is 68. Some of the rooms of the hostel are being utilised for the college. There is an improvised common room also. The hostel messes are managed by the students themselves. At present, residence in the hostel is compulsory. We observed that almost all the bath-rooms were leaking. This would spoil the building unless remedial measures are taken immediately. The students of the Arts and Craft Department reside in a small hostel in the building of the Department. This hostel does not have proper sanitary facilities for these students. There is no furniture in the dining room and even proper drinking water facilities are not provided. We were informed that these students would be shifted to the main hostel.

**(iv) Girls' Hostel :**

There is only one girls' hostel in which all the girl students of the school and colleges are lodged. The hostel has 60 students, of whom 45 are grown-up women from the Social work Training course. About ten girl students are on an average residing in one room which has no cupboards. There is no dining hall and an entrance room of the building has been converted into an improvised dining hall.

**(v) College Canteens :**

The Jamia College Canteen is in a very bad shape. There is practically no furniture and even the kitchen and pantry are not maintained in a hygienic way. There is no canteen for the Teachers' College and only some improvised arrangements have been made.

**4. Our observations and recommendations :**

(i) The hostels are not being properly maintained and proper sanitary arrangements are lacking. The septic tanks do not seem to be cleaned at regular intervals. The arrangements for drinking water are not adequate as some of the water coolers which had been purchased are sub-standard and are not being used.

(ii) At present, residence in the Teachers' Training College hostel is compulsory. We recommend that residence in the hostel should be optional. This will enable the Jamia to accommodate all the students in the hostel of the Teachers' Training College and the new hostel under construction.

(iii) There is need for modernising the kitchens, and providing furniture in the dining halls and in the hostel rooms.



Similarly, common room facilities also need to be strengthened by providing the common rooms with adequate furniture and indoor games etc. Drinking water facilities also need to be improved and the Jamia should purchase water coolers of standard quality and there should be arrangements for proper servicing of water coolers so that they do not get out of order frequently.

(iv) At present there is too much over-crowding in the girls' hostel where a majority of the residents are trainees belonging to the Social Work Training course who are not really students of the Jamia. These students should not be accommodated in the girls' hostel as it is not desirable to mix young girls with grown up women. The existing accommodation in the girls hostel would then suffice.

(v) There is urgent need for providing furniture, equipment, crockery and utensils for the canteens. Practically, there is no provision for snacks, etc., in the canteens and the students have to go to far off places for snacks, tea, etc.

(vi) Some of the approach roads need to be made pucca. Street lighting arrangements, especially near the Teachers' Training College, also need to be improved.

(vii) We are not in favour of providing a bus for the Teachers' Training College under this programme. If necessary, a proposal for this may be included in the development proposals of the College to be sent to the Commission.

(viii) We are also not recommending any provision for games and sports because the UGC has specific schemes for providing assistance to universities and colleges for games and sports. The Jamia may ask for assistance under these schemes.

(ix) There is need for strengthening the libraries of the Departments by providing multiple copies of the text-books.

5. Keeping in view the above, we recommend that an amount of Rs. five lakhs may be provided to Jamia Millia Islamia for the following programmes :-

Sl. No.	Purpose	Amount
1	2	
		Rs.
1.	Modernisation of kitchen and furniture for the dining halls	2,00,000
2.	Jamia College Canteen (furniture, crockery, cooking utensils, provision of cooking gas).	20,000

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1	2	3
3.	Teachers' college canteen (furniture, crockery, cooking utensils, provision of cooking gas).	10,000
4.	Water Coolers (three).	22,500
5.	Class-room furniture	15,000
6.	Common-room for boys (furniture, indoor games)	6,000
7.	Common room for girls (building, furniture, indoor games etc.)	40,000
8.	Furniture for hostels	60,000
9.	Improvement of sanitation in hostels	50,000
10.	Approach roads and essential street lights	76,000
	Total	<u>Rs. 4,99,500</u>
	Say	Rs. 5,00,000

6. We are grateful to the Vice Chancellor, Treasurer, Members of the teaching and administrative staff of Jamia Millia Islamia for providing us facilities to assess the requirements of the institution for student amenities.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 2nd August, 1972

Item No.14 To consider a reference from the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco regarding the question of admission of non-governmental organisations as Institutional Members of the Commission.

The Constitution of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco provides that its membership will be of two categories (a) individual and (b) institutional. It also provides that institutions of an All-India character as well as those which are doing significant work of national importance within the field of Unesco would be eligible for membership of the Commission. But the number of such institutional members should not exceed 50. The question of admission of non-governmental organisations as Institutional Members of the Commission had been reviewed by the Commission recently and it was decided that a uniform policy may be laid down for the selection of non-governmental organisations for representation on the Indian National Commission. The Commission has asked for the advice and guidance of the University Grants Commission on the following issues:-

1. Guidelines/principles which may be followed in the matter of admission of non-governmental organisations for representation on the five Sub-Commissions of the Indian National Commission for Unesco.
2. Names of important organisations in each field viz. Education, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Humanities, Culture and Mass Communication of competence which may be invited to become institutional members on the following five Sub-Commissions of the Indian National Commission for Unesco.

A copy of the letter received from the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco with enclosures is attached (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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ANNEXURE TO ITEM NO. 14

Copy of letter No.F.13-1/72-INC. dated 20th June, 1972 from Shri C.S. Nayar, Secretary (INC), Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education), New Delhi addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

I am enclosing a copy of the Constitution of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco (Appendix I). Article IV of the Constitution of the Commission provides that its membership will be of two categories - (a) individual, and (b) institutional. It further provides that "institutions of an all-India character as well as those which are doing significant work of national importance within the field of Unesco will be eligible for membership of the Commission. But the number of such institutional members should not exceed 50 at any time. An institution desiring membership of the Commission shall submit an application to the effect giving such information as may be prescribed and may be admitted to membership by the President if it fulfils the criteria laid down."

2. A copy of the rules for admission of institutional members at present is attached (Appendix II). At present, there are 41 organisations which are institutional members of the Commission. The list of these organisations is enclosed (Appendix III).

3. The question of admission of non-governmental organisations as institutional members of the Commission was reviewed at the first meeting of the Steering Committee of the Commission held under the chairmanship of the Education Minister on May 11, 1972. It was agreed at the meeting that a proper and uniform policy may be laid down for the selection of non-governmental organisations for representation on the Indian National Commission. There is a feeling in the country that the association of non-governmental organisations with the Commission is not based on any rational criteria or principles. For instance, if it is considered that professional organisations in the fields relevant to Unesco's competence are to be represented on the National Commission, it would only be fair that all professional organisations in India are invited to become members of this Commission.

4. It was decided that an attempt should be made to identify non-governmental organisations in different fields relevant to Unesco Programmes in India in consultation with experts and prepare a list of such organisation which could be admitted as institutional members of the Commission. We shall, therefore, be grateful for favour of your advice and

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guidance on the following issues:-

- (1) Guidelines/principles which may be followed in the matter of admission of non-governmental organisations for representation on the five Sub-Commissions of the Indian National Commission for Unesco.
- (2) Names of important organisations in each field viz. Education, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Humanities, Culture and Mass Communication of competence which may be invited to become institutional members on the following five Sub-Commissions of the Indian National Commission for Unesco.

If possible, the name and address of the Chief Executive of the Organisation recommended by you who will be in a position to supply full information in regard to the activities undertaken by it, may also kindly be supplied.

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APPENDIX I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE

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(As amended vide Government of India Resolution No.F.13-2/71-INC dated 2nd July, 1971 and 22nd March, 1972)

New Delhi., the 7th October, 1969  
15th Asvina, 1891 (Saka)

R E S O L U T I O N

INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

No.F.39-1/66-INC: The Government of India have been a member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, a Specialised Agency of the United Nations, since its inception in 1946. Article VII of the Constitution of Unesco requires that "each Member State shall make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for purposes of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of the Organisation, preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the Government and such bodies" and further defines that "National Commissions or National Cooperating Bodies, where they exist, shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference and to their Governments in matters relating to the Organisation and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it." In fulfillment of the requirements of the Constitution of Unesco and with a view to ensuring the active participation of the people of India in the implementation of various programmes of Unesco, an interim Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco was set up in 1949 by the Government of India, Ministry of Education Resolution No.F.84-92/48-A.1 dated the 26th March, 1949. The Interim Commission was placed on a permanent footing in 1951 in order to ensure a better implementation of Unesco's programmes in the country through the Government of India, Ministry of Education Resolution No.F.134-27/50-A.5 dated the 16th October, 1951.

2. In view of the large number of Unesco's fields of activity, the variety of tasks on which it is engaged and, in particular, the rapid expansion in the scope and extent of its programme, it has been the practice to review the Constitution of the Indian National Commission from time to time. For instance, the Commission was reconstituted under Government Resolutions No.F.15-1/52-A.5 dated the 31st July, 1952, No.F.25-15/54-A.5 dated the 3rd December, 1954 and F.21-1/61-UU(INC)

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dated July 19, 1961. The 7th Conference of the Commission held in September 1965 appointed a Study Group to examine its Constitution once again and to recommend the changes necessary. The report of this Group has been examined by Government and in the light of decisions on its recommendations the Constitution of the Indian National Commission has been revised as indicated below:-

CONSTITUTION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION  
FOR COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

I. Name and Status - (a) There shall be an INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO hereinafter called the "Commission".

(b) The Commission shall be attached to the Department of Education in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare which shall provide its secretariat and funds for its activities.

II. Functions:- The functions of the Commission shall be

(a) To promote understanding of the objects and purposes of UNESCO among the people of the Republic of India;

(b) to serve as a liaison agency between the Government of India and the institutions concerned with and working for the advancement of education, science and culture; and

(c) to advise the Government of India on matters relating to UNESCO.

III. Office-Bearers: (a) The Minister of Education and Social Welfare shall be the President of the Commission. He shall preside over the meetings of the Commission. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare shall be the Vice-President of the Commission. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall preside over the meetings of the Commission. In the absence of both the President and the Vice-President, the Commission shall elect a Chairman from among the members present to preside over each meeting.

(b) The Secretary to the Department of Education in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare shall be the Secretary-General of the Commission and shall remain in overall charge of the work of the Commission.

(c) An officer of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare to be nominated by the Minister of Education and Social

Welfare shall be the Secretary of the Commission. The Secretary shall prepare the agenda for its meetings and attend to all the day-to-day work connected with the affairs of the Commission.

IV. Membership - The membership of the Commission will be of two categories: (a) individual; and (b) institutional.

All individual members shall be nominated by the President and shall hold office for a term of four years.

Institutions of an all-India character as well as those which are doing significant work of national importance within the field of Unesco will be eligible for membership of the Commission. But the number of such institutional members shall not exceed fifty at any time.

An institution desiring membership of the Commission shall submit an application to the effect giving such information as may be prescribed and may be admitted to membership by the President if it fulfils the criteria laid down.

An institution admitted to membership shall continue to be so for a term of four years. But the outgoing institutional members may apply for continuance of their membership and may be admitted to it if they have shown continuing interest in the work of the Commission and fulfil the conditions laid down.

Each institutional member shall have the right to send a representative to the meetings of the Commission, Sub-Commission or Committee as the case may be. Such representative shall participate in discussions and shall also have the right to vote.

V. The membership of the Commission shall consist of the members of the five Sub-Commissions for:-

- (a) Education,
- (b) Natural Sciences,
- (c) Social Sciences,
- (d) Cultural Activities and Humanities and
- (e) Mass Communication.

The Sub-Commissions shall be constituted as follows:

Education Sub-Commission

- (1) Chairman, University Grants Commission
- (2) Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training.
- (3) One nominee of the Inter-University Board.
- (4) A representative of the Department of Education in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare nominated by the President of the Commission.
- (5) to (10): Six eminent educationists nominated by the President of the Commission.



All Institutional members working in the field of Education shall also be members of the Education Sub-Commission.

Natural Sciences Sub-Commission

- (1) One nominee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
- (2) One nominee of the Indian National Science Academy.
- (3) One nominee of the Atomic Energy Commission.
- (4) One nominee of the All-India Council of Technical Education.
- (5) One nominee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- (6) One nominee of the Indian Council of Medical Research.
- (7) One nominee of the Department of Science & Technology.
- (8) One representative of the Department of Education in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare nominated by the President of the Commission.
- (9) to (13): Five eminent scientists nominated by the President of the Commission.

All Institutional members working in the field of Natural Sciences shall also be members of the Natural Sciences Sub-Commission.

Social Sciences Sub-Commission

- (1) & 2) Two nominees of the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research.
- (3) One representative of the Department of Education in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare nominated by the President of the Commission.
- (4) One nominee of the Department of Social Welfare.
- (5) to (10): Six eminent social scientists nominated by the President of the Commission.

All Institutional members working in the field of Social Sciences shall also be members of the Social Sciences Sub-Commission.

Cultural Activities & Humanities Sub-Commission:

- (1) One nominee of the Sahitya Akademi.
- (2) One nominee of the Lalit Kala Akademi.
- (3) One nominee of the Sangeet Natak Akademi.
- (4) One nominee of the India Council for Cultural Relations.
- (5) One nominee of the Indian International Centre.
- (6) One nominee of the Ministry of External Affairs.
- (7) One nominee of the Department of Culture.
- (8) to (12): Five persons distinguished in the field of culture and humanities nominated by the President of the Commission.

All Institutional members working in the field of Cultural Activities and Humanities shall also be members of the Cultural Activities and Humanities Sub-Commission.

Mass Communication Sub-Commission:

- (1) Director-General, All India Radio or his nominee.
- (2) Controller of Films Division or his nominee.
- (3) One nominee of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication.
- (4) Principal Information Officer, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (5) A representative of the Department of Education in the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare nominated by the President of the Commission.
- (6) to (10): Five persons distinguished in the field of mass communication to be nominated by the President of the Commission.

All Institutional members working in the field of mass communication shall also be members of the Mass Communication Sub-Commission.

The President may direct the co-option of additional members on any Sub-Commission for specialised purposes.

Each Sub-Commission shall elect its own Chairman, Vice-Chairman and a Rapporteur, who shall hold office for one year.

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VI. Steering Committee: For the management of the affairs of the Commission, and in order to keep a watch over the progress of the projects and programmes of the Commission, there shall be a Steering Committee which shall meet as often as necessary but not less than one in two months, and shall consist of the following members:-

- (1) President of the Commission who shall be the Chairman of the Committee.
- (2) Vice-President of the Commission who shall be the Vice-Chairman of the Committee.
- (3) Secretary-General of the Commission.
- (4) Indian Member on the Executive Board of Unesco, if any.
- (5) One representative of the Department of Science & Technology.
- (6) One representative of the Department of Culture.
- (7) One representative of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (8) Joint Secretary incharge of Unesco Division in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education).
- (9) to (13): Chairman of each of the five Sub-Commissions.
- (14) Secretary of the Commission, who shall be Ex-officio Secretary of the Committee.

The Chairman or in his absence the Vice-Chairman shall preside over the meetings of the Committee. In the absence of both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, the Committee shall elect its own Chairman for each meeting.

VII. Committees: The President may also appoint committees of the Commission for such special purposes as he may consider necessary. The composition, terms of reference, terms of office and such other details about such committees shall be prescribed by the President separately in each case.

VIII. Meetings: Each Sub-Commission shall meet as often as may be necessary but not less than once a year.

The Commission shall meet as often as necessary but not less than once in two years.

APPENDIX II

INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

Rules Governing Admission of Institutional Members

1. Eligibility for Institutional Membership: In order to qualify for admission as an Institutional Member, an organisation/institution should fulfil the following conditions:

- (a) It should be non-governmental in character;
- (b) It should be an institution or organisation conducting activities in fields that are within the competence of the Unesco and the Commission on an all India basis or doing significant work of national importance in these fields. It should also be able and willing to make an effective contribution to the achievement of the Commission's objectives.
- (c) It should be a society registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860, or a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, or a public trust registered under any law for the time being in force, or any non-official organisation principally engaged in the activities coming within the competence of the Commission, or an autonomous body established under an act of the Central/State legislature or through a resolution of the Central/State Government.
- (d) It should be open to all citizens of India without distinction of caste, creed, area of origin, etc.
- (e) It should have been in existence for a period of at least three years;
- (f) Its financial position should be sound; and
- (g) Its work should have been reported as satisfactory by a competent agency of the Central or State Government.

2. Application for Institutional Membership: Each application should be made on the prescribed proforma (Schedule I to these Rules) and should be accompanied by the documents enumerated therein.

3. Obligations of Institutional Members: The obligations to be made assumed by non-governmental organisations admitted as Institutional Members are defined below:

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- (a) It shall keep the Commission informed of those of its activities which are relevant to the Commission's programme and of the assistance given in achieving the Commission's objectives.
- (b) It shall acquaint its members by all means at its command with those activities and achievements of the Commission which are likely to interest them.
- (c) It shall give advice and provide assistance in connection with the Commission's enquiries, studies and publications falling within its competence.
- (d) It shall contribute by its activities to the execution of the Commission's programme and as far as possible include in the agenda of its meetings items relating to the Commission's programme.
- (e) It shall invite the Commission to be represented at those of its meetings whose agenda is of interest from the point of view of the Commission's programme.
- (f) It shall submit periodical reports on its activities to the Commission.
- (g) It shall undertake to collaborate closely with the Commission in expanding those of its activities which are of special interest to the Commission.
- (h) It shall assist the Commission in its efforts to promote national coordination of the activities of non-governmental organisations working in a common field.

4. Advantages granted to Institutional Members: The Commission will grant the following advantages to the Institutional Members:

- (a) It will invite an Institutional Member to send a representative to participate in the meetings of the commission or the appropriate Sub-Commission with the right to vote.
- (b) It will supply all appropriate documentation relating to its work and programme of interest to an Institutional Member.
- (c) It will grant financial assistance to an Institutional Member for approved activities.

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- (d) The President of the Commissions may also select an Institutional Member to be represented on an appropriate Sub-Commission against the quota of non-governmental representation.

5. Removal from Institutional Membership: The President may remove a non-governmental organisation from the list of Institutional Members if he considers that the organisation does not continue to conform to the conditions of eligibility proscribed under Rule I above.

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SCHEDULE - I

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION AS AN  
INSTITUTIONAL MEMBER OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL  
COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH UNESCO.

- 
1. Name of the organisation
  2. Year of establishment
  3. Postal address, telegraphic address and telephone number
  4. Status:
    - (a) Whether registered society, trust, autonomous body, or non-official organisation
    - (b) Whether functioning as a national or regional federation or as an affiliate of an international non-governmental organisation.
    - (c) Whether operating on a national, regional or state basis.
    - (d) Affiliations, if any, with international or national organisations-
    - (e) Branches, if any, with their addresses-
  5. Aims and objects  
(Attach memorandum of association, rules and regulations, etc.)
  6. Main fields of activities under the areas of education, natural sciences, social sciences, culture, or mass communication  
(attach the latest/annual report or detailed account of such activities, preferably in English)

- 7. Membership (Qualifications, categories - individual/institutional, members - both from inside and outside the State where the organisation is located)
- 8. Finances (indicate the sources of income and expenditure during the last three years with an item-wise break-up and attach certified statements of accounts for those years)
- 9. Particulars of principal office-bearers
- 10. Personnel (full-time/part-time, salaried and honorary)
- 11. Publications (title, language, periodicity, etc.)
- 12. Relations with the Indian National Commission (Specify the collaboration, if any, extended to the Commission in the past and give an account of such activities)
- 13. Any other information.

N.B.:The Commission will be kept informed of the changes in the membership or constitution of the organisation and will be supplied with the annual or periodical reports (including statement of accounts) brought out by the organisation.

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Indian LIST OF "INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS" (INSTITUTIONS/ORGANISATIONS)  
OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

Education Sub Commission

1. All India Federation of Educational Associations, 16 A/10 W.E.A., Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
2. All India Women's Conference, 6, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi-1.
3. Shri Aurobindo Society, Society House, Pondicherry-2.
4. Chondarkar Oriental Research Institute, P.O. Deccan Gymkhana, Poona-4.
5. The Bharat Scouts & Guides, National Headquarters, 16 Ring Road, I.P.Estate, New Delhi.
6. Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, P.B.No.1419, Thyagarayanagar, Madras-17.
7. The Vice-President and Chairman, Guild of Service(Central), 65, Village Road, Hunganbakan, Madras-34.
8. Hindi Sahitya Samelan, Allahabad.
9. Indian Adult Education Association, Shafiq Memorial, 17 B, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi.
10. Indian Association of Special Libraries & Information Centres (IASLIC), Albert Hall, First Floor, 15, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta-12.
11. Indian National Trade Union Congress, 17, Janpath, New Delhi-1.
12. Indian Philosophical Congress, C/o Shri A.K. Mazumdar, Principal, Post Graduate Basic Training College, Banipur, 24 Parganas, West Bengal.
13. Indian Federation of University Women's Associations, 53, Sir Thyagaraja Road, P.B. No.1412, T. Nagar, Madras-17.
14. National Council of Women in India, C/o Mrs. V.Virmani, (President), F-16, Hauz Khas Enclave, New Delhi-16.
15. Nations' League of Penfriends, 86, Theatre Communication Build-  
-Connaught Place, New Delhi.
16. National Cooperative Union of India, 72, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
17. The World Education Fellowship, (Indian Section), The New Era School, 17, Hughes Road, Bombay-7.
18. Gandhi Peace Foundation, 221/223, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi-1.

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II. NATURAL SCIENCES SUB-COMMISSION

1. Association of Scientific Workers of India, 10, Rajendra Park, New Delhi-5.
2. Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Jadavpur, Calcutta.
3. Indian Institute of Architects, Prospects Chambers Annexo, Dr. Dadabhai Naorogi Road, Bombay-1.
4. Asiatic Society of Bombay, Town Hall, Bombay-1.
5. Bharatiya Natya Sangh, Ravindra Bharathi Building, Saifabad, Hyderabad-4.
6. Dargana, "Chidambaram", Usmanpura, Ahmedabad-13.
7. Indian National Theatre, Bombay Mutual Chambers 2nd Floor, 19/21 Human Street Fort, Bombay-1.

III. SOCIAL SCIENCES SUB-COMMISSION

1. Indian Council of Social Welfare, 175, Dadabhai Naorogi Road, Bombay-1.
2. Service Civil International, India, 2, East Park Road, New Delhi-5.
3. Institute of Traditional Cultures, University Buildings, Madras-5.
4. International Cultural Centre, 16, Hailcy Road, New Delhi.
5. Indian National Committee for the International Council of Museum, Janpath, New Delhi-11.

IV. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND HUMANITIES SUB-COMMISSION

1. Academy of Fine Arts, Cathedral Road, Calcutta-16.
2. All India Bengali Literary Conference, C/o Shri D.C. Das, Central Govt. Officer's Hostel, Nizam Palace, Calcutta-20.
3. All India Oriental Conference, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona-4.
4. Anjuman Taraqi Urdu Hind, Sultan Jahan Manzil, Shamabad Market, Aligarh.
5. Kalakshetra, Tiruvannamiyur, Madras-41.
6. The P.E.N.N. (All India Centre), Theosophy Hall, 40, New Marine Lines, Bombay-20.
7. Southern Languages Book Trust, 458, Poonamallee High Road, Kilpauk, Madras-10.

V. MASS COMMUNICATION SUB-COMMISSION

(9/a)

(4/a)

1. Children's Film Society - India,  
Hingorani House,  
Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli,  
Bombay-18.
2. Indian Assembly of Youth,  
Vishwa Yuvak Kendra,  
Circular Road,  
Chanakiya Puri,  
New Delhi-11.
3. Indian Council for Mental  
Hygiene, EROS Building,  
42, Queen's Road, Bombay-1.
4. United Schools Organisation  
of India, U.S.O. House,  
1715, Arya Samaj Road,  
New Delhi-2.

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Confidential

University Grants Commission

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Meeting :

Dated : August 2, 1972.

Item No. 15 : To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare for declaring the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, as an institution deemed to be university under section 3 of the U.G.C. Act.

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The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare have forwarded a proposal from the Director, Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, for declaring it as an institution deemed to be university under section 3 of the U.G.C. Act for consideration of the University Grants Commission. A copy of the proposal is attached (Annexure I).

The Committee on 'New Universities' while considering a proposal from the Institute of Science, Bombay for declaring it as an institution deemed to be university under section 3 of the U.G.C. Act had desired that a small group may look into the general question of declaring institutions deemed to be universities in the light of the recommendations made by the Education Commission for setting up of "autonomous" colleges. The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure II). The Committee made the following observations/recommendations :

- 1) Normally, an affiliated college should first be tried as an "autonomous college" before considering the question of deeming it as a university under the U.G.C. Act. However, if there are institutions where it may not be possible to give the status of an "autonomous college" the question of deeming it as a University may then be considered.
- 2) For giving the status of an "autonomous college" to an institution, the conditions mentioned in the report of the UGC Committee should be kept in view.
- 3) An autonomous college should have its own board of studies on which representation may be given to University Board of Studies.
- 4) There should be a system of moderation of question papers.
- 5) The autonomous college may set up an academic board with participation of teachers as also other committees with students' participation.

The report of the Committee was considered by the U.G.C. at its meeting held on 5th April, 1972. The Commission agreed with the Committee that the policy in this regard should take into account the recommendation of the Education Commission (1966) about "autonomous colleges". The Commission expressed the view that ordinarily the

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objective/need for giving the status of a "deemed to be university" to an institution would be adequately, and in some ways more appropriately, met by giving the institution the status of an "autonomous college". The Commission in this connection also noted that the Bihar Government had through an amendment of the Ranchi University Act declared the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, as an "Autonomous College" of the Ranchi University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E. O. (CD)

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Annexure I to item No. 15

Copy of letter No. 3447/CIE/71 from Shri Ramesh Mohan, Director, Central Institute of English, Hyderabad-7, addressed to Shri D.N. Saksena, Assistant Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, New Delhi.

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The Board of Governors of this Institute has been keen for sometime that this Institute should be in a position to award Postgraduate and Research Degrees. For the last few years the Institute has been working at the university level : the participants who come for the Diploma courses are teachers from the universities holding the Master's Degree in English. A number of universities have been recognised the Institute as a centre for research. The Institute has the following major departments/units imparting instruction and carrying on advanced research in Linguistics, Phonetics, English Literature, Teaching Methods, use of audio-visual aids, and production of materials :

- Department of Phonetics & Spoken English
- Department of Linguistics & Contemporary English
- Department of English Literature
- Department of Methods
- Department of Materials Production
- Department of Extension Services
- Radio Unit

It has also been decided to set up a unit for Correspondence Courses for teachers from 1972-73.

The Institute will be able to discharge its functions and responsibilities more effectively if it is declared an institution deemed to be a university. In this connection I would like to draw your attention to the following paragraph of the Annual Report of the Institute for 1970-71 which has been approved by the Board of Governors :

"In spite of the high quality of academic work and research carried out at CIE, the Institute has often found it difficult to attract students and teachers of high calibre in sufficient numbers for admission to its courses, because it can award only Diplomas and not university degrees, which are an essential requirement for recruitment or promotion to teaching posts at universities. This difficulty can only be solved by raising the status of the Institute to a degree awarding institution, as recommended by both the Seminar of University Professors of English held at CIE and the Study Group appointed by the Ministry of Education. The Board of Governors of CIE have approved the proposal for recognition of CIE as a 'deemed university', and authorised the Director to take necessary steps in the direction. It is hoped that the proposal will be considered favourably by the Government of India and the University Grants Commission."

The Board of Governors in its meeting held on 24 October, 1969 decided that the CIE should be in a position to award post-graduate

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and research degrees, and had authorised the director to take necessary steps in this direction.

The Seminar of University Professors of English, sponsored by the UGC, held at CIE in 1969 recommended that "The CIE will be considerably helped in the discharge of the greatly increased responsibility assigned to it, if it is given the status of a "deemed university" or an "institution of national importance". The Study Group of the teaching of English appointed by the Government of India in 1969 in its report (which is under publication) had also made a similar recommendation.

The Board of Governors in its meeting held on 11th November, 1971 has again re-affirmed its earlier decision that steps should be taken for the recognition of the Institution deemed to be a university and has appointed a sub-committee of the Board to pursue the matter with the Government of India and the U.G.C.

Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956 says :

Application of Acts to institutions, for higher studies other than universities	) The Central Government may, on the advice of the Commission, declare, by notification in the official gazette, that any institution for higher education, other than a University, shall be deemed to be a University for the purpose of this Act, and on such a declaration being made, all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such institution as if it were a university within a meaning of clause (f) of sec. 2.
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In pursuance of the above mentioned decision of the Board of Governors, it is requested that necessary action may be taken by the Central Government for recognition of the Central Institute of English as an Institution deemed to be a university under section 3 of the U.G.C. Act.

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The Committee appointed by the Commission to go into the question of declaring institutions as deemed to be Universities under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act in the light of the emergence of the new concept of 'autonomous colleges' met on 28th January, 1972 at 11 A.M. in the University Grants Commission. The following were present :-

1. Shri N.D. Sundaravadivelu,  
Vice Chancellor,  
Madras University
2. Prof. R.P. Bambah,  
Director,  
Centre of Advanced Study,  
Panjab University.
3. Prof. Rais Ahmed,  
Head of the Department of Physics,  
Aligarh Muslim University
4. Shri R.K. Chhabra,  
Secretary, U.G.C.
5. Shri L.R. Mal,  
Education Officer,  
U.G.C.

Prof. Uma Shankar Joshi and Prof. M.V. Mathur could not attend the meeting.

The Committee considered the note prepared by the office of the Commission indicating the procedure followed in considering proposals for declaring an institution as deemed to be university under Section 3 of the UGC Act and the developments with regard to the concept of "autonomous colleges" as recommended by the Education Commission and further spelt out by the UGC Committee.

The Committee was informed that the purpose of section 3 of the UGC Act was to bring under the purview of the UGC institutions which for historical and other reasons were not universities and could not be brought within the regulation under section 2(f) of the UGC Act, but yet were doing work of a high standard in an academic field. The unattached character of some of these institutions established independently of Universities, had often resulted in developments, not exactly conforming to recognised academic standards and practices. The advantage of a University or a college would seem in this context, to lie in the fact that their activities are regulated by accepted rules of academic behaviour and conduct. The Universities have a Senate/Court, an Executive Council/Syndicate an Academic Council, Boards of Studies and Examiners, Finance Committee, etc., which organised in a proper pattern provide a corpus of authorities, influencing by competence and experience, administrative and academic activities in consonance with high



standards of traditions belonging to the university sphere. There is also possibility of exchange of ideas between teachers and students and between one university and another. These advantages are denied to institutions which have developed in a world of their own isolated by their historical character. Section 3 of the UGC Act would bring such institutions in the world of higher learning and introduce healthy and desirable features, traditions and disciplines of universities provided such institutions already maintain fairly high academic standards. The Committee was also given an account of the considerations under which the existing institutions deemed to be universities were brought under the purview of the UGC Act.

The Committee first considered the question whether an affiliated institution of a university should be given the status of a deemed university under Section 3 of the UGC Act. It was pointed out that if the university was willing to provide freedom to the affiliated institutions in framing courses of studies, holding examinations etc., the concept of 'autonomous college' would be a welcome development. However, in case the University was not keen to provide this freedom to the institutions, some other measures to save good institutions from languishing may have to be taken for providing them the requisite autonomy. The implementation of the scheme of autonomous college, would involve amendment of University Acts, but this may take a very long time. Moreover, amendment of the Acts of the Universities was not in the hands of the universities themselves. It involved the State Governments, who may not be very keen to introduce this concept to avoid undue pressures for giving autonomy to the colleges. In case, the Acts of the Universities could not be amended to provide for 'autonomous colleges' within the university system, it may be desirable to retain the provision under the UGC Act to give such institutions the freedom to experiment and introduce new ideas. With regard to the apprehension of pressures for giving autonomy to the colleges, it was felt that the UGC had already recommended a definite procedure for giving autonomy to an institution and the UGC is to be consulted and its approval obtained before the status of 'autonomous college' is given to an institution. Even if autonomous status is given to some weak colleges, they are likely to go out of the field as students would not join such colleges whose reputation is not upto the mark. After further discussions, the Committee felt that normally an affiliated college should first be tried as an "autonomous college" before considering the question of deeming it as university under the UGC Act. However, if there are exceptions where it may not be possible to give the status of an 'autonomous college', the question of deeming it as a university may then be considered. The Committee further stressed that for giving the status of an 'autonomous college' to an institution, the conditions mentioned in the report of the UGC Committee should be kept in view. In addition, the following points may also be kept in view :

- i) An 'autonomous college' should have its own Board of Studies on which representation may be given to university Board of Studies;

- ii) There should be a system of moderation of question papers ;
- iii) An 'autonomous college' may set up an academic board with broad participation of teachers as also other Committees with Students participation.
- iv) The University concerned should be supervisory powers i.e. some kind of academic audit ;
- v) There should be proper rules for recruitment and security of tenure of teachers ;
- vi) The institutions should have full autonomy within the approved frame-work.

The Committee then considered the question of declaring an institution as deemed to be university which is not affiliated to any university. It was felt that such an institution may first try for its affiliation to a university with autonomous status. If that was not possible, the question of deeming it as a University under UGC Act may be considered.

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ConfidentialUniversity Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, '72

Item No. 16: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare with regard to the proposal of St. Bede's College, Simla for financial assistance of Rs.17 lakhs from the Government of Netherlands.

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The Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have asked for the views of the University Grants Commission on the proposal of St. Bede's College, Simla for permission to approach the Government of Netherlands for financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 17 lakhs for the construction of departmental building, hostel, multi-purpose hall, equipment and furniture. St. Bede's College is affiliated to Himachal Pradesh University. The institution proposes to establish the Departments of Home Science, Physics and Chemistry and the financial assistance prepared to be asked for would be utilised for the construction of college building, a hostel, a multi-purpose hall, scientific equipment and furniture. The proposal has been recommended by the Himachal Pradesh Government and Himachal Pradesh University. Extracts of the letters received from the Himachal Pradesh Government and Himachal Pradesh University are reproduced below:

"Keeping in view the developmental programme of the Institution, and the fact that this institution is doing commendable service to the cause of women education in Himachal Pradesh, this State Government strongly recommend that necessary permission to receive the subsidy from the Dutch Government for financing the developmental programme of the Institution may kindly be accorded in favour of the Principal, St. Bede's College, Simla, under advice to this State Government."

"The Himachal Pradesh University is of the view that St. Bede's College is doing very useful service to the cause of education of women in Himachal Pradesh, and is a very fine institution. The University recommends strongly the application of St. Bede's College for permission to approach the Government of Netherlands to receive a grant of Rs.17 lakhs for its developmental programme."

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd March, 1971 considered 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

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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.

The guidelines have been sent to the Government of India for their concurrence which is awaited.

It may also be mentioned that the Commission had agreed to the proposal of Nirmala College, Ranchi for accepting grant of Rs.14 lakhs approximately for the construction of a college building from CEMBEMO, Holland.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972

Item No. 17: To consider a ~~request~~ <sup>request</sup> received from the Ministry of Education for meeting the expenditure on TA and DA of teachers sponsored by the Universities and constituent/affiliated colleges to attend the summer programme in operations research to be organised at Bangalore in 1973 by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

.....

( Professor M. Raghavachari of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, sent a proposal for the organization of a four-week summer programme on operations research for university teachers/research scholars at Bangalore under his directorship. A copy of his letter, addressed to the Chairman, University Grants Commission, is enclosed (Annexure). The Indian Institute of Management is not covered u/S. 2(f) of the UGC Act.

This proposal was considered by the UGC advisory committee on summer institutes in social science subjects at their meeting held on April 17, 1972. The committee did not recommend the proposal.

In the meantime the Director of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, approached the Ministry of Education & S.W. for a suitable grant for the organization of the summer programme. The Ministry decided to approve the programme as a special case under the Quality Improvement Programme implemented by it. Financial assistance for this programme from the Ministry was subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The expenditure on various items like travelling, board and lodge, books, honorarium to academic staff etc., should be regulated in accordance with the norms laid down for the summer institutes programme. Accordingly, the provision proposed by you should be limited to the approved norms.
- ii) The provision proposed for books for academic staff (Rs.1400) may be excluded. Similarly, the expenditure on contingencies and office supplies, secretarial, clerical and other assistance etc., should be restricted to a total provision of Rs.3,000 instead of Rs.5,000 proposed by you. No provision for field trips need be made in the programme.
- iii) The provision of air fare for the Programme Director, academic staff and daily allowance for them should be restricted according to the rules of your Institute. Further as separate provision has been proposed for the payment of honorarium of Rs.800 to the Director and Rs.500 each to other academic staff, it is advisable to reduce this amount substantially.
- iv) As the programme will be of use to teacher for institutions other than technical institution, departments of management etc., this Ministry agrees as a special case to the participation of teachers from other universities, departments of science

and arts colleges etc. However, the expenditure on travel, board and lodge of the participants from such departments and institutions should be excluded from the total expenditure on this Programme. The University Grants Commission is being requested to finance this expenditure through appropriate grants to the institutions sponsoring teachers.

The Ministry requested the UGC to take necessary action to finance the programme on the participation of teachers from universities and colleges other than in engineering and technology and management expeditiously and universities/institutions informed accordingly.

It is now understood that the programme could not be conducted during summer 1972 and it is proposed to be organised during summer 1973.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure to Item No.17.

Copy of letter from Professor M.Raghavachari, of  
24th December, 1971, to Professor D.S. Kothari,  
Chairman, University Grants Commission.

....

I have designed a course on "Discrete Optimization and Applications" based on my teaching/research experience at the Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, U.S.A. and the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. This is a field which is under rapid development in USA and other countries. An advance course on this subject does not seem to have been taught by many academic institutions in India. I have developed notes on this subject which incorporates many of the new developments and some of the material not hitherto available in any form. One of my objectives in giving a course on this subject is to utilize this experience in shaping up a graduate text book. Only a few books and monographs on this subject are available at present.

I would like to teach this course, say for six weeks, with about 50 sessions. The participants I have in mind are the lecturers/research workers in Universities, Colleges, Research Institutes, etc., with degrees in Mathematics/Statistics/Operations Research/Business Administration with specialization in Quantitative Methods, etc. This could be given under the auspices of your Summer Institute Programme and could be arranged sometime in May-June 1972.

I shall give you the details of the content of the course after hearing your initial response. I am attaching a bio-data of mine to give you an idea about my qualifications and experience.

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CONFIDENTIALUNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSIONMeeting:  
2nd August, 1972

Item No. 18: To consider the following proposals of the Delhi University:-

- i) To sanction an allowance to the Stenographers of the Colleges affiliated to it: P. 105-106.
- ii) For revision of scale of pay of Electrician in the Evening Classes of the colleges affiliated to it; P. 107-108
- iii) Regarding revised rules for promotion of Lecturers in the colleges to the Selection Grade and provision of Selection Grade in the affiliated colleges on the same basis as for constituent colleges. P. 109-119
- iv) For creation of a whole-time post of Member-Secretary for the Planning Group in the scale of Rs. 1100-1600. P. 120-121

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To be read with Item No.18(i)

Copy of letter No.50(6)/71-CB/59263 dated March 23, 1971 from the Registrar, Delhi University, Delhi addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

The University has been receiving references from the Colleges about the appointment of P.A. to Principals.

The matter was firstly considered at a meeting of the Registrar and the Finance Officer with the Dean of Colleges and later on at a meeting of the Committee of Principals appointed by the Vice-Chancellor whereat the following proposals were made:-

- (a) That the P.A.'s to the Principals of Colleges be allowed an allowance of Rs.50/- p.m. (Special Pay) as admissible to the P.A.'s to the Registrar and the Finance Officer;
- (b) That the choice of the P.A. be left to the Principal to be made from amongst the ministerial staff in the College;
- (c) That the P.A. so selected may be in the scale of Rs.210-425, or Rs.130-280 or Rs.110-180. The person so selected will be entitled to draw an allowance of Rs.50/- p.m. till he holds charge as P.A. to the Principal irrespective of the grade in which he holds substantive appointment; and
- (d) That the person working as P.A. to the Principal on reversion will cease to draw the allowance of Rs.50/-p.m.

I shall be grateful if approval of the Commission to the above proposals is accorded.

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The Commission at its meeting on the 6th October, 1971 considered the recommendations of the Committee appointed to review the staff strength, other than the strength of teaching staff, of the colleges affiliated to the Delhi University (vide Item No.71) and accepted its recommendations which inter alia provided for the post of a Stenographer (Personal Assistant) in the scale of pay of Rs.210-425. Prior to the acceptance of these recommendations the scales of pay admissible to the stenographer (Personal Assistant) to the Principal of the Colleges affiliated to the Delhi University were as follows:-

Rs.210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425

With no special allowance.

or

Rs.130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256-EB-8-280

The Stenographer attached to the Principal on these scales of pay would be entitled to special allowance of Rs.25/-

or

Rs.110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180

2. At its meeting held on the 2nd February, 1972 the Commission considered the proposal of the University of Delhi for revision of the scale of pay of Personal Assistants (Stenographers) attached to certain officers of the University and agreed that the Central Universities may have the option to provide the post of Personal Assistant either in the scale of Rs.250-475 or Rs.210-425 + a special allowance of Rs.50 per month (Vide Item No.71(d)). This Resolution of the Commission was not applicable to the Colleges affiliated to the Delhi University.

3. The Delhi University has sent a proposal to the Commission for allowing an allowance of Rs.50/- p.m. to the Personal Assistants (Stenographers attached to the Principals) of the Colleges affiliated to the Delhi University. In this connection it has been pointed out that in the University, the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of Colleges, the Finance Officers and the Registrar are provided with Personal Assistants (Stenographers with a special allowance of Rs.50/- per month in the scale of Rs.210-425/-). It has been pointed out that the post of Principal of a college being equivalent in status to that of Finance Officer and Registrar in the University and the responsibilities shouldered by the Stenographer being no less, a similar special allowance of Rs.50/- p.m. may be provided to the post of stenographer attached to the Principal of the College also.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Meeting :

Dated : August 2, 1972

Item No. 10 (ii) : To consider the proposal of Delhi University for revision of scale of pay of Electrician in the Evening Classes of the Colleges

affiliated to it.

The Delhi University has sent a proposal for the revision of pay scale of the post of Electrician of the Evening Classes in the colleges affiliated to Delhi University from Rs. 85-2-95-3-110-EB-3-120 to Rs. 125-3-131-4-155. It is stated by the University that this grade of pay was fixed as far back as September, 1962. The grades of all other posts, both administrative and technical have been revised, whereas the grade of Electrician in the colleges has not undergone any revision during the last about 10 years. It is stated that the scale of pay of similar posts in the university has been revised and the present scale of pay of electrician/wireman/workshop mistry is Rs. 125-155. It is further stated by the University that the duties of the electrician in the colleges are similar to that of wireman in the university. Hence, the revised scale of pay of Rs. 125-155 has been recommended by the University for the post of electrician of the Evening Classes of the colleges affiliated to Delhi University.

The scale of pay, duties, method of recruitment and qualifications prescribed for the post of electrician in the CPWD are as given below :

1. Scale of pay of Electrician : Rs. 155-5-175-6-205
2. Duties  
General supervision and guidance to the work of Electrical staff including carrying out complicated maintenance works on H.T. and L.T. Electrical installations.
3. Method of recruitment :
  1. Direct recruitment 25%
  2. Promotion : ... 75% on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness.
4. Qualifications.  
(Direct Recruitment)
  - 1) 10th class standard.
  - 2) I.T.I. Diploma in Electrician's trade, (3). He must possess electrical supervisory certificate of competency (4) Must have minimum practical experience of 5 years in erection and running maintenance of different types of both H.T. and L.T. electrical installations including U.G. cable systems.

Confidential

University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972

Item No. 18(i): To consider further the proposal of Delhi University to sanction an allowance to the Stenographers of the colleges affiliated to the Delhi University.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 3rd May, 1972 considered the proposal of Delhi University for sanctioning an allowance to the Stenographers of the Colleges affiliated to Delhi University (copy of note attached as Annexure) and desired that this may be further examined and brought up before it.

It was enquired from Delhi University whether its intention is to designate the 'Special Pay' post as P.A. to Principal. The University has indicated that its intention is that anyone working as PA to the Principal in a college should be entitled to draw a special pay of Rs.50/- P.M. This is the practice in the case of P.A.s to the Registrar and Finance Officer in the university.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

AS(CU)/F.O.

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The Delhi University has stated that it has not prescribed any qualifications for the post of electrician in the Evening Classes of the colleges. However, the academic and technical qualifications of the present incumbents in the different colleges are as given below :

1. Dashbandhu College

Academic Qualifications : Equivalent to Matric Examination in 1960 from Panjab University.

Technical Qualifications : Electrician Trade Examination, I.T.I., Sirsa.

2. Shyam Lal College

Academic Qualifications : Studied upto 9th Class.

Technical Qualifications : Certificate of Competency of Electrician Class II from Delhi Board in 1963.

3. Delhi College

Academic Qualifications : Read upto X Class in the Anglo-Arabic School, Delhi.

Technical Qualifications : Wireman License Class II from the Government of Delhi & Ajmer States.

4. Dyal Singh College has a part-time electrician who holds a certificate of having passed Class I Electricians' Course.

The proposal of Delhi University for the revision of scale of pay of Electrician in the Evening Classes of the colleges affiliated to Delhi University is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A. S. (C) F. O.

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Confidential

University Grants Commission

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Meeting :  
Dated : August 2, 1972,

Item No. 10 (iii) ; To consider further the proposal of Delhi University regarding revised rules for promotion of lecturers in the colleges to the Selection Grade and provision of Selection Grade in the affiliated colleges on the same basis as for the Constituent Colleges.

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th April, 1972 considered the proposal of Delhi University regarding revised rules for promotion of lecturers to Selection Grade and provision of Selection Grade in the affiliated colleges of the University (copy of note attached as Annexure). The Commission desired that this may be further examined and brought up before it. As decided at the meeting comments of Dr. George Jacob, Vice Chancellor, Kerala University and Dr. J.N. Bhan, Vice Chancellor Jammu University were invited on the above proposal.

The comments offered by Dr. Bhan are reproduced below :

"The revised rules of procedure for the placement of teachers in the selection grade in the Colleges of the Delhi University given in Annexure III mark a great liberalisation in the scope for promotion of lecturers to the Selection Grade. The main difficulty that all Universities have been facing is the stagnation of lecturers when they reach the maximum of Rs. 950/- in their grade. Through the process of open competition it becomes very difficult for them to compete with younger persons who may otherwise be academically and intellectually of superior merit as determined in the Selection Committees. This I think, should remove one of the old grievances of the teachers in the lecturers' grade.

It is not clear whether the placement will be restricted to 25% of the teachers in the lecturers grade and in the case of those who have reached the maximum of the scale, whether the personal promotion will be restricted to only 5% of such teachers in a year or whether the opportunity of promotion will be extended to all. I think it may become necessary to extend this concession to all teachers and the proportion may be higher than 5% especially in the earlier stages of implementing the revision in the rules.

P. T. O.

As regards the selection procedure it is very reasonable and meets the requirements of the Constituent and Affiliated Colleges of the University of Delhi. The main difficulty, may however arise from the time factor involved in the process of selection and it is for consideration how this can be made expeditious so that the benefit goes to a post-graduate teacher thus promoted at the proper time."

Dr. Jacob has stated that he has no special comments to offer on this proposal.

The revised rules for promotion of lecturers to Selection Grade and provision of Selection Grade in the affiliated colleges of the Delhi University are again placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S. (GD) / E. O.

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Annexure to Item No. 10 (iii)

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 5th April, 1972 vide Item No. 26 (ii) to consider the proposal of the Delhi University regarding revised rules for Promotion of lecturers in the colleges to the selection grade and provision of selection grade in the affiliated colleges on the same basis as for the constituent colleges.

The Delhi University has sent a proposal in regard to the revised rules adopted regarding eligibility, requirements as well as the procedure for promotion of college lecturers to the selection grade.

In accordance with the present procedure, the constituent colleges of the Delhi University, with the approval of the University could appoint to the extent of 25% of the permanent teachers including probationers (but excluding the Principal and Physical Instructors) in the selection grade Rs. 700-1250.

The Commission at its meeting held on 7th March, 1962 (Item No. 5) approved the rules for placing teachers in the selection grade which came into effect from 1st April, 1961. A copy of the rules is attached (Appendix I).

The Commission in its meeting held on 6th July, 1966 accepted the revised rules prescribed by the Delhi University for placing the teachers in the selection grade in the constituent colleges of the Delhi University. A copy of the revised rules is attached (Appendix II).

The Delhi University has further revised these rules for promotion of college teachers to the selection grade as given in Appendix III. These rules provide for change in conditions of eligibility for placement of teachers in the selection grade as well as the procedure for selection.

The new rules (Appendix) are placed before the Commission for consideration.

The University has further suggested that placement of teachers in the selection grade may not be restricted only to constituent colleges, but should be available to teachers in the affiliated colleges as well as, so that the rules for placement of teachers are applied uniformly.

The Act of the Delhi University provides for the following definition in respect of an affiliated colleges and a constituent colleges:-

"Affiliated college" means an institution recognised by the University in accordance with the provision of this act and the Statutes in which instruction is provided in accordance with the provisions of the statutes and Ordinances upto the Bachelor's degree, but exclusive of Honours and postgraduate degree."



"Constituent college" means an institution recognised as such by the executive Council in accordance with the provision of this act and the statutes."

In this connection it may be mentioned that the Delhi University had some time back approached the Commission for provision of selection grade for lecturers in the evening classes which were only providing facilities for B.A. (Pass) teaching. The Commission could not accept this proposal of the University, but later when the evening classes were permitted to have provision for Honours courses, the same provision for availability of selection grade as for the constituent colleges for day classes was extended to the evening classes.

The proposal of the Delhi University for provision of selection grade for teachers in the affiliated colleges is also placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Appendix IQualifications required of the Lecturers of Colleges for their placement in the Senior grade.

1. Appointment to the Selection Grade of Lecturers in Colleges should be made on the recommendation of a Promotion Committee.

For this purpose the Selection Committee constituted for appointment of teachers in colleges and set out in Ordinance VIII (7, (3) will function as the Committee for promoting teachers to the Selection Grade.

2. The Minimum qualifications for appointment to the Selection Grade should be as follows :-

Essential :

- (a) M.A. or M.Sc. I or II class with at least 10 years experience of teaching Honours or Post-Graduate classes in the Delhi University or its constituent college.

OR

M.A. or M.Sc. I or II Class with Research degree or Research work or creative work of recognised merit with at least 5 years approved experience of teaching Honours or Postgraduate classes in Delhi University or its constituent college.

Note :- Relaxation of the period of teaching experience in either of the above cases may be made in exceptional circumstances on the recommendation of the Promotion Committee.

- (b) Efficiency and quality of work as a teacher.

3. With regard to the procedure for the promotion to the Selection Grade, it was agreed that as a matter of principle it will be the function of the Governing Body concerned to make appointments or to promote lecturers to the Selection Grade, but they will have to do so on the recommendation of the 'Promotion Committee' which will be the same as the Selection Committee for college teachers. But it will be for the Principal to put up the cases to the Promotion Committee and it will not be necessary for any teacher to apply for the same. The usual convention that if a person's name is to be considered for promotion, he will not be a member of the Promotion Committee, will have to be observed.
4. The recommendations of the Governing Body will require the approval of the Vice Chancellor, before it is given effect to.
5. With regard to the teachers in Science subjects in colleges, it was thought that the same minimum qualifications, as laid down above, should be applicable except that Honours teaching cannot be insisted on. Hence, special cases should be considered on their individual merits.

Appendix II

**I. Eligibility Requirements for Appointment to the Selection Grade Posts.**

(1) Good academic record with first or high second class M.A./M.Sc. Degree in the subject concerned with a Doctor's degree or equivalent published work, Independent published work (in addition to the published work mentioned above) with at least 5 years' teaching experience in Honours/Post-Graduate Classes.

OR

Good academic record with first or high second class M.A./M.Sc. degree in the subject concerned with at least 10 years' experience of teaching of degree classes and evidence of continued fruitful intellectual activity e.g. published work of recognised merit.

Provided that relaxation of the period of teaching experience may be made in exceptional circumstances on the recommendation of the Selection Committee.

(2) Efficiency and quality of work as a teacher.

**II. Procedure for Placement in the Selection Grade.**

Selection will not be automatic by virtue of a teacher having the minimum qualifications only. Selection for placement in this grade will be made in accordance with the following procedure :-

(1) The Governing Body of the College concerned shall place the Lecturers in the Selection Grade on the recommendation of the Selection Committee which will have as the core :-

- (i) Chairman of the Governing Body or a member of the Governing Body nominated by him.
- (ii) Principal of the College
- (iii) &
- (iv) Two University representatives on the Governing Body.

(2) The Selection Committee will consists of, besides the members of the Core Committee, the University Head of the Department concerned and also one expert in the subject concerned who may not necessarily be from outside Delhi University, appointed by the Vice Chancellor.

- (3) Soon after there are vacancies in the Selection Grade posts, the Principal shall place before the Core Committee all eligible cases under the eligibility requirements. He may also place before the Core Committee under the provision for relaxation of eligibility requirements, such cases as he may consider appropriate in consultation with the University Head of the Department concerned. The Principal shall also place before the Committee a full list of permanent teachers with detailed particulars of their qualifications and teaching experience.
- (4) After scrutinising the full list the Core Committee shall forward to the relevant Selection Committee the cases of all the eligible teachers placed before it as well as cases which in the opinion of the Committee should be considered under the provision for relaxation of the eligibility requirements. The full list of the permanent teachers in the subject concerned with detailed particulars of their qualifications, teaching experience etc., shall also be placed before the relevant Selection Committee.
- (5) The recommendations of the Selection Committee shall again be placed before the Core Committee. The Core Committee while making its recommendations to the Governing Body shall take into account the total number of Selection Grade posts available in the College in relation to the total number of persons recommended by the different Selection Committees for placement in the Selection Grade, with a view to determining the relative ranking of the candidates.
- (6) Direct recruitment of teachers in the Selection Grade would be permissible (a) when there is no qualified teacher to fill a vacancy in the Selection Grade or (b) when a newly established college is required by the affiliation Committee of the University to appoint teachers in the Selection Grade for particular subjects or (c) where the College is permitted to teach a new subject and is required by the University to appoint a teacher in the Selection Grade in the interest of sound development of teaching in that subject. Direct recruitment of teachers in the Selection Grade may be made by a college only after proper advertisement with the prior approval of the University. It would, however, be necessary for the College to satisfy itself as well as the University that there was no deserving person teaching a particular subject who should have been considered for the Selection Grade. The Core Committee will recommend to the Governing Body whether or not it was necessary to make direct recruitment to the selection Grade.

Selection of teachers for direct appointment in the Selection Grade will be regulated by the procedure for the appointment of teachers in the ordinary grade provided that the Selection Committee for such direct recruitment will include all the representatives of the University on the Governing Body and also an expert appointed as indicated under II(2) ante.

The recommendations of the Governing Body shall require the approval of the Vice Chancellor before they are given effect to. While sending the recommendations to the vice Chancellor, the College shall be required to send a full list of all the permanent Lecturers (including those on probation against permanent posts). In the College giving, in brief, their qualifications, teaching experience, subject, date of first appointment to the College, present salary with date of next increment and all other relevant information including copies of minutes of the Selection Committee, the Core Committee and the Governing Body;

- (3) The initial salary of a teacher promoted to the selection Grade shall ordinarily be the minimum salary of the Selection Grade unless he was already drawing more than the minimum of the scale.



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- (5) In order to facilitate the speedy disposal of the cases the Selection Committees shall meet in the University departments concerned and the entire process of having the meetings of the Selection Committees shall be completed latest by the end of February. The procedure for holding the meetings of the Selection Committees shall be the same for all the Departments.
- (6) (a) The Selection Committee for determining the competence for placement of teachers in the Selection Grade shall consist of :
- (i) The Chairman of the Governing Body of the College concerned or his nominee ;
  - (ii) the Principal of the College concerned ;
  - (iii) one representative of the University on the Governing Body of the College ;
  - (iv) University Head of the Department concerned; and
  - (v) one outside expert in the subject concerned appointed by the Vice Chancellor.
- (b) The names of teachers selected for placement in the Selection Grade would be indicated by the Selection Committees in the alphabetical order.
- (c) No teacher, who is eligible for placement in the Selection Grade in accordance with the aforesaid rules, shall be rejected without being interviewed by the Selection Committee.
- (7) After recommendations have been made in all departments for selection Grade in a College the Selection Grade posts available in the College shall be filled up by the Governing Body of the College concerned in the following order :-
- (i) Those who have reached the maximum in the Lecturer's Grade, namely, Rs. 950/- will be given priority over the other candidates and they will be placed in the Selection Grade in order of seniority determined on the basis of their total length of service in the University.
  - (ii) The remaining posts available shall be filled up strictly on the basis of seniority taking into account the total length of service of the teachers concerned in the University.

(iii) In reckoning the seniority of a teacher in the Delhi University, the service rendered by him/her as Assistant Lecturer or part-time Teacher would be taken into account, provided the teacher had no break in service.

(8) The lists of the candidates so selected for placement in the Selection Grade will remain in force till 15th of August of next year;

(9) The placement of selected teachers in the Selection Grade will become effective from 15th of August, i.e. the date for determining the eligibility.

III. In regard to the old cases which had been pending for some time with the University or with the College after having been considered by the different Selection Committees, they will be placed in the Selection Grade in accordance with the procedure laid down under item II (7) above.

Note : 1. These rules will also apply to teachers of the Pre-Medical Classes.

2. In reckoning the teaching experience of a teacher in the Delhi University, the teaching done by a teacher for the Pre-Medical Classes be also taken into account.

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Confidential

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972.

Item No.18(iv) To consider a proposal of the Delhi University for creation of a whole-time post of Member-Secretary for the Planning Group in the scale of pay of Rs. 1100-1600.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 7th August, 1968 accepted the proposal of Delhi University for the appointment of a Dean of Students Welfare in the grade of Reader or Professor depending upon the person whom the University may select. Later, in supercession of the above proposal, the Commission accepted the proposal of Delhi University for the creation of a post of Dean of University Planning, combining the roles of Dean of Students' Welfare and Development Officer, in the scale of Rs. 1100-1600/- (Item No.2(a) of 4th February, 1970).

The Delhi University later revised the proposal accepted by the Commission and sent another proposal for the creation of the following posts in lieu of the post of Dean of University Planning combining the roles of Dean of Students Welfare and Development Officer.

- (1) Dean of Students Welfare in scale of pay of Rs. 1100-1600 One
- (2) Planning Officer in the scale of pay of Rs. 700-1250 One

The Commission accepted this proposal, Delhi University has now sent a proposal for the creation of a whole-time post of Member-Secretary for the Planning Group in the scale of Rs. 1100-1600 in addition to the post of Planning Officer in the scale of Rs. 700-1250. It is stated that the qualifications for this post will be the same as prescribed for the Professor and he might be a person having experience in some perspective planning in the field of education.

The University has, however, stated that the Executive Council of the University while discussing the question of prescribing qualifications and constituting the selection Committee for recommending appointment to the post of Planning Officer considered a suggestion that a high power Planning Group consisting of Deans of Faculties and some Professors, with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor as a Chairman be set up for perspective academic planning and a person in the Professor's grade be appointed as Member-Secretary for the Planning Group. It was also suggested that the Planning Officer would in that case look after the implementation and secretarial side of the Group. After considering the various aspects of the matter, the Executive Council of the University



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decided as follows:-

- (a) A high power Planning Group consisting of some Dean of Faculties and some Professors, with Pro-Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman, be constituted.
- (b) The present Planning Unit may be merged with the proposed Planning Group.
- (c) A whole-time post of Member-Secretary in the Professor's grade be created, subject to the approval of the University Grants Commission and that one of the Professors in the University be appointed to this post for a period of 3 years a Professor being appointed in the resultant vacancy in the Department concerned.

The proposal of the University for the creation of a while-time post of Member-Secretary for the Planning Group in the scale of Rs. 1100-1600 is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting  
2nd August, 1972

Item No.19: To consider the following proposals of the  
Aligarh Muslim University:-

- i) Revision of scale of pay of Head Plumber  
Mistry in the Building Department. P.123-124
- ii) Schemes under Students Amenities Programme.  
P.125-128

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August 1972

Item No. 19(1) To consider the proposal of Aligarh Muslim University for revision of scale of pay of the Head Plumber Mistry in the Building Department.

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In February, 1969, Aligarh Muslim University sent a proposal for the revision of pay scale of the Head Plumber Mistry, Building Department from Rs.75-5-125 to Rs.130-200 w.e.f. from 1st July, 1969. Certain clarifications in connection with the proposal which were called for by the Commission in April 1969 have been furnished by the University in April 1972.

The University had stated that the date of creation of this post may be taken as 23rd November, 1952 when the post of Special Repairs Mistry in the Building Department was converted into a post of Sanitary Plumber Mistry in the scale of Rs.75-5-125. Mr. Anwar Ahmad Khan was appointed to the post on a temporary basis w.e.f. 14-6-1954 on Rs.125/- p.m. He continued to work on a temporary basis and later on the recommendation of a Selection Committee, was appointed as Plumber Mistry on Rs.125/- plus D.A. in August, 1955 on probation for six months and was confirmed in this post w.e.f. 22nd February, 1966. Prior to the appointment of Mr. Anwar Ahmad Khan as Sanitary Plumber Mistry in the Building Department w.e.f. 14th June, 1954, he was working in the Engineering College Construction Scheme as Head Plumber and when his regular appointment as Plumber Mistry was sanctioned in the Building Department he practically continued to work as Head Plumber Mistry. In view of his skill, practical knowledge, experience and responsibilities attached to the post, he was allowed on his appointment in 1954, the maximum of scale of Rs.75-125 i.e. Rs.125/-p.m.

The University while preparing the statement of posts for revision of scales of pay of the non-academic staff w.e.f. 1st July, 1959, the post held by Mr. Anwar Ahmad Khan got lost sight of and on account of this oversight, the Commission did not include this post in the schedule of the posts, for which the scales had been revised.

The University has stated that there are three other posts of Plumber Mistry in the revised scale of Rs.110-180 in the Building Department, whose work also Mr. Anwar Ahmad Khan supervises. Thus Mr. Anwar Ahmad Khan practically been doing the duties of a Head Plumber but getting only a pay of Rs.125/- plus D.A. of Rs.50/- in the pre-revised scale of pay of Rs.75-125/-.

In view of the above circumstances, Aligarh Muslim University has requested that Mr. Anwar Ahmad Khan may be allowed the scale of pay of Head Plumber Mistry i.e. Rs.130-200 w.e.f. 1st July, 1959 as a special case.

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On ascertaining the scale of pay and qualifications prescribed for the post of Head Plumber Mistry in the CPWD, the Ministry of Works and Housing have intimated that there is no post called "Head Plumber Mistry" in the Public Works Department. There is, however, a post designated as Plumber in the scale of Rs.110-3-131-EB-4-155. Recruitment to this post is made 50% by direct recruitment and 50% by promotions from the lower cadre of Assistant Plumber (scale of pay of Rs.85-110). The qualifications prescribed for direct recruits is a Pass in Plumbers trade from any Technical Training Institute and at least 2 years practical experience or at least 5 years experience in the line. Conditions also have to pass a trade test before they are appointed to the post of Plumber.

The proposal of Aligarh Muslim University for the revision of scale of pay of Head Plumber Mistry is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting

Dated 7<sup>th</sup> April, 1972

Item No. 19(ii): To consider the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for schemes under Students Amenities Programme.

The Commission at its meeting held on 1st December, 1971 accepted (vide Item No. 51) the recommendations of the Committee appointed to look into the amenities for the students at the Aligarh Muslim University and desired that the University be requested to indicate the phased programme for the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee. Main recommendations of the Committee are attached (Annexure-I)

The Aligarh Muslim University sent certain proposals for inclusion in the first phase of the students amenities programme schemes estimated to cost Rs. 21,25,000/- against the total recommendation of the committee amounting to Rs. 45.25 Lakhs. These were considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 5th April, 1972 (Item No. 76). A copy of the note without annexure placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure-II). The Commission desired that the proposals of the Aligarh Muslim University for students amenities programme, as also of the Banaras Hindu University may be re-examined with a view to utilising the available funds on such items only as were of high priority and utility. It was also mentioned that it would be difficult for the Commission to agree, for instance, to a provision of Rs. 2.5 lakhs for crockery or to Rs. 12,000/- for billiard table. The Aligarh Muslim University was accordingly informed that while the first phase proposals of the University estimated at Rs. 21,25,000/- were under consideration of the Commission, the University may not take action to implement the schemes until these have been accepted by the Commission.

The Aligarh Muslim University has subsequently informed the Commission that the furniture for the auditorium of the Women's College has been purchased and that steps for the purchase of text books, indoor games, stainless steel plates and cups and furniture for the V.M. Hall's auditorium are also being taken by the University. The University has, therefore, approached the Commission for release of a grant of Rs. 7,75,000/- for the purchase of the following items:-

1. Purchase of Text Books	Rs. 2,00,000/-
2. Indoor Games	Rs. 2,80,000/-
3. Purchase of stainless steel plates & cups.	Rs. 2,50,000/-
4. Furniture for Women's College Auditorium.	Rs. 25,000/-
5. Furniture and fitting for V.M. Hall Auditorium.	Rs. 50,000/-

Total

Rs. 7,75,000/-

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure-I to Item No.19(ii)

Main Recommendations of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to look into the amenities for students of the Aligarh Muslim University.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Estimated cost/ provision recommended by the Committee.</u>
i. Construction of separate sanitary blocks for the S.S. Hall.	Rs. 5. 00 lakhs
ii. Replacement of old wires in some of the Halls	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
iii. Furniture for the dinning halls, cup-boards, provision for shutters etc.	Rs. 3. 00 lakhs
iv. Providing stainless steel thals and replacement of cooking utensils in the messes.	Rs. 2. 50 lakhs
v. Providing two utility corners containing power plugs and electric equipment in each hostel - to enable students to get tea, coffee, etc.--r	Rs. 9. 00 lakhs
vi. (a) Provision of Common Rooms in the Aftab Hall, M.M. Hall and Abdulla Hall.	Rs. 4. 50 lakhs
(b) Provision of a Boy's Common Room along-with the Canteen Block of the Faculty of Arts Buildings -	Rs. 1. 00 lakhs
(c) Replacement of furniture in the Students Union Building -	Rs. 2. 00 lakhs
vi. Improvement of Tibbia Hostek, such as construction of a kitchen and a Dining Hall, Increase in the number of WC's and bath rooms etc.	Rs. 1. 00 lakhs
vii. (a) Construction of reading rooms -	Rs. 3. 50 lakhs
(b) Purchase of text books for reading room	Rs. 2. 00 lakhs
ix. (a) Furnishing, fittings and lighting in the V.M. Hall Auditorium.	Rs. 0. 50 lakhs
(b) Purchase of furniture for the Abdulla Hall Auditorium.	Rs. 0.25 lakhs
x. Extension of the Hobbies Workshop.	Rs. 0. 50 lakhs
xi. Providing necessary facilities for indoor games in the Halls.	Rs. 2. 50 lakhs
xii. Construction of a Day Home with canteen facilities (including a common room for the science faculty and a cycle shed to be accepted in principle.	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
<u>Total</u>	<u>Rs.45.25 lakhs</u>

Besides, the Committee also recommended provision of a separate Administrative Building the details of which when sent by the Universi

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Copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 5th April, 1972 vide Item no.76.

The Commission at its meeting held on 1st December, 1971 accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to look into the amenities for students at the Aligarh Muslim University and desired that the University be requested to indicate a passed programme for the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached as (Annexure) not attached.

The Aligarh Muslim University has sent proposals for including in the first phase of the students amenities programme schemes estimated to cost Rs. 21,25,000/- against the total recommendation of the committee amounting to Rs. 45.25 lakhs. The following proposals are proposed to be included in the first phase:-

1. Text books	2,00,000/-
2. Hobbies Workshop (Extension)	50,000/-
3. Furniture for Abdullah Hall Auditorium	25,000/-
4. Furniture for V.M. Hall Auditorium	50,000/-
5. Utility Corners	1,50,000/-
6. Provision cum Utility Stores	3,00,000/-
7. Common Room for 260 girls hostel (Re-appropriated from provision for utility corner)	1,00,000/-
8. Indoor Games for Halls	2,00,000/-
9. Dining Hall & Kitchen Tibbiya College Hostel.	1,00,000/-
10. Crockery	2,50,000/-
11. Furniture in common rooms & students union building	2,00,000/-
12. Sanitary block SS Hall	5,00,000/-
<u>Total</u>	<u>21,25,000/-</u>

The University has also separately sent proposals for the purchase of kitchen utensils etc. amounting to Rs. 30,000/- for 375 engineering students' hostel.

The above amount of Rs. 21.25 lakhs does not include the provision of Rs. one lakh separately approved by the Commission for boys' common room along with canteen block for the faculty of arts building recommended by the Students' Amenities Committee. Further this amount does not also include the proposal received from the University separately amounting to Rs. 30,000/- for the purchase of kitchen utensils etc. for 365 engineering students' hostel. The university has also separately sent a proposal for the purchase of Billiard Table at a cost of Rs. 12,000/- for the M.M. Hall, which is not also included in the first phase.

Reference: Item No.5,6 & 7 proposed to be included in the first phase of the programme.

The students' amenities committee in its report had recommended

an amount of Rs. 9 lakhs towards providing two utility corners complete with power plugs and electric equipment in each hostel. The University proposes to provide utility corners for 1,50,000 and propose to utilise Rs. three lakhs towards provision-cum-utility stores. Further the university proposes to provide a common room for 260 girl student hostel from the amount of Rs. 9 lakhs recommended by the committee towards the utility corners.

Ref: Item No.9 of the proposed first phase of the programme

The Committee recommended Rs. one lakh towards the construction of a kitchen and dining hall for Tibbiya College Hostel and also for the increase in the number of WC's and bath-rooms and improvement of drainage system for this hostel. The university proposes to utilise this amount of Rs. one lakh for the dining hall and kitchen of the hostel.

Ref: Item 10 of the proposed first phase of the programme

The University proposes to purchase crockery for Rs. 2,50,000/- whereas the Students Amenities Committee had recommended Rs. 2,50,000 for stainless steel thals and replacement of cooking utensils.

The proposals of the Aligarh Muslim University to be included in the first phase of the students amenities programme are placed before the Commission for consideration.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

2nd August, 1972

Item No.20: To consider the following proposals of the Banaras Hindu University:-

- i) Students Amenities Programme.
  - (a) Provision of Water Coolers in the various Faculties/Departments.
  - (b) Improvement of Swimming Pool, Sports facilities etc. P. 130-134
- ii) For giving retrospective effect to revision of scales of pay of certain non-academic staff. P. 135-136

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 2nd August, 1972.

Item No.20: To consider the following proposals of the Banaras  
(i) Hindu University:-

Students Amenities Programme:

- (a) Provision of Water Coolers in the various Faculties/Departments.
- (b) Improvement of Swimming Pool, Sports facilities etc.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 4th February, 1970 (Item No.84) accepted the recommendations made by the Committee appointed to look into the question of provision of amenities for the students of the Banaras Hindu University and desired that the University be requested to prepare the estimates for the scheme which has not so far been done and the matter placed before the Commission. The Commission also approved the grant of Rs. 9,26,600/- for such of the items which were recommended by the Committee for which the estimates had been given by the University. At that stage, the University had already intimated the Commission that it would be in a position to provide Rs.4,96,700/- from its own funds for the amenities to cover certain items.

Later, the Commission at its meeting held on 4th March, 1970 (vide Item No.12) inter-alia accepted in principle the second report of the Committee and desired that the comments of the University may be invited on the suggestions made by the Committee and subject to the availability of funds, the proposals received from the University may be considered.

The Banaras Hindu University in October, 1970 sent a list of schemes to be considered under the students amenities programme in two priorities. Against the likely provision of Rs. 50 lakhs available for the purpose the estimated value of the programme for students amenities worked out to Rs.94.23 lakhs (Rs.51.03 lakhs under priority I and Rs.43.20 lakhs under priority II).

P.T.O.

(131)

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd December, 1970 noted the priorities suggested by the Banaras Hindu University regarding implementation of the proposals under this programme. The Commission also desired that the University may consider providing for the Auditorium under priority II instead of priority I. The Commission further desired that the question of assistance beyond Rs. 50 lakhs may be examined in consultation with the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

Later, in August, 1971, it was observed that the Commission had already accepted schemes worth about Rs. 30 lakhs under the students' amenities programme and further schemes worth Rs. 44,35,976/- were also sent by the University for consideration. However, in view of the fact that the maximum funds available for the students amenities programme to the University could not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period, the University was requested to screen its requirement in such a manner and send only those proposals which could be accommodated within Rs. 50 lakhs.

The University accordingly sent revised proposals for the students' amenities programme. The schemes already accepted and further schemes proposed by the University are as given below:-

1.	<u>Scheme already accepted</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
i)	Construction of a Hostel for 212 students and a Warden Quarter.	Rs. 12,08,111/-
ii)	Construction of a Hostel for 100 Women Students (instead of 68 students)	Rs. 6,43,850/-
iii)	Improvement of Hostels	Rs. 9,26,600/-
iv)	Extension of Cafeteria Building.	Rs. 1,55,770/-
v)	Provision of exhaust fans in the dining halls of the Kitchen block of the hostels	Rs. 77,000/-
		<hr/> <u>Rs. 30,11,331/-</u> <hr/>

2. Proposals received from the Banaras Hindu University for consideration.

1. Cafeteria	Rs. 1.20 lacs
2. Health Centre	Rs. 2.84 lacs
3. Water Supply	Rs. 3.40 lacs
4. Improvement of Swimming-pool, sports facilities etc.	Rs. 2.00 lacs
5. Further improvement of hostels:	
i) Water - coolers	Rs. 3.00 lacs
ii) Providing Reading-room- Corridor -room on the 1st fl. of Dhanwantary Hostel.	Rs. 0.72 lacs
iii) Providing jali-almirah shutters in kitchen almirah of various hostels.	Rs. 0.11 lacs
iv) Additions and alterations in Dining Halls and Kitchens in Ruiya, Birla, Broacha, K.E. A.B. AND Technical Hostel No.2	Rs. 4.45 lacs
v) Approach road of hostels	Rs. 0.62 lacs
vi) Wardens quarters in Dhanwantari & Kasturba Hostels.	Rs. 0.83 lacs
vii) Replacement of furniture in hostels.	Rs. 0.85 lacs
	Rs.20.02 lacs

In February, 1972 the Commission accepted in principle the revised proposals subject to the specific conditions that the Commission's commitment for the scheme as a whole would be limited to Rs. 50 lakhs. The Banaras Hindu University has now sought final approved of the Commission for the following two schemes:-

I. Provision of Water-coolers in the various Faculties/Departments.

The University has indicated that it has decided to provide 22 big storage type and 8 small water-coolers storage type in the following Faculties/Departments against the provision of Rs. 3 lakhs made for the purpose under the revised proposals of the students amenities.

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<u>Faculties/Departments</u>	<u>No. of water-coolers to be provided</u>	
	<u>Big</u>	<u>Small</u>
1. Arts.	10	2 (for library)
2. Social Sciences Commerce & B.M.		
3. Women's College	1	1 (do)
4. Institute of Medical Sciences.	-	1 (do)
5. Agricultural	-	1 (do)
6. Institute of Tech.	1	-
7. Music and Fine Arts	2	-
8. Science	6	-
9. Education	1	1 (for Ist floor)
10. Central Library	1	1
11. Athletic Assn.	-	1
	<u>22</u>	<u>8</u>

It is stated that the estimates are being prepared and will be sent to the Commission later. Since the Departments are pressing for installation of Water-coolers, the Commission has been requested to release a grant of Rs. two lakhs for the purchase of water-coolers.

2. Improvement of Swimming Pool, Sports facilities etc.

Under this scheme, the Banaras Hindu University had earlier sent the following estimates:

- (1) Estimate for additions/alterations in Swimming Pool, provision of sitting arrangement near Cinder Track. Rs. 3,13,800/-
- (2) Estimate for Wooden flooring addition/alteration in Shivaji Hall, Basket Ball Court etc. Rs. 1,93,300/-

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Since the Commission has accepted in principle the provision of Rs. two lakhs only for the improvement of Swimming Pool, Sports facilities etc. at the University under students' amenities programme, the University proposals to implement this scheme within a ceiling of Rs. 2 lakhs.

The two proposals i.e. the provision of water-coolers and improvement of swimming pool, sports facilities etc. are placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(135)

Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972.

Item No: 20(11) To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for giving retrospective effect to revision of scales of pay of certain non-academic Staff.

...

The Banaras Hindu University has sent the following proposals relating to the revision in the scales of pay of the Executive Officer, Public Relations Officer, Private Secretary to Vice-Chancellor and Private Secretary to Vice-Chancellor and Private Secretary to the Rector. (1) To give effect to the revision in the scale of pay of Public Relations Officer and Executive Officer with effect from 1.8.1964 with the payment of arrears amounting to about Rs.700/-.

(2) To give effect to the revision in the scale of pay of Private Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor w.e.f. 1.8.1964.

(3) To give effect to the revision in the scale of pay of Private Secretary to the Rector with effect from 1-2-68.

The proposals are dealt with in the succeeding paragraphs.

2. In respect of the post of Executive Officer and Public Relations Officer, the Commission has already agreed to the revision in the scale of pay of the post from Rs. 300-625 to Rs. 400-800/- with effect from 1-8-64 subject to the condition that the arrears on accounts of the revision would not be payable from a date earlier than 1-4-69. The University has now proposed that the revision in the scale of pay already agreed to by the Commission may be allowed with the benefit of arrears and that the total financial implication of the proposal will only be about Rs. 700/-.

3. In respect of the post of Private Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor, the Commission on the advice of the Establishment Committee revised the scale of pay of the post from Rs. 300-200-500-25-025 to Rs. 400-300-640-4-800 with effect from 22nd July, 1968 the date on which the Executive Council of the University accepted the revision. The University has now requested for giving effect to the revision with effect from 1-8-64 on the ground that this post has all along been treated at par with that of Assistant Registrar's, the scale of pay of which has been revised to Rs. 400-800 with effect from 1-8-64. It is, however, noticed that the post of private Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor was filled up by a re-employed pensioner upto 31-4-66 and that the post was filled up with effect from 9-1-1966 only.

4. In respect of the post of Private Secretary to the Rector, the Commission has already agreed to the revision in the scale of pay to Rs. 400-800 with effect from 22-7-68, the date from which the revision was accepted by the Executive Council. It

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scale of pay of Rs. 400-800 with effect from 1-2-68 and the University has proposed to give the benefit of the revised scale with effect from 1-2-68.

5. The proposals of the University (i) to give effect to the revision in the scale of pay of the Executive Officer and the Public Relations Officer with effect from 1-8-64 with the benefit of arrears (ii) to revise the scale of pay of the post of Private Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor with effect from 1-8-64, (the post has actually filled up with effect from 9-10-66) and (iii) to give effect to the revision in the scale of pay of Private Secretary to the Rector with effect from 1-2-1968 are placed before the Commission for consideration.

Finance Officer



University Grants Commission

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Meeting :

Dated : August 2, 1972.

Item No. 21 : To consider the proposal of the Kamatak University for financial assistance towards the introduction of M.Lib. Science course from 1971-72.

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The Kamatak University introduced the M.Lib. Science course from the academic year 1971-72 in accordance with the decision taken by the Academic Council and the Syndicate of the University in 1966-67. The university started the course in view of the persistent demand for higher training in library science and in view of their being practically no facilities for M. Lib. Science courses in the southern region.

The total expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 1 lakh (non-recurring and Recurring) as detailed below :

Recurring

One Professor	
Two readers	
Four Lecturers	
Two visiting lecturers	
One typist (steno)	
One peon	
	Rs. 60,500/-per annum

Non Recurring

Books and periodicals	Rs. 30,000/-
Furniture and Equipment	Rs. 9,500/-
Total	Rs. 39,500/-

The Committee appointed by the UGC which considered the question of extension of facilities for training in library science at the postgraduate level made the following recommendations in this regard:

"Apart from placing some qualitative and quantitative restrictions on admission to the M.Lib. Science course, it would also be necessary to ensure that during the next five years, universities do not start new courses leading to the M.Lib. Science degree with the possible exception of some university starting the course in the Eastern Region. Where universities have financial resources of their own, these should be deployed for strengthening the existing physical and academic facilities for the bachelor's or diploma course in library science."

It may be mentioned, in this connection, that facilities for training in library science at the postgraduate level are at present available in the universities of Delhi, Banaras, Bombay,

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Panjab and the Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bangalore.

The Karnatak University is unable to adjust the expenditure on the M.Lib. Science course within the fourth plan allocation and has, therefore, requested the Commission for assistance for the purpose over and above the fourth plan allocation.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (H-I) / J.S.(H)

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11/7

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August 1972

Item No.22 To consider reference received from the Annamalai University for ratification of salary paid to Prof. RV Seshaiya, Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, on re-employment after superannuation.

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Prof. RV Seshaiya, Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University, was sanctioned by the University increment of Rs.50/-, raising his pay from Rs.1,350/- to Rs.1,400/- with effect from 1st October, 1967. The auditor of the University audit has pointed out that as the Professor Seshaiya was retired and was in the service of the University on reemployment basis, he was not eligible for increment in the time scale and was eligible only for the pay he drew at the time of retirement, i.e. Rs.1,200/- p.m. A copy of the audit objection is attached as Annexure I.

The Annamalai University, while giving a review of appointments held by Professor Seshaiya in the University, has informed that this extraordinary concession was shown to him "with a view to encourage him in the Centre and it was thought that it will be a fitting recognition of the meritorious service rendered by him in the University." A copy of the note received from the Annamalai University in this connection is attached as Annexure - II.

Since the audit has requested the University for specific approval of the University Grants Commission and the University has requested the Commission to ratify the action of the University as a special case, the matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

'CHUGH'

Local Fund (AU) No. 69 dated 23-4-1969 - Audit Objection Statement  
of Annamalai University - Copy furnished.

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192. Sanction of increment to Thiru R.V. Seshaiya, Director  
on re-employment - Vr. No. 3884/11/67.

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Prof. R.V. Seshaiya, Director, Marine Biology, Porto Novo was  
sanctioned increment of Rs.50/- raising his pay from Rs.1,350  
to Rs.1,400/- with effect from 1-10-67. As the Professor was  
retired and was in the service of the University on re-employment  
basis he was not eligible for increment in the time scale and  
eligible only for the pay he drew at the time of retirement i.e.  
at Rs.1,200/- p.m.

1. The provision under which the professor was sanctioned in-  
crement in the time scale, specific approval of the University  
Grants Commission and the Syndicate for the same were not  
pointed out.

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Sd/-  
Registrar  
Annamalai University,  
Annamalainagar

(141)

Annexure II  
to Item No.22

Ref: UGC's letter No.F.9-1/71(Sc.II) dated May 1972

Sub: Payment of Salary in the time scale of pay to  
Prof. RV Seshaiya - Observations of the University.

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Prof. RV Seshaiya, entered the service of the University on 1st July, 1931. After serving in the University in several capacities he was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Zoology from 1-7-1950. He attained the superannuation age of 60 years on 7-2-1958, his date of birth being 8th February 1898. The Syndicate at its meeting held on 9-3-1958 recommended to the Board of Selection of the University for the further continuance of the services of Prof. RV Seshaiya for one year from 1-4-1958.

In view of his long and meritorious service, he was appointed as Director and Professor of Marine Biology from 1-3-1959 on Rs.900 in the scale of Rs.800-50-1250 on contract basis till 31-3-1961 or till the end of the Second Plan (Copy of appointment order enclosed).

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The Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology under the auspices of the University Grants Commission started functioning with effect from 1-10-1963. Prof. Seshaiya was continued as Director C.A.S. in Marine Biology and his pay was fixed at Rs.1,200/- p.m. from 1-10-1963 in the scale of Rs.1,000-50-1,500 and he was allowed to draw his increment in the above scale every year. This extraordinary concession was shown to him with a view to encourage him in the research work he was engaged in the Centre and it was thought that it will be fitting recognition of the meritorious service rendered by him in the University.

In the context of the circumstances detailed above it will be quite appropriate of the UGC as a special case ratifies the action of the University authorities in putting him on a regular scale even after he ~~attained~~ the age of superannuation.

Sd/- Registrar  
Annamalai University

'CHUGH'

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Appendix

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

APPOINTMENT ORDER NO. 124/58

Sub: Second Five Year Plan - Biological Station at Porto Novo  
Director - Appointment of.

Ref: Resolution No.7 of the Board of Selection dated 26-7-58.

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Sri RV Seshaiya, M.A., is informed that the Board of Selection has been pleased to appoint him Director and Professor of the Biological Station. Porto Novo on Rs.900/- p.m. in the scale of Rs.800-50-1,250 on contract till 31-3-1961 viz. till the end of the Second Plan Period.

2. He is requested to work in close collaboration with the Zoology Department of the Annamalai University, so that the facilities in the Department would become available to the Station.

3. A copy of the conditions of service of teachers of the University will be sent to him shortly. He shall give in writing his acceptance of the appointment subject to the conditions before he joins duty.

4. He is requested to intimate the date of joining.

(By order)

Sd/- TD Meenakchisundaram,  
Registrar

To

Sri RV Seshaiya, M.A., Professor and Head of the Department  
of Zoology.

Copy to the Dean, Faculty of Science,

Copy to all Sections,

Copy to A.O. File

Copy to Dr. P. Govindan, for favour of taking charge of the  
Department

(True Copy)

Sd/-  
Registrar,  
Annamalai University,  
Annamalainagar (P.O.)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August 1972

Item No. 23. To consider the proposal from the Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology for financial assistance for their college of Basic Sciences and Humanities.

-.-.-.-.-

The Vice-Chancellor, Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology (formerly U.P. Agricultural University) Pantnagar has approached the Commission for financial assistance for the university College of Basic Sciences and Humanities. The College of Basic Sciences and Humanities is one of the constituent units of the university. The University established a School of Basic Sciences and Humanities as a service institution to teach supporting courses to the students of the other constituent colleges of the university. The School was developed into a college from 1960 with a degree programme in Physical Sciences (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry only).

It has been stated that the ICAR and the Board of Technical Education extend only partial support to the College of Basic Sciences and Humanities to the extent of the supporting courses taught to the students of the degree programmes supported by these agencies. The University now wants to take up the next phase of development of the college which would lay greater stress on the development of postgraduate teaching and research programmes. There is an urgent and justifiable need to develop and strengthen the college and to prepare it to meet the growing challenge. A copy of the note sent by the Vice-Chancellor is attached (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(CD)

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ANNEXURE TO ITEM No. 23

Note Justifying demand of U.G.C.  
Assistance for C.B.S. & H.

The G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar is the first Agricultural University set up in India and dedicated to the farmers of the country by the late Prime Minister Nehru in 1960. Known as the U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar at the time of its inception, this University started functioning with a College of Agriculture and a College of Veterinary Medicine, which admitted students to degree programmes. The third institution to start functioning along with the above two Colleges was the School of Basic Sciences and Humanities. It was a service institution to cater to the needs of the other faculties and had no degree programme of its own.

In the year 1962, the University started a College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology also, with the departments of Agricultural, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Initially, however, admissions were made for a degree in Agricultural Engineering and Technology only, while the other departments served only as service departments to teach supporting courses to the students of Agricultural Engineering and Technology. Whereas the University was then able to get really competent staff for the Agricultural Engineering and Technology Department, the other Departments of the College were not so lucky in this regard. As a consequence, the overall teaching and research programmes of this College could not be developed as vigorously as desired.

The experience gained over the initial few years bore testimony to the fact that for a vigorous and balanced development of this College, it was only necessary to upgrade the service departments of Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering also into full-fledged departments with degree programmes in these areas also.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research extends financial assistance for the establishment and development of the Agricultural Universities much on the same lines as the University Grants Commission and the Board of Technical Education do for the setting up and development of other Universities and Technical Institutes, respectively.

However, the ICAR does not extend support to the same extent to all the constituent colleges of the Agricultural



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Universities. While the ICAR gives hundred per cent support to the Departments in the colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine etc. it gives only partial support to the Departments in the Colleges of Technology and Basic Sciences. In the Colleges of Technology the ICAR gives hundred per cent support to the programmes of the department of Agricultural Engineering but supports the departments of Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering only to the extent they support the degree programmes in Agricultural Engineering.

Fortunately, the Pant Memorial Society and the Board of Technical Education agreed to underwrite the development of the service departments of Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering into full-fledged departments with degree programmes in these subjects also.

Accordingly, in 1966, the College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology was changed into the Pant College of Technology with degree programmes in Agricultural, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

As mentioned in para 1 above, the University established a School of Basic Sciences and Humanities as a service Institution to teach supporting courses to the students of the constituent colleges. The experience with this Institution also proved similar to that with the College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology. So, encouraged by the salutary effects of upgrading the college of Agricultural Engineering and Technology into the full-fledged College of Technology, the School of Basic Sciences and Humanities also was developed into a College from the year 1960 with a degree programme in Physical Sciences (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry) only.

The ICAR and the Board of Technical Education extend only partial support to the College of Basic Sciences and Humanities - just to the extent of the supporting courses taught to the students of the degree programmes supported by these agencies.

The first phase of development of the University (the development of Bachelor's degree programmes) having been completed, the next phase of development will lay great stress on the development of post graduate teaching and research programmes. In this context, there is an urgent and justifiable need to develop and strengthen the college of Basic Sciences and Humanities and prepare it meet the growing challenge.

The significant reasons for the strengthening and development of the College of Basic Sciences and Humanities at our University are:

- (a) Right from its inception, our University has adopted the internal system of evaluation. It is gratifying to record that over these twelve years, there have

been no cases of leakage or nepotism, and that this system has been accepted without any reservations by the students, staff and public.

- (b) The system of frequent, periodic tests and examinations together with the other measures have significantly contributed to the maintenance of high standards of scholarship and competence among our graduates, while at the same time, reducing academic wastage in terms of failures or students discontinuing their studies.
- (c) At the post graduate level, basic sciences and humanities have to play an even greater role in supporting programmes of Agriculture and Technology because at the advanced level, both teaching and research become interdisciplinary, with emphasis on the basic aspects.

The ICAR, while giving full support to programmes in Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Home Science and Agricultural Engineering give only partial support to Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Basic Sciences and Humanities. This gap in the support for the other branches of Engineering is fortunately made up by the Board of Technical Education, leaving Basic Sciences and Humanities yet to be taken care of. These agencies restrict their support to Basic Sciences and Humanities only to the extent that this College supports the degree programmes financed by them. Thus of all the colleges in the University, it is only the college of Basic Sciences and Humanities which does not receive adequate assistance because the ICAR and the Board of Technical Education maintain that support for the College of Basic Sciences and Humanities should be obtained from the UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION as this comes under their purview.

It is really heartening to note that the UGC has started supporting programmes in Technology at our University by granting scholarships to post graduate students.

It is sincerely hoped that in view of the facts presented above, the University Grants Commission will feel seriously seized with this matter and take necessary steps to send a team of experts to assess our needs and extend the much desired assistance at an early date.

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Confidential

University Grants Commission

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Meeting :

Dated : August 2, 1972.

Item No. 24 : To consider the proposal of the Sangamner Nagarpalika Arts, Commerce & B. N. Sarada Science College, Sangamner (Poona University) for financial assistance towards the construction of Gymnasium.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 7.10.1970 (Item No. 37) agreed to provide assistance to 12 universities and 81 colleges recommended by the Committee appointed to examine the proposals received from the universities/colleges towards the construction of Gymnasium. The provision approved for various types of Gymnasium was as under :

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>UGC share</u> @ 75% basis
(a) For a University	Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 1,87,500
(b) For a College having student enrolment of 1500 or more	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 1,12,500
(c) For a smaller College	Rs. 75,000	Rs. 56,250

The name of the S.N. Arts, Commerce and B.N. Sarada Science College, Sangamner was not included in the above list of 81 colleges. Subsequently, the proposals of nine more universities and three colleges have been accepted by the Commission.

The Principal of the College has sent a proposal for assistance towards the construction of a Gymnasium at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,00,827.32. The proposal is based on the dimensions suggested by the NIS, Patiala. The student enrolment of the College is 1347 and as such, it falls under the category of small colleges for the purpose of assistance under this scheme. In support of the proposal the Principal of the College has stated that the students of the College are pressing very hard for the construction of a Gymnasium. They would be disappointed if the Gymnasium is not constructed. The students of the College have collected Rs. 26,151 and the College management has also earmarked Rs. 13,000/- towards the construction of Gymnasium.

It is for the Commission's consideration whether the proposal of the Sangamner Nagarpalika Arts, Commerce and B.N. Sarada Science College, Sangamner (Poona University) for financial assistance towards the construction of Gymnasium at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,00,827.32 may be accepted on condition that the Commission's share is limited to Rs. 56,250/- (75% of Rs. 75,000) or 75% of the actual expenditure whichever is less.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S. (A.D.) / J.S. (B)

Confidential

University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1971

Item No. 25: To consider the proposal of Voorhees College, Vellore for sanction of Centenary grant for construction of Centenary hall.

...

The Commission has been providing a grant upto Rs. one lakh to a college which has served the cause of education for hundred years. The institution claiming a grant should have either existed as a college affiliated to a university for 100 years or should have completed atleast 50 years of existence as an affiliated college and the remaining period as a recognised school. The grant is provided for project(s) of 'a durable character'.

The University of Madras has recommended the proposal of Voorhees College, Vellore for construction of a Centenary hall (building) estimated to cost Rs. 1,43,000/- with the centenary grant of Rs. one lakh admissible to the college. The proposed building will accommodate additional class rooms and lecture theatre and departmental library and office.

The institution, as it is stated, was originally started as a grade school in 1853. It was up-graded to a college in 1898 and was affiliated to Madras University. In 1957 the college was up-graded to degree level. It is conducting Pre-University, B.A., B.Com. & B.Sc. courses with enrolment of 1317 students and a staff strength of 60.

The request of the college for a centenary grant of Rupees one lakh for the construction of a centenary hall (building) is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.O.(C)

NK/

Confidential

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

Dated : August 2, 1972.

Item No. 26 : To consider the proposal of the Indian school of Mines, Dhanbad, for financial assistance towards the construction of a gymnasium.

At its meeting held on 7.10.1970 (Item No. 37) the Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the proposals received from the universities and colleges for the construction of Gymnasium and agreed to assist 12 universities and 81 colleges on a sharing basis as under :

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>U.G.C.</u>
	Rs.	<u>Share</u>
a. for a University	2,50,000	75%
b. for a college with an enrolment of 1500 or more	1,50,000	75%
c. for a smaller college	75,000	75%

The name of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, was not included in the list of above 12 universities whose proposals were accepted. Subsequently, the proposals of 9 more universities and 3 colleges for the construction of gymnasium have been accepted by the Commission.

The Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, has approached the Commission for assistance towards construction of gymnasium at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,50,000/--.

The dimensions proposed for the gymnasium are : Length 37 M, Width 18 M, Height 7 M as recommended by the National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

The Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission which visited the School to assess its 4th Plan requirements in its report has recommended that assistance may be provided to the School for student amenities such as health centre, auditorium and gymnasium as per U.G.C. norms outside the IVth Plan allocation.

It is for the Commission's consideration whether the proposal of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the provision of a gymnasium may be agreed to on the usual sharing basis.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S. (AI/JS(H))

Confidential

(150)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972

Item No. 27 To consider the programmes of Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi to be implemented with the special grant of Rs. 7.50 lakhs sanctioned to the Vidyapith on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd February, 1971, were informed that a special grant of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee, as in the case of other institutions deemed to be universities under the UGC Act (Gujarat Vidyapith and Jamia Millia Islamia). The Vidyapith has intimated the following programmes to be implemented with the special grant:

1. Construction of 1st floor over main building	Rs. 4,75,000/-
2. Construction of N.C.C. Building	Rs. 1,50,000/-
3. Construction of Union home	Rs. 69,500/-
4. Construction of common room	Rs. 54,500/-
	<hr/>
Total:	<u>Rs. 7,49,000/-</u>
Or say	Rs. 7,50,000/-.

A copy of the letter received from Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, giving details of the programme is attached (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(CD)

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Annexure to  
Item No. 27

A copy of the letter No.USPV/Vitta/69/G.Jub./72 dated 22nd June, 1972, from the Registrar, Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi-2, to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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Subj: Golden Jubilee Grant

Kindly refer to your letter No.F.18-4/72(CD) dated 4-5-1972 on the above subject in which you have asked for justification of the projects connected with the grant of Golden Jubilee amounting to Rs.7.50 lacs. The details of various projects against this grant along with justification are as under:-

1. CONSTRUCTION OF 1st FLOOR OVER MAIN BUILDING:

The ground floor of this building was completed in the year 1965. The 1st floor could not be completed due to paucity of funds. There is a provision of constructing one big Examination Hall in the 1st floor the necessity of which is being felt since long. Moreover the ugly look of the main unfinished building just at the main entrance of the University shall be removed after completion of this project. The plan and estimate have already been submitted vide this office letter No.USPV/Vitta/250/G. Jub./72 dated 5-4-1972.

The amount of this project is ... Rs. 4,75,000/-

2. CONSTRUCTION OF N.C.C. BUILDING:

The N.C.C. office has been established in Vidyapith since long and there being no separate building for this, 8 rooms of Boys hostel have to be given to them. This accommodation for the students has been curtailed and most of the boys wanting hostel accommodation have to be refused. As the accommodation in the hostel is already too short. Construction of a separate building is absolutely necessary. The students Amenities Committee appointed by UCE has recommended for its construction in priority No. 1 in their letter No.F.7-6/70(CD) dated 17-2-1971. The plan and estimate have already been submitted vide this office letter No.USPV/Vitta/250/G.Jub./72 dated 6-4-1972.

The amount of this project is ... Rs.1,50,000

3. CONSTRUCTION OF UNION HOME:

This scheme is under consideration since long and students are always pressing for the same. The Students Amenities Committee has also recommended for its construction on priority No. 1 basis in their report dated 17-2-1971. The plan and estimates in duplicate is attached herewith.

The amount of this project is .... Rs. 69,500/-

p.t.o.

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4. CONSTRUCTION OF COMMON ROOM:

There is no common room for students to sit during leisure hours. Hence the construction of 2 rooms is absolutely necessary so that the students do not loiter here and there during leisure hours. The plans and estimates in duplicate is attached herewith.

The amount of this project is ....Rs. 54,500/-

Total: Rs. 7,49,000/-

Say Rs. 7,50,000/-

It is requested that the above schemes may be sanctioned at an early date to enable us to start the work.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972.

Item No.28: To consider the proposals for inclusion  
~~(a) Under Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme 73-75~~  
~~(b) Under Indo-Romanian Cultural Exchange Programme 1973-75.~~

(c) Under Indo-G.D.R. Cultural Exchange Programme 73-75.

The Government of India in Department of Culture, New Delhi, has requested the Commission to forward its proposals for inclusion under various Indo-Foreign Cultural Exchange Programmes 1973-75. A statement indicating the programmes included under the Cultural Programme during 1971-73, with these countries is at annexure I. On the basis of the past experience in implementing the exchange programmes, the following proposals are placed for consideration before the Commission for inclusion under Cultural Exchange Programmes for 1973-75:-

A. INDO-FRENCH CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME 1973-75

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Estimated Expenditure</u>
1.	"Bibliotheque Nationale" and Archives Nationales" in France and Universities and other agencies in India may exchange manuscripts, microfilms, photocopies, books and documents.	
2.	India (i.e.UGC) to receive 8 professors in Humanities, Sciences Engg. & Tech. for a period of one month each.	40,000/-
3.	India (i.e. UGC) to send 8 professors in Humanities, Sciences, Engg. & Tech. for a period of one month each.	45,000/-
4.	Exchange of two specialists in Embryology and Endocrinology for a period of 2-4 weeks each.	20,000/-
5.	Exchange of 1-2 visiting professorships for 1-2 years between universities in India and France.	20,000/-
6.	UGC to receive an annual quota of 8 scholarships for 1 to 2 years duration.	

p.t.o.

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B. Indo-Romanian Cultural Exchange Programme-1973-75

1. Indian side will endeavour to receive a professor of Romanian Culture and civilization or language and literature to teach at an Indian University. (2 years). Rs. 30,000/-
2. Romanian side will send and Indian side will receive each year 2 professors in Sciences for visits and lectures in their specialised fields, for a period of 3 weeks each. Rs. 13,000/-
3. Indian side will send and Romanian side will receive each year 2 professors in Sciences for visits and lectures in their specialised fields (3 weeks each). Rs. 28,000/-
4. Romanian side will send and Indian side will receive each year 2 professors in Engineering & Technology for visits and lectures in their specialised fields. (3 weeks each). Rs. 12,600/-
5. Indian side will send and Romanian side will receive each year 2 professors in Engineering & Technology for visits and lectures in their specialised fields. (3 weeks each). Rs. 28,000/-
6. Romanian side will send and Indian side will receive each year 3-4 faculty members from the universities in the fields of Humanities for visits and lectures (3 weeks each). Rs. 25,000/-
7. Indian side will send and Romanian side will receive each year 3-4 faculty members from the universities in the field of Humanities for visits and lectures (3 weeks each). Rs. 56,000/-
8. Romanian side will send and Indian side will receive annually 3 persons of university teaching staff or researchers for specialisation in mutually acceptable fields (1 Academic year - 10 months). Rs. 86,000/-
9. Indian side will send and Romanian side will receive annually 3 persons of university teaching staff or researchers for specialisation in mutually acceptable fields. (1 Academic year - 10 months). Rs. 45,000/-

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10. The two sides will facilitate the exchanges of books, magazines, cultural and scientific materials, publications of the institutes of scientific research and of the universities of the two countries. Rs. 10,000/-

C. INDO-GDR CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME 1973-75.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Estimated Expenditure</u>
1.	India to send 6 younger scientific/scholars for advanced research/training for a period of 6 to 12 months each annually (at least 2 scholars in the fields of Scientific instrumentation and optics).	Rs. 35,000/-
2.	Both sides will exchange the visits of 6 professors/educationists/scientists for a period of 1 to 3 months each annually (2 experts in university planning and education (Pedagogy), 2 in Engineering/Technology, 2 in natural Sciences.	Rs. 42,000/-
3.	GDR will send 3 to 5 German Language teachers to teach in the Indian Universities for duration of one year extendable by another year (terms and conditions under consideration of the Ministry of Finance).	Rs. 30,000/-
4.	Both sides will encourage bilateral agreements between the Universities in India and GDR particularly in the field of Science & Technology (details of bilateral Exchange Programme to be worked out by mutual consultation).	
5.	Exchange of Scientific Literature and other academic materials between the University Grants Commission, Indian National Academy of Sciences and similar Scientific bodies in G.D.R.	

E.O.(G)/D.O.(T)

STATEMENT INDICATING THE PROGRAMMES INCLUDED  
UNDER 1971-73 CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME.

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(a) Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme 1971-73.

S.No.	Item No.	Details of item	Estimated expenditure
1.	1	"Bibliothèque Nationale" and Archives Nationales" in France and Universities and other agencies in India may exchange manuscripts, microfilms, photocopies, books and documents.	Rs.
2.	6	France and India will encourage the establishment of particular relations between the Department of History and South-East Asian Studies of Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, and the corresponding French Universities or institutions in the field of teaching and research on the States of Indo-China (Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam).	
3.	7	France will send and India will receive 6 professors of humanities and sciences including technology- 1 month each	30,000/-
4.	8	India will send and France will receive 6 professors of humanities and sciences including technology 1 month each.	40,000/-
5.	29	France will send 2 specialists to conduct a National seminar on Embryology and Endocrinology of reptiles for a period of 2 to 4 weeks	10,000/-
			80,000/-

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(b) INDO-ROMANIAN CEP 1971-73

S.No.	Particulars	Estimated Expenditure
1.	Indian side will endeavour to receive a professor of Romanian culture and civilization or language & literature to teach at an Indian University. (Academic years 1971-73).	Rs. 30,000/-
2.	Romanian side will send and Indian side will receive each year 2 professors for visits and lectures in their specialised fields. (3 weeks each)	Rs. 6,000/-
3.	Indian side will send and Romanian side will receive each year 2 professors in sciences for visits and lectures in their specialised fields. (3 weeks each).	Rs. 20,000/-
4.	Romanian side will send and Indian side will receive each year 2 professors in Engineering and Technology for visits and lectures in their specialised fields. (3 weeks each)	Rs. 12,000/-
5.	Indian side will send and Romanian side will receive each year 2 professors in Engineering and Technology for visits and lectures in their specialised fields. (3 weeks each)	Rs. 20,000/-
6.	Romanian side will send and Indian side will receive each year 3-4 faculty members from the universities in the fields of Humanities for visits and lectures. (3 weeks each)	Rs. 24,000/-
7.	Indian side will send and Romanian side will receive each year 3-4 faculty members from the universities in the fields of Humanities for visits and lectures. (3 weeks each)	Rs. 45,000/-

S.No.	Particulars	Estimated Expenditure
8.	Romanian side will send and Indian side will receive annually 3 persons of university teaching staff or researchers for specialisation in mutually acceptable fields. (1 academic year each - 10 months)	Rs. 30,000/-
9.	Indian side will send and Romanian side will receive annually 3 persons of university teaching staff or researchers for specialisation in mutually acceptable fields ( 1 academic year each - 10 months)	Rs. 16,000/-
10.	The two sides will facilitate the translation and publication annually of 2 literary or scientific works of the other side.	Rs. 5,000/-
11.	The two sides will facilitate the exchanges of books, magazines, cultural and scientific materials, publications of the institutes of scientific research and of the universities of the two countries.	
		Rs.2,08,000/-

(C)

Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme 1971-73

I. Science and Higher Education

The GDR side shall send and the Indian side shall receive:-

1. 10 Scientists for lecturing and studying tours and scientific research activities for a period of 4 to 12 weeks. (in the fields of economy, geology, forestry, history, technology, botany, medicine agriculture and others);
2. 4 Junior Scientists for advanced training for a period of six to 8 months (in the fields of Inology, economy, botany and others.)
3. Up to 6 guest professors or lecturers for a period of 3 to 12 months. On the basis of mutual agreement the duration of their stay can be extended upto 2 years.
4. Fields: Forestry (I.F.R.I. & C., Dehradun) Technology (Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay or Delhi) German language and literature and others.
5. Another 4 lecturers of the German language for Indian Universities according to the arrangement made on 20th May, 1970.
6. 1 delegation of Vice-Chancellors in 1972.

The Indian side shall send and the GDR side shall receive:-

7. 8 scientists for lecturing and studying tours and scientific research activities among them one scientist of Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay or Delhi, one architect or town planner. In the interest of a continuous work the fields and those mentioned under Article 1 should be identical (in particular forestry, agriculture, economy).
8. 6 to 8 young scientists for advanced training for a period of 6 to 8 months (in the fields of forestry, agriculture, economy, botany).

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9. Up to 4 guest professors or lecturers for a period of 3 to 12 months. On the basis of mutual agreement the duration of their stay can be extended up to 2 years;

Fields Forestry, Indian languages (Hindi, Urdu, Tamil).

10. 2 scientists to participate in scientific congress of international significance.

11. Both sides shall support the continuous cooperation between institutions of higher education of the two countries through exchanging scientists for lecturing and studies, exchanging publications and information material and joint research activities:

- Technical University of Dresden, Department of Forestry;
- Indian Forest Research Institute and College, Dehradun.
- College of Economics of Berlin;
- Delhi University, Department of Economics.
- Humboldt University of Berlin.
- Nehru University of New Delhi.
- Centre of Applied Research - plant protectivities- of VVB Agrochemie and Zwischenprodukte.
- Central Plant protection Training Institute, Hyderabad;

and other institutions the scientific cooperation of which will serve both sides.

The total expenditure is estimated to be about Rs. 1,50,000/-.

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Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972.

Item No. 30: To consider the question of payment of arrears of pay from 1.7.59 to 31.3.1963 to the employees of the Old Ayurvedic College of the Banaras Hindu University on account of revision of their scales of pay w.e.f. 1.7.1959

In September, 1971 the employees of the old Ayurvedic College of the Banaras Hindu University addressed a representation copy attached as (annexure I) to the Visitor of the University requesting that they may be paid the arrears of pay from 1.7.59 to 31.3.1963 which were due to them on account of revision of pay scales w.e.f. 1.7.59. This representation which was referred to the Ministry of Education was further referred to the Banaras Hindu University. The reply sent by Banaras Hindu University to Ministry of Education is attached as Annexure-II.

From the comments of the Banaras Hindu University it will be observed that the matter regarding payment of arrears to the employees of the Old Ayurvedic College of the University was considered a number of times by the Executive Council as well as by the Finance Committee of the University. But since the scheme of Ayurvedic Research was established by the Ministry of Health in 1958 and the Research Section was functioning as a separate Unit till its merger with the Postgraduate Institute of Indian Medicine in 1963, it was felt that the liability for payment of arrears was that of the Ministry of Health. It was stated that the University has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Health but that Ministry had regretted its inability to accede to the request for sanction of requisite funds of Rs. 30,198,84p.

The Ministry of Education referred the matter to the University Grants Commission for its comments and the Commission agreed with the view that the benefit of the pay revision may be given to the employees w.e.f. 1.7.59 and that the additional expenditure should be borne by the Ministry of Health.

The Ministry of Education and S.W. accordingly obtained the comments of the Ministry of Health on the proposal. An extract of the comments given by Ministry of Health is given below:

"It may be stated that we were giving grant-in-aid amounting to Rs.45,000p.a. to the Banaras Hindu University for undertaking Clinical Research in the Research Department of the College of Medical sciences. The grants in question were given in accordance with the pattern of assistance decided during the 2nd Plan viz. Rs.2,000 per bed per annum. The grants were given in lump for undertaking the research work in question and we had not sanctioned either the posts required for the purpose or communicated our

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decision as regards the scales of pay that had been attached to each of the posts. The Banaras Hindu University itself had created the posts and made the appointments to these posts.

In May, 1962 the Banaras Hindu University pointed out that the University Grants Commission had approved the revision of scales of pay of the non-academic staff of the University w.e.f. 1.7.59 and CCA w.e.f. 1.7.61. The University pointed out that the employees (non-academic) working in the Ayurvedic Department of the University were also eligible for the above benefits. As the Research Work was conducted out of necessary recurring grants provided for the purpose by us, the University requested us that the amount required for paying the arrears to the staff in question and also the additional recurring grant-in-aid needed to meet the establishment charges of the Department in the revised scales, might be sanctioned to the University.

Since we were neither concerned with the creation of the posts nor had recommended any scales of pay for those posts and since the posts in question were created for a specific purpose and were not regular posts, we did not agree to the request of of the University.

The proposal was considered in detail in consultation with Ministry of Finance during 1967 and the claims were not accepted as our grants were not on the basis of salaries due or payable to staff which was evidently the responsibility of the employing authority i.e. the Banaras Hindu University".

In view of the above comments of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have suggested that the charges on account of the benefit of the revision of scales of the employees of the Old Ayurvedic College may have to be borne by the University Grants Commission.

The proposal for payment of Rs. 30,198.84p to Banaras Hindu University towards the arrears payable on account of the revision of pay scales of the employees of the Old Ayurvedic College of Banaras Hindu University is placed before the Commission for consid

AS(CU)/F

\*Kapahi

ANNEXURE TO ITEM No. 30

dated 27.9.1971

Copy of representation/made by the employees of the Banaras Hindu University to the visitor Banaras Hindu University

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We, the ex-employees of erstwhile Ayurvedic Research Scheme, who are even at present in the employment of the University in various capacities, beg to submit as under:

That we were serving the University as University servant in a scheme named as Ayurvedic Research Scheme which was being run under the auspices of Old Ayurvedic College of this University. We were being treated at par with the other University staff and availing the same benefits of grade etc. In 1959 when new grades were implemented we were not given the benefits of the new grades and were kept in the old grade only. On the other hand, the other employees of this university i.e. our other colleagues were given the rightful and justifiable claim. This was obviously step-motherly treatment done to us.

Being aggrieved with this action of the University we had to represent our case in black and white but it seems due to certain bottlenecks our case was not considered on the right lines and in the due perspective of the case. Through several years have passed and we are knocking the doors of the University authorities again and again but it seems that nobody is inclined to hear and give justified claim to these petitioners.

We also understand that the matter was placed before the Finance Committee and while considering it vide its resolution no. 48 dated 19.2.1971, it was pleased to resolve that the proposal for making payment of arrears to the employees of Ayurvedic Research Scheme on account of scale of pay, sanctioned in 1961 with retrospective effect from 1.7.1959 be regretted.

In this connection may we be permitted to state that there are various grants of the University which probably lapse on account of non-utilisation in time. We also understand that the money received and spent by the S.S. Hospital, B.H.U., under the head 'General Fund' is being reimbursed by the Ministry of Health, Government of India very shortly. This is high time when the university can help us by paying our arrears out of this money.

We are really very much disappointed and dissatisfied when we find that the University due to the reasons best known to its authorities only, is not willing to pay our justified dues and desires undue enrichment on that account. We have

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tried to knock almost all the doors of the University authorities with no sympathetic return and this is probably our last but not the least attempt to refer the matter to your goodself where from we expect justice and also your humanitarian considerations which we could not get from any of the Officers of the University up to this moment.

I hope your goodself will be kind enough to weight this issue pros and cons and decide whether this justified demand and undue detention of our arrears be paid to us or not. We are sure your goodself will definitely and certainly arrive at a conclusion that the money which is a legal share of the poor employees should be made available to them so that they should have neither any heart-burning nor any disappointment in future life.

Thanking you and awaiting for an early sympathetic and judicious action in the matter.

'CHUGH'

Annexure II to item No. 30

Copy of the letter No. AB/XXX11-27/1093 dated the 14th March, 1972 received from the Registrar, Banaras Hindu University addressed to Shri Triyogi Narain, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, New Delhi.

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Kindly refer to your D.O. letter No. F.1-62/71-U-2 dated the 23rd February, 1972, regarding the representation by the employees of the Old Ayurvedic College of the University about non-implementation of the Schemes of new grades given to other employees.

The facts of the case are as follows:

- (1) In the year 1958, the Government of India, Ministry of Health sanctioned grants for the Ayurvedic Research Scheme in the University. The Research Section had been functioning as a Separate Unit till it was merged with the Postgraduate Institute of Indian Medicine in 1963.
- (2) In 1961, the University Grants Commission approved the revision of the scales of pay of the non-teaching staff of the University with retrospective effect from 1.7.59. The benefit of the revision of the scales could not be given to the employees of the Ayurvedic Research Section as the Section had no funds to meet the additional cost involved. The concerned employees had been representing for the the payment of their arrears. Their representation was referred to the Government of India, Ministry of Health with the request that the payment of arrears to the staff concerned on account of the revision of the scales may be sanctioned. Finally, the Ministry of Health vide their letter No. F.19-8/65-RISM dated 1st December, 1967, regretted their inability to accede to the request of the University.
- (3) Subsequently a representation made in this connection by the Class IV employees Association was considered by the Finance Committee at its meeting held on 24.3.68. The Resolution of the Finance Committee is quoted below:

Resol. No. 35 dated 24.3.68

" Considered the representation of the President, Class IV Employees Association Banaras Hindu University, requesting to reconsider the decision of the University refusing to grant arrears due to the revision of the pay scales to the staff who had worked in the Ayurvedic Research Scheme from 1.7.59 to 31.3.63.

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Resolved that the Ministry of Health through the Ministry of Education, Government of India be requested to sanction funds for the payment of the arrears to the staff employed under the Ayurvedic Research Scheme from 1.7.59 to 31.3.63."

(4) In pursuance of this resolution, the Government of India, Ministry of Health was again approached through the Ministry of Education for sanction of necessary funds for payment of arrears to the employees of the Ayurvedic Research Section for the period from 1.7.59 to 31.3.63. A copy of the letter was also sent to you under the D.O. letter No. AB/XXXII-27/5503 dated the 7th May, 1968, requesting you kindly to use your good offices in getting the additional fund sanctioned by the Ministry of Health. No reply was, however, received from the Ministry of Education or from the Ministry of Health. The University had been reminding the Ministry of Health regularly. The Vice-Chancellor also addressed the Health Minister Sh. K.K. Shah demi-officially. Finally, however, the Ministry of Health vide their letter No. F.7-11/70-A.2 dated the 15th October, 1970, regretted their inability to accede to our request.

5. The employees concerned have again and again been requesting the University for giving the benefit of the revised scales from 1.7.59 and for payment of the arrears due to them for the period from 1.7.59 to 31.3.63. The Director Postgraduate Institute of Indian Medicine suggested that the payment of the amount may be arranged out of the savings in the University funds as it was not possible to meet the expenditure out of the savings in the grant available for the Postgraduate Institute of Indian Medicine.

6. The matter was again placed before the Finance Committee at its meeting held on 19.2.1971. The Finance Committee regretted its inability to accept the proposal for making payment of the amount from the University funds.

I would request you kindly to take up the matter with the Ministry of Health and help the University in getting the amount required for giving the benefit of the revised grades to these employees for the period from 1.7.59 to 31.3.63. The total amount needed for the purpose is Rs. 30,198.84p.

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\*Kapahi

Confidential

Meeting :  
Dated : August 2, 1972.

Item No. 31 : To consider a proposal from Prof. Rais Ahmed, Head of the Department of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University for setting up a Centre for Creative Education in Science.

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The Head of the Department of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University has sent a proposal for establishment of a Centre for Creative Education in Science (Annexure I). The philosophy behind the proposal is that the present process of education is not only loaded in favour of just transmitting information or perhaps producing an understanding of some phenomenon, but it ignores the basic intellectual development of students which may encourage them to become creative scientists. In order to encourage them to become creative, it is necessary to develop teaching methods and materials which may lead to the growth of a mind which examines problems critically; develops imagination, intuition and even speculation; produces a questioning and a non-conformist attitude, brings about a motivation to search endlessly for a more complete picture and theory of phenomenon which may be aesthetically satisfying. This approach is particularly important for India because in the field of traditional methodology there will only be limited gains and a country which is struggling to forge ahead cannot compete with those who have for better traditional resources than us.

The objective of the proposed Centre are as follows :

- a) Conduct research in the area of creativity particularly relevant to science ;
- b) Provide courses and training from the point of view of optimising creativity in not only physics but also in other fields of science to undergraduates, and extend this work to postgraduate studies ;
- c) Provide courses and training in the field of creativity to research scholars in various fields of science so that they may carry out research in their own spheres with a far more effective mental preparation ;
- d) Develop materials for experimental work in the field of undergraduate science education in the form of kits and modules used in open-ended exercises ;
- e) Employ modern technology, such as programmed learning, TV and tapes, films and other aids in furtherance of the central aim ;
- f) Develop tests and other forms of evaluation suitable for the new processes of teaching and learning ;
- g) Store and disseminate information and materials produced by various national and international curriculum development projects in all sciences, with particular emphasis on courses pertaining to creativity ;

- h) Train resource persons from colleges and universities through short inservice courses and summer institutes in creative teaching methodology ;
- i) Convene conferences and discussions amongst educationists, educators and scientists in pursuance of the objectives mentioned above ;
- j) Publish suitable material and a journal on various aspects of creativity.

The financial requirements as outlined in the proposal are given below :

Recurring Staff

Professor	3
Readers	5
Lecturers and Research Associates	10
Senior Technicians	1
Lab. Technicians & Mechanics	4
Lab. Attendants	4
Draftsman	1
Clerk	1
Stenographer	1

Laboratories	Es. 25,000
Contingencies	Es. 10,000
Dissemination programmes including consultation and travel	Es. 25,000
Publications	Es. 20,000
Books	Es. 10,000

Non-Recurring

Building	Es. 5,00,000
Equipment	Es. 10,00,000
Library	Es. 1,00,000

The Department organised a seminar on creativity and undergraduate science education in 1972, and as decided in the seminar "Creativity News Letter" has been brought out by the department (Annexure II).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.



Proposal for the establishment of a  
Centre for Creative Education in Science.

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We have a special scheme sponsored by the National Council for Science Education in the Department of Physics here, the title of the scheme is "Development of New Teaching Methods, Materials, and Aids for Physics Education at the Undergraduate Level"; the purpose of the scheme is to undertake these developments from the point of view of optimising the creative potential of undergraduate in physics. The scheme has been in operation since 1970 and a detailed report on this scheme is attached as an appendix herewith.

The scheme has been observed in operation by a number of scientists, amongst whom are Professor Harry F. Meiners of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, Dr. S.L. Dart, Staff Physicist of the National Science Foundation (USA) working with the NCSE, Professor L.S. Kothari of Delhi University, and Professor B.M. Udgankar of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. As a consequence of this scheme the Department of Physics organised an NCSE-sponsored seminar on "Creativity and Undergraduate Science Education" in February, 1972. The seminar was attended by 18 educationists, psychologists, and university professors of science from all over the country, besides 34 participants from this University. The participants familiarised themselves with the philosophy, methodology and work of the above mentioned scheme in the Department. All these academic people have highly commended the scheme and suggestions have been made to us to make the bold educational experiment being conducted in this scheme known to teachers involved in higher education in science in the country, and to extend our activities along certain lines which have been worked out below. It was also suggested by the seminar that our nucleus of teachers for creative education should produce a creativity newsletter to possibly coordinate the activities of a number of people who are working in different institutions in India on creativity. The first copy of the creativity newsletter has therefore, been brought out by us and it is also attached herewith. The proceedings of the seminar are to be printed in book form and this is expected to be done by December this year.

The philosophy behind the idea is that the present process of education is not only loaded in favour of just transmitting information, or perhaps producing an understanding of some phenomenon, but it ignores that basic intellectual development of students which may encourage them to become creative scientists. In order to encourage the creative potential of the students it is necessary to develop teaching methods and materials which may lead to the growth of a mind which examines problems critically; develops imagination, intuition, and even speculation; produces a questioning and a nonconformist attitude, brings about a motivation to ever search for a more complete picture and theory of phenomenon which may be esthetically satisfying. It has been proved that creativity in this sense can be measured within certain margins of error and that all the above mentioned processes are amenable to "teaching". This new orientation is particularly important for the age group, with which we are concerned in the universities, since it is clear that a certain amount of accumulation of knowledge takes place by this age which may form the basis of an independent creative struggle with ideas and approaches in the

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individuals concerned. This approach is particularly important for India because in the field of traditional methodology there will only be limited gains and a country which is struggling to forge ahead cannot compete with those who have far better traditional resources than us. To say all this does not mean that the answers to the profound questions indirectly posed above are known but it is to emphasize that we must take concrete steps to move in these directions.

It is therefore, timely to propose that a Centre for Creative Education in Science should be set up here. The Centre would :

- a) Conduct research in the area of creativity particularly relevant to science ;
- b) Provide courses and training from the point of view of optimising creativity in not only physics but also in other fields of science to undergraduates, and extend this work to postgraduate studies ;
- c) Provide courses and training in the field of creativity to research scholars in various fields of science so that they may carry out research in their own spheres with a far more effective mental preparation ;
- d) Develop materials for experimental work in the field of undergraduate science education in the form of kits and modules used in open - ended exercises::
- e) Employ modern technology, such as programmed learning, TV and tapes, films and other aids in furtherance of the central aim ;
- f) Develop tests and other forms of evaluation suitable for the new processes of teaching and learning ;
- g) Store and disseminate information on materials produced by various national and international curriculum development projects in all sciences, with particular emphasis on courses pertaining to creativity ;
- h) Train resource persons from colleges and universities through short inservice courses and summer institutes in creative teaching methodology ;
- i) Convene conferences and discussions amongst educationists, educators and scientists in pursuance of the objectives mentioned above ;
- j) Publish suitable material and a journal on various aspects of creativity.

Obviously, the nature of the objectives of this programme requires extensive development of activities suggested in the

preceding paragraph and they lead to the idea of a Centre which should ultimately develop on a very big scale, but initially it should not be so small as to prove a failure by reason of being small.

It is therefore, proposed that the Centre should have the following minimum staff :-

1. Professors - three ; one of the professors being the Director of the Centre ; one of the professors to be from the discipline of education or psychology, or philosophy;
2. Readers - Five, so that the readers and the professors and adequately cover the major areas in science and in education or psychology etc.
3. Lecturers and Research Associates - Ten, (Research Associates being in the Lecturer's grade).
4. Senior Technician - One, (in the Lecturer's grade, an engineering graduate is recommended).
5. Lab Technicians and Mechanics - Four.
6. Laboratory Attendants - Four
7. Draftsman - One
8. Clerk Grade I - One
9. Stenographer - One

The Centre would require the following non-recurring grants :

- i) Equipment grant - Rs. 10,00,000/-
- ii) Library grant - Rs. 1,00,000/-

The Centre would further require recurring grants as follows :

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Laboratories  | Rs. 25,000/- |
| 2. Contingencies (including stationery of various types)       | Rs. 10,000/- |
| 3. Dissemination programmes including consultation and travel. | Rs. 25,000/- |
| 4. Publications.   | Rs. 20,000/- |
| 5. Books and journals  | Rs. 10,000/- |

The requirement of space would be very considerable and the building may cost Rs. 5,00,000/-. However, work of the Centre can be started at this University in temporary accommodation, while the construction of the building is taken in hand.

It may be stated that the above mentioned proposal fits in with the idea of Science Teaching Centres which were proposed at the Srinagar Bi-national Conference of Physicists, sponsored by the UGC. The conference had recommended :

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"Science Teaching Centres devoted to the development of educational materials at all levels should be established in association with universities. Such centres will not only design and develop prototype equipment, kits, filmstrips, and curricular materials such as textbooks, teachers' guides, laboratory manuals and methods of testing, but will also make concentrated efforts to assist colleges and universities in their plans and innovation."

One of the Science Teaching Centres at least could be of the type proposed above. The Centre would have adequate academic machinery for maintaining excellence of performance and for obtaining the cooperative assistance of other Departments of the University, since it would be a part of the University system.

Sd/-

(Rais Ahmed)  
8.6.1972.

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# CREATIVITY NEWSLETTER



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## EDITORIAL

The Creativity Newsletter is an outcome of the Seminar on Creativity and Undergraduate Science Education which was held at the Department of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, in February 1972. The work of the Seminar is briefly reported in this issue, while the papers and the discussion are expected to be published in the form of a book before the end of the year.

The Seminar itself was organized because we were very curious about creativity, and we hoped that a large number of our colleagues in the profession of teaching and research in the specialized subjects would like to interact with educationists, philosophers and psychologists on this important question.

We had a suspicion that even though to be creative ought to be the prime aspiration of our lives, we hardly knew anything about creativity, and in ignorance we may be guilty of perpetuating a system of education which gives encouragement to noncritical acceptance of "facts", to possibly clever but essentially unimaginative thinking, to perhaps worldly-wise conformism in place of attitudes leading to unceasing struggle for development and change. We had a fear that in highly rational fields like science, we may indeed be producing more closed minds than in the somewhat open-ended disciplines of social science and the arts. We had therefore read some of the available material on creativity, and had been able to get the support of the National Council for Science Education to run an experiment on optimizing the creative potential of undergraduate students in physics. The Seminar was needed so that the learned contribution of others could help us in critically evaluating our own work and readjusting it on academically sound lines.

The response to the Seminar was most heartening; besides other things, we discovered that a number of mature thinkers and research scholars in India were engaged in investigations in the field of creativity. We found the discussions to be most stimulating and it appeared that much was to be gained by enlarging and strengthening these contacts. The ideas of follow-up seminars, summer schools for training in creative teaching, and eventually centres of creative education and research spring up in a state of sober excitement. The role which such an effort could play in our struggle against social and economic backwardness was recognized. The first two links in the chain are, of course, this newsletter, and the possibility of forming an Association for Creative Education.

The Creativity Newsletter is being sent to as many addresses as we have been able to procure; and it is intended that within a year it will reach practically all the workers in this field. We hope that with the cooperation of our colleagues all over the country we will be able to attract brief reports of work in progress, short articles on various aspects of creativity, and comments on articles published elsewhere. We hope to include book reviews and an up-to-date reference service. In other words, we hope the newsletter will play a part in encouraging research in this field through exchange of ideas, thus deserving eventually to become a full-fledged journal.



Creativity and Undergraduate Science  
Education -- A Report on the Seminar  
held at Aligarh.

S. M. Razaullah Ansari  
Physics Department, A.M.U., Aligarh

With the purpose of bringing together a number of people who are working in India on one or the other aspect of creativity, and of discussing the problems of undergraduate science teaching from the point of view of enhancing the creative potential of students, a three day Seminar was held from February 10 to 12, 1972 at the Physics Department, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. The Seminar was sponsored by the National Council for Science Education, Delhi. Fiftytwo participants (eighteen outstation and thirtyfour local) attended the proceedings of the Seminar, which consisted of three morning and three afternoon sessions chaired by the following: Professor S.K. Mitra (Calcutta), Professor Qaiser H. Zaidi (Aligarh), Professor B.M. Udgaonkar (Bombay), Professor Anwar Ansari (Aligarh), Professor A.N. Bose (Delhi) and Professor A.R.V. Murthy (Bangalore). The list of participants and the list of papers presented in the various sessions are given at the end of this report.

Professor Rais Ahmed (Head, Physics Department, A.M.U. Aligarh) welcomed the participants and elaborated on his idea of holding this Seminar. Professor Abdul Aleem (Vice-Chancellor, A.M.U. Aligarh) inaugurated the Seminar. He stressed the need of understanding creativity as well as giving it its long overdue place in the Indian educational system.

The first two talks were devoted specifically to the most important question: what is creativity? Bager Mehdi (Aligarh) in his concise and well-written review-paper dealt specially with the characteristics or the personality correlates of the creative person: self-assertiveness, openness to experience, ability to integrate etc. and with the environmental conditions influencing creativity,

namely, medium and method of instruction, impact of the teacher's personality etc. On the other hand, Mrs. S. Zaidi (Aligarh) in her very stimulating paper stressed in particular the psychological aspect of creativity: the creative process, the creative experience and the psychic conditions for being creative. These two papers were discussed thoroughly, although the discussion centered around mainly the environmental and intellectual viewpoints of creativity. Due to lack of time the psychological aspect of creativity-though by no means unimportant-could not be considered in detail.

The second day's session was mainly devoted to the problems of measurement of creativity. The voluminous surveys of Ira Mitra (Calcutta), J.K. Shukla (Bhopal) and M.K. Raina (Indore) and S.T.V.G. Acharyulu (Bhubaneswar) became the subject-matter for intense discussion. The questions of reliability and validity were generally accepted as the most significant ones. To approach the problem of validity a variety of criteria were discussed at length. S.N. Tripathi (Bhopal) summarized nicely the various tests available and examined them critically. He suggested that in order to measure creativity the main emphasis should be laid on transformation (implying thereby redefinition in a very original way), the transformation products of both divergent and convergent thinking should be included in the tests. On the other hand, Qamar Hasan (Aligarh) was concerned mainly with the non-test methods of measuring creativity. He stressed the significance of attitudes, interests and values, personality characteristics and biodata - including description by parents, teachers and counsellors - as indices of creativity. The reporter feels, however, that in this session there was much overlapping in the contents of the various papers. This could have been avoided by invited talks, for instance, on specific creativity tests etc.

In an excellent short paper, D.P. Khandelwal (Kanpur) discussed the extent of "non-guidance" and "non-constraint", which could be allowed in a Physics laboratory, and the main problems arising therefrom.

He proposed further that in a laboratory the study of a phenomenon is far more significant than the determination of the value of some physical quantity or the mere verification of a physical law. Mention should also be made here of a paper by Ved Ratna and M.C. Pant (Delhi) in which the importance of project work, as a powerful method for nurturing creative ability, was critically examined, especially for the NSTS scheme. They suggested that the circumstances under which a project is performed should be taken into account. They were of the opinion that more research work was needed in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the summer school programmes organized under the NSTS scheme.

The last morning's session of the seminar was intended exclusively for undergraduate science education (in particular physics education) designed to optimise creative abilities. The first speaker, Salamatullah (Delhi), observed that science is concerned with the discovery of facts and with the inferences derived from the latter. He drew attention towards the prevalent method of science teaching in which the facts are presented as accepted truths (merely to be verified) and suggested that it should be replaced by the problem-solving method. Thinking on the same lines, B.M. Udgaonkar (Bombay) went a step further and proposed in his balanced and well thought-out paper how to carry out the problem-solving method by open-ended discussions. By open-endedness he meant that the topic of a discussion should not be confined to a single discipline.

Moreover, he stressed the importance of open-ended experiments and in particular of the involvement of the teacher in a creative activity: scientific research, development of new curricular materials, popularization of science etc. An illustration of the above-mentioned open-ended discussion was provided in a way by the interesting paper of Yashpal (Bombay) in which actually an open-ended seminar was described. The result of his "experiment" led him to conclude that when the students were given freedom to learn according to their individual tastes and inclinations, but with some though not too much guidance, learning became more natural and the participation of the students more intensive. Just contrary to this, N.C. Varshneya (Roorkee)

presented in his paper an ambitious and in the opinion of the reporter too much teacher-oriented programme for physics education. In this package, the student, unfortunately, was not left any time for self-study and for reflection. However, this speaker was the only one to point out the need for teaching physics in the context of history of cultures - history of physics included. He even recommended reading of famous classical papers and biographies of physicists which undoubtedly are a great source of inspiration for a developing creative personality.

Finally, the paper of A.V. Jafri, Akbar Ali and Rais Ahmed (Aligarh) was presented for discussion. In this paper an NCSE-sponsored scheme run in the Physics Department, A.M.U. Aligarh, was described. As a matter of fact, the encouraging result of this research scheme has contributed to the idea of holding this Seminar. The reporter, therefore, feels that giving a few salient features of this scheme will not be out of place here.

The aim of the Schemes, in the words of the authors was 1) to nurture a group of students by methods conducive to optimise creativity, and to compare the performance of these students in creativity tests (Torrance's), I.Q. tests (Mohsin's) and traditional examinations with those who go through the normal classes in the University, and 2) to study the question of creativity in science and 3) to develop specific course materials and methodology for this purpose utilising the best modern approaches to the teaching of physics. To achieve these aims, a group of students was taught by the lecture method coupled with audiovisual aids, group discussions among the students themselves and open-ended laboratory work. Since this experiment in creative teaching was started just a year ago (February 1971), no inference could be derived from the scores of creativity and I.Q. tests given to the students before and after teaching. However, according to the authors, the response of the students (gauged from their anonymous reaction sheets) was very favourable and encouraging. Since this is the only experiment of the kind run in the country presently,

one will welcome if this sort of teaching is continued for several years so as to give statistically significant results.

In the last session of this Seminar the participants discussed the possible lines of action for encouraging studies in the field of creativity in India. The following general recommendations were made:

1. Studies and research in the field of creativity must be encouraged in India and if educational and research institutions could propose relevant programmes, assistance must be extended to them.

2. Educational and research institutions, and active workers in this field are requested to consider the possibility of holding a seminar next year in one of the centres on either "Teaching for Creativity" or "Evaluation in Creativity Programmes". The proposal may be made to NOERT, or NCSB.

3. The desirability of bringing out a suitable journal reporting on researches in the area of creativity was stressed and it was also considered very useful if an Indian Creative Education Foundation could be established. In order to make a start in this direction, it was decided that for the present there will be a nucleus at Aligarh, in the Department of Physics, to circulate a newsletter every three or six months. The newsletter may be cyclostyled, and it may contain brief articles, reports on research underway, and other activities which are conducive to the popularisation of the subject amongst educational and research institutions. Professor Rais Ahmed was requested to give practical shape to this recommendation.

4. The fifteen papers read at the Seminar, and the discussions which followed will be published in the form of a book. The editorial committee will be: i) Professor Rais Ahmed (Chief Editor), ii) Dr. Baqer Mehdi, iii) Dr. S.M.R. Ansari and iv) Mr. A.V. Jafri.

5. It was decided that in order to work out a battery of creativity tests for use in summer schools connected with the National Science Talent Search, the following working group may at once be set up:

- i) Professor S.K. Mitra (Chairman)
- ii) Professor A.N. Bose
- iii) Dr. S.N. Tripathi
- iv) Mr. S.T.V. Acharyulu
- v) Dr. M.K. Raina
- vi) Dr. Baqer Mehdi (Convener)

The workshop in this connection may have to be held at Calcutta or in Delhi and some funds would be required immediately for which a request should be made to the NCERT.

Needless to say that this Seminar proved to be very successful. One hopes that the proceedings of the Seminar will be published soon so that they are available to all those interested in the field and especially to teachers of science. The author of this report in his student days envied the students of arts and social sciences who through literary debates and discourses on contemporary socio-economic issues learnt to think independently and to develop their critical ability, while a student of science could do nothing but to memorise theories after theories of grand-masters - just contrary to the very spirit of science. May the popularisation of creative teaching method contribute to bringing about a long overdue change, especially in science education in our country!

- Acharyulu, S.T.V.G.: Creativity - its need in Indian Education
- Hasan, Qamar: Non-aptitudinal ways of identifying creative individuals.
- Jafri, A.V., Akbar Ali & Rais Ahmed: Report on an Educational Programme for stimulating creativity among undergraduate physics students.
- Khandelwal, D.P.: Encouraging Free Play for Creativity in Physics Education.
- Mehdi, Baqer: Understanding Creativity - Research Perspective.
- Mitra, Ira: Creativity - some Research findings.
- Ratna, Ved & Pant, M.C.: The National Science Talent Search Scheme - A National Effort to Identify and Nurture Creative Scientific Talent.
- Salamatullah: Creativity and Science Education
- Shukla, J.K. & Raina, M.K.: Cognitive Measures of Creative Thinking Ability.
- Shukla, J.K. & Raina, M.K.: Personality & Motivational Measures of Creativity
- Tripathi, S.N.: Measurement of Creativity
- Udgaonkar, B.M.: Encouragement of Creativity in Undergraduate Science Education - Some Remarks
- Varshneya, N.C.: Creativity & Physics Education
- Yashpal: An Experiment in Open-ended Teaching
- Zaidi, Sajida (Mrs.): Creativity in Education.

List of Participants  
(Outstation)

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4. Professor J.K. Ghosh  
Head, Department of Physics  
St. John's College  
Agra.
5. Professor D.P. Khandelwal  
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6. Dr. V.G. Kulkarni  
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7. Professor R.C. Mehrotra  
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8. Professor Shib K. Mitra  
Head, Department of Experimental Psychology  
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9. Professor A.R. Vasudeva Murthy  
Head, Department of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry  
Indian Institute of Science  
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10. Mr. M.C. Pant  
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11. Dr. M.K. Maina  
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12. Mr. Ved Ratna  
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13. Professor B. Saran  
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14. Mr. S.W. Tripathi  
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15. Mr. S. Udapachar  
Head Master  
Nruptatunga Multipurpose H.S. School  
Hyderabad (A.P.)
16. Dr. B.M. Udgaonkar  
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research  
Colaba, Bombay-5.
17. Dr. Salamatullah  
Teachers' Training College,  
Jamia Millia Islamia  
New Delhi-5.
18. Dr. N.C. Varshneya,  
Reader in Physics  
Roorkee University  
Roorkee.

(Local)

1. Professor Fakhruddin Ahmed  
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A.M.U. Aligarh
2. Professor Rais Ahmed  
Department of Physics  
A.M.U. Aligarh
3. Dr. Israr Ahmed,  
Department of Physics  
A.M.U. Aligarh
4. Mr. Akbar Ali  
Department of Physics  
A.M.U. Aligarh
5. Dr. (Mrs.) Shakti Rais Ahmed  
Engineering College  
A.M.U. Aligarh
6. Professor Abdul Aleem  
Vice-Chancellor  
A.M.U. Aligarh
7. Dr. Mohammad Anas  
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A.M.U. Aligarh
8. Professor Anwar Ansari  
Department of Psychology  
A.M.U. Aligarh
9. Dr. S.M.R. Ansari  
Department of Physics  
A.M.U. Aligarh
10. Mr. M.S.Z. Chaghtai  
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11. Professor Misbahul Hasan  
Department of Law  
A.M.U. Aligarh
12. Mr. Mabud Hasan  
General Education Centre  
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13. Mr. Qamar Hasan  
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14. Mr. A.V. Jafri  
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Department of Physics  
A.M.U. Aligarh
16. Professor Jalaluddin  
Department of Electrical Engineering  
A.M.U. Aligarh
17. Mr. Mohammad Kazim  
Department of Mathematics  
A.M.U. Aligarh
18. Professor Reayet Khan  
Department of Botany  
A.M.U. Aligarh
19. Professor M.Z.R. Khan  
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A.M.U. Aligarh
20. Dr. Baqer Mehdi  
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21. Mr. Farhan Mujib  
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22. Dr. T.H. Naqvi  
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23. Professor Mohsin Qureshi  
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24. Mr. Fazlur Rahman  
Pro-Vice-Chancellor  
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25. Professor D.C. Sarkar  
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26. Professor Ale-Ahmad Surour  
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A.M.U. Aligarh

27. Dr. Salahuddin  
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28. Dr. Abdul Majid Siddiqi  
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29. Professor Mohammad Shafi  
Department of Geography  
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30. Professor N.C. Saha  
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A.M.U. Aligarh
31. Mrs. Zohra Verma  
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A.M.U. Aligarh
32. Professor Q.H. Zaidi  
Education Department  
A.M.U. Aligarh
33. Mrs. Sejida Zaidi  
Department of Education  
A.M.U. Aligarh
34. Miss Zahida Zaidi  
Department of English  
A.M.U. Aligarh

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Creativity Research Underway:  
A Brief Report\*

M.K. Raina  
University of Indore, Indore.

Sustained research and development work concerning creative functioning is yet to be seen, but the 'wave' of interest hit this country some years back. And now it seems that there is an upward trend in research in the area of creativity. "The number of relevant doctoral dissertations is a particularly good qualitative barometer of this interest and activity". (Parnes and Brunelle, 1967). Following are some of the researches underway, known to this author.

S.K. Jha, at the Centre of Advanced Study in Education, Faculty of Education and Psychology, University of Baroda, reports that he has undertaken a project on creativity for his doctoral work on an analysis of certain dimensions of creativity, with the objective to test the following postulates:

1. Every creative field has its own characteristic dimension-pattern;
2. In general, creative persons are extroverts;
3. Specially speaking, the creative persons are curious to know new things; are feeling and intuitive type; are esthetic in taste; believe in supernatural powers; have feeling of superiority; have mysterious experiences; are irritable; are perceptual rather than judgemental type;
4. Creative persons of the verbal category are distinguishable from those of the nonverbal category in respect of patterns of personality characteristics, among themselves persons

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\*The writer is thankful to all those creativity researchers who provided him with the information about their projects.

in the two categories have similar personality patterns.

Q - methodology has been selected for this study. Sample from Bombay State has been selected after various considerations. Data have been collected and the Q - sort scores are being rendered into correlation matrices to be used for cluster analysis and factor analysis by the centroid method.

Arun Kumar Gopal, Department of Education, Kurukshetra University, is working for his doctoral dissertation on certain personality variables which may differentiate creative from non-creative science and engineering students. The study has been undertaken:

1. to identify the creative and non-creative science students on the basis of the differences between the mean scores of the two groups;
2. to identify the creative and non-creative engineering students on the basis of differences between the mean scores of the two groups;
3. to determine the personality traits of creative and non-creative students by studying the differences in the mean scores of the personality traits;
4. to determine the personality traits of the creative and non-creative science students by studying the differences in the mean scores of personality traits.

Creative thinking tests developed by Torrance or Wallach and Kogan will be used for studying creativity. Various personality tests are proposed to be used for studying personality factors associated with creativity. The study has just started.

R.P. Goyal, Department of Education and Community Services, Panjabi University, Patiala, is actively busy in completing his Ph.D. dissertation on

some personality correlates of creativity in secondary school teachers under training. The study was undertaken with the primary purpose of finding out the differential personality correlates of high creative and low creative male and female secondary school teachers under training. Besides this, the secondary purposes were to adapt Cattell's 16 P.F. in Hindi and Panjabi; to develop a new scoring guide for originality for Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking; to develop norms for Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking and for Cattell's 16 P.F. test. The study was to be confined to about 500 teachers under-training of the B.Ed. class both male and female, from a representative sample of secondary teacher-training colleges in Punjab.

Two of Goyal's M.A. students have worked on creativity, using high school students. In addition to other things, one study involved the study of cultural differences. This study had taken up a comparison of students studying in Patiala District (Punjab) with their counterparts studying in Dehradun District ( a hill area of U.P.). Both students have used Torrance Tests.

Gurbaksh Lal, Ramgarhia College of Education, Phagwara, Punjab, reports that he is working on "relationship between creative thinking and vocational anxiety and their effects on success in training." The objects of this study are: to study the extent to which general anxiety and specific anxiety are associated with each other. Is there a linear or curvilinear relationship between anxiety and creative thinking? If it is a curvilinear one, when is the optimum cutting score beyond which anxiety stifles creativity? How is creative thinking related to success in teaching? Are male trainees more creative, anxious and successful in teaching than female trainees or vice-versa? Are previously trained student teachers more creative, anxious and successful in teaching than freshers or vice-versa? Whether students holding Master's degree are more creative, anxious and successful in teaching than the students holding Bachelor degree only? What is the combined effect of creative thinking and vocational anxiety on success in teaching?

Two anxiety scales and tests of creative thinking are to be administered to four hundred random selected B.Ed. students (200 males and 200 females) of four Colleges of Education in Punjab.

K. Ramchandra Acharya who was with the Centre of Advanced Study in Education, Faculty of Education and Psychology, M.S. University of Baroda has submitted his dissertation for Ph.D. on "A Study of Creativity Evolving a Test to Identify Children With Creative Ability at The School Leaving Age."

Recently, Raina's article on "Research on Creative Functioning in India: A Review" appeared in the Indian Educational Review (1971, 6, 260-280).. The NIE Journal in its November 1971 issue is to come out with a paper on "Creativity: A Neglected Human Asset" by Raina. Data is being collected for the University of Indore Project, by Raina, on "Parental Perception About Ideal Child: A Cross Cultural Study in Creativity." Raina is also scoring test protocols for University Grants Commission project on "Factors Associated with Creativity in Adolescents." A paper by him is to come out in the Journal of Marriage and Family Life (Michigan University) on "Parental Perception About Ideal Child: A Cross Cultural Study." Piyush Swami, an M.Ed. student at Western Washington is collaborating with Raina on a cross cultural project on ideal child. Raina is also validating the Creative Motivation Inventory against F - Scale and Perceptual Simplicity-Complexity Test. A report on college teachers' perception about ideal child and a comparison of their perception with teachers from other cultures is being written out by Raina.

The Centre of Advanced Study in Education, Faculty of Education and Psychology, M.S. University of Baroda is publishing "Creativity: An Annotated Bibliography," by Raina, very shortly. It is foreworded by Professor E. Paul Torrance.



Besides these researchers, other researchers like Asha Kaul are working in the field of creativity and A.C. Pachaury has expressed his desire to work on "A Study of Relationship Between Creativity, School Achievement, and Attitude Toward School in Adolescents." Other researchers at Banaras University, Aligarh University and Bihar University are busy with their researches in the field of creativity.

Abstracts of M.A. & M.Ed. Theses on Creativity

I- At the Aligarh Muslim University

In the last few years some studies related to creativity have been carried out in the Departments of Education and Psychology, A.M.U. Aligarh. Some of these works are briefly mentioned below:

1. Isat, A.B., Creativity in Relation to Conformity Non-conformity. Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis, Department of Education (1969); supervised by Mrs. S. Zaidi

This study attempted to investigate if there was any relationship between creativity and conformity-non-conformity. A conformity-non-conformity questionnaire including four areas, i.e. marriage, education, religion and inter-personal relationship, and four creativity tests to measure four dimensions of creativity, namely, fluency, flexibility, originality and elaboration were administered to 30 university students.

The results showed a low positive but significant relationship between creativity and non-conformity. The creatives were found to be relatively low on conformity measure, while the non-creatives to be slightly high. High conformists were found to be less creative than the non-conformists.

2. Dixit, S., Anxiety in Relation to Divergent Thinking Abilities: M.Ed. thesis, Department of Education (1969); supervised by Mrs. S. Zaidi.

This study started with the hypothesis that there is no relationship between divergent thinking and anxiety. Five divergent thinking tests measuring fluency, flexibility and originality and a questionnaire to measure anxiety were administered to 64 university students of B.Ed. class.

The results pointed to the following conclusions:

- a) That some amount of anxiety is necessary for activating the divergent thinking abilities like flexibility and originality.
- b) That the B.Ed. students as a group were moderately anxious.
- c) That on the whole the B.Ed. group was low on divergent thinking abilities, but there were a few exceptions.

3. Gupta, R. Creativity: Its Relation with Intelligence. Unpublished M.Ed. thesis, Department of Education (1970); supervised by Mrs. Sajida Zaidi

This study was an attempt to see if there was any relationship between the various ability components of creativity and intelligence. Three tests to measure four dimensions of creativity, namely, fluency, flexibility, originality and elaboration, and an intelligence test by Chaudhry were administered to a large-size sample of students of class IX, both males and females.

The result showed significant positive correlation among the four dimensions of creativity. Creativity and intelligence showed a low positive correlation of .26. All the four dimensions of creativity except elaboration showed low correlation with intelligence. The results were interpreted to mean that creativity and intelligence are two separate abilities and that one high on intelligence may or may not be high on creativity.

4. Siddiqui, A.A. A correlated Study of Three Tests of Creative Thinking; Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Psychology (1969); supervised by Dr. Baqer Mehdi.

The present study aimed at investigating the relationship among three tests of Creative Thinking. Three tests of Creativity, namely, circles test, common uses test and consequences test with new items suited to Indian children were administered on 100 school boys and girls of 9 to 12 years of age.

The Tetrachoric Correlation Coefficient revealed that the relationships among these tests was very low, but positive. This study confirms the view of Guilford and Flescher regarding creativity.

5. Ahmad, Neyaz: A Study of Certain Factors among School Children; Unpublished M.A. thesis, Department of Psychology (1970); supervised by Dr. Baqer Mehdi

The aim of the present study was to investigate certain creativity factors among school children. Four tests of creativity namely, consequences test, common problem test, unusual/test and elaboration test were prepared and administered on a sample of 210 school boys of 10 to 14 years of age. The correlations among fluency, flexibility and originality factors of all the four tests were found to be significant in the positive direction. The results also revealed that tests 1 and 3 were highly correlated, while 2 and 4 were found to be moderately correlated.

6. Goyal, R.P.: A Study of Some Personality Traits of Creative Children at the Middle School Stage; Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Psychology (1969); supervised by Dr. Baqer Mehdi

This study intended to find some personality traits of creative children at the Middle School age.

For this purpose three tests were constructed on the line of Torrance and administered to a sample of 300 boys reading in the Middle Schools of Patiala District in Punjab. A Teacher Rating Form, intended to assess both intellectual traits of fluency, flexibility and originality and seven personality traits was also developed and administered on those subjects. The obtained results revealed that the creative children at the Middle School:

- Possess a higher level of energy
- Reject repression and suppression for the control of impulses,
- Are more of introverts and independent in both thought and action;
- Have open minds and can tolerate ambiguity, and
- Entertain opposing values.

## II- At the Presidency College, Madras

1. Jacob, Susan (Miss) A Study of the Relationship Between Achievement, Motivation and Creativity: (1971-72).

The study attempted to investigate the relationship between achievement, motivation and creativity. Lynn's Achievement Motivation Questionnaire and Padmini's Biographical Inventory for Identifying Creative Adults were used for determining n Ach and creativity, respectively. It was hypothesized that the high creatives would be high in n Ach and the low creatives would be low in n Ach.

A pilot study showed the instruments to be reliable. A total of 150 supervisors and higher management comprised the sample for the final study. They were divided into three groups- High, Middle and Low - on the basis of their creativity scores. The analysis of variance for achievement motivation scores

of these three groups showed no significant relationship between n Ach and creativity. The hypothesis, therefore, had to be rejected.

2. Rajalakshmi, (Miss) A Study of the Relationship Among Creativity, Intelligence and Non-professional Achievements of Industrial Workers; (1969-70).

The study attempted to investigate the relationship among creativity, intelligence and non-professional achievements in an industrial population. The following hypotheses were formulated based on the work of Wallach and Wing.

1. Creativity will bear no relation to intelligence
2. Creativity will be positively related to non-professional achievements
3. Intelligence will bear no relationship to non-professional achievements.

In order to test the above hypotheses, Wallach and Kogan's battery of Creativity Tests and Raven's Progressive Matrices were used to get measures of creativity and intelligence respectively. For the measure of non-professional achievements, Wallach and Wing's Non-Academic Achievement Questionnaire was used with required changes in the wordings. This questionnaire included items about the following aspects of non-academic achievement: Leadership, Art, Literature, Music, Drama, Social Service and Science. A pilot study found all the three instruments to be reliable. So the final study was conducted on eighty two industrial subjects.

The data confirmed all the three hypotheses of the study. The findings were a replication of Wallach and Wing's results.

3. Srividya (Miss): A Study of the Personality Characteristics of the Creative Person (1970-71).

This study attempted to study the personality characteristics of creative persons in industry. It aimed at finding out whether the creative person differs from others in personality traits and if so, what those differences are.

The Wallach-Kogan creativity test and the Edward's Personal Preference Schedule were used for determining creativity and personality traits, respectively. A pilot study found the instruments to be reliable.

The final study was conducted on 100 supervisors of a factory at Madras. The sample was divided into High, Moderate and Low creativity groups, according to their scores on creativity test. The scores of the three groups on each personality trait were statistically analysed by means of one-way analysis of variance and critical ratios.

The results suggest the following:

- i) The High Creativity group is higher on the personality traits of Achievement, Order, Autonomy, Dominance, Change and Nurturance than the Low Creativity group,
- ii) The High Creativity group is lower on Intra-reception and Heterosexuality than the Low Creativity group,
- iii) There is no difference between High and Low creativity groups on the personality traits of Deference, Exhibition, Abasement, Succorance, Endurance, Affiliation and Aggression.

4. Jeyasingh, Padmini (Miss):

Construction of a Biographical  
Inventory for Identifying Crea-  
tive Adults: (1969-70).

This study was designed to construct a biographical inventory for identifying creative adults in an industrial population. Operationally, creativity was viewed as the influence of the parental, developmental and personality patterns that are found in an unique manner in the creative individuals. For the purpose of identifying the criterion groups, the Wallach-Kogan Creativity Battery was administered to 75 adults in an industry. The sample was divided into the 'High', 'Middle' and 'Low' creativity groups. The Biographical Inventory was administered to the sample to gather the life-history data. Item analysis was carried out to choose the items which significantly distinguished the high and low creativity groups. The reliability coefficient was computed with the Spearman-Brown formula, and the coefficient was found to be highly significant. On the basis of this, the following conclusions were found valid.

1. Highly creative individuals have a distinct home environment characterized by a lack of affectional ties, paralleled by independence of action and attachment with mother;
2. On the academic side, the High-creativity group is marked by its scientific orientation and love of reading with an apathy for active physical work;
3. Highly creative individuals are credited in their avocation and are ego-involved in their work. They tend to be curious and seek for novel and new things;
4. The personality structure of the High-creativity group is distinctly marked by emotional, introverted and independent characteristics.



5. Creativity and Scholastic achievement

This work leading to the M.Litt. Degree is being prosecuted in the Department of Psychology, Presidency College, Madras by Thiru A. Abdul Kareem, M.A., Assistant Professor of Psychology. The study attempts to find out the relationship of creativity to scholastic achievement among high school students. The Wallach-Kogan instruments of creativity, Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices and a suitable test of school achievement will be administered to get measures of Creativity, Intelligence and Scholastic achievement respectively.

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Try-out of Some Creativity Measures For  
Use in the National Science Talent  
Search Scheme.

In pursuance of the recommendation made at the Seminar on Creativity and Undergraduate Science Education held at A.M.U., Aligarh from 10th February to 12th February 1972, a Committee was formed to evolve tests of creativity for use in the selection of candidates for the National Science Talent Search Scheme of the N.C.E.R.T. The following members constituted the committee:

1. Professor S.K. Mitra . . (Chairman)
2. Professor A.N. Bose . . (Member)
3. Mr. S.N. Tripathi . . . . . "
4. Dr. M.K. Raina . . . . . "
5. Mr. S.T.V.G. Acharyulu . . . . . "
6. Dr. Baqer Mehdi . . . . . (Secretary)

Dr. R.N. Kundu, Reader, Department of Psychology, Calcutta University was co-opted by the Chairman.

Two meetings were held, one at Calcutta on the 24th March and the other at A.M.U., Aligarh on the 7th, 8th and 9th April 1972. In the first meeting the types of items and the procedure for trying them out in the summer courses held by the N.C.E.R.T. for the N.S.T.S. Scholars in different parts of India were discussed and finalised. It was decided that to begin with, the items used in tests which have already been prepared under Indian conditions will be tried out with an addition of a few more items. Dr. Baqer Mehdi's verbal and nonverbal tests of creativity developed in Hindi for use with school pupils & Dr. C.R. Paramesh's adaptation of Wallach and Kogan's tests and items prepared by Miss Ira Mitra were considered for use.

In the second meeting the instructions and the items in the above tests were translated into English and a few new items were added to the already existing ones. The items have been split into 4 parts, two

verbal and two nonverbal and the same are being printed for try-out in the summer courses of 1972. The persons who will administer the tests and score them will be given proper instructions.

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## Creativity Tests Developed For Indian School

### Population --- A Report

Baqer Mehdi, A.M.U. Aligarh

With a research grant by the U.G.C. under the Scheme of Financial Assistance to Teachers for Research, two tests, one verbal and the other non-verbal, have been developed by Dr. Baqer Mehdi, at A.M.U., Aligarh for use with Indian School Population. The tests are in Hindi and comprise the following items:

#### 1. Verbal

1. Consequences
2. Unusual Uses
3. Finding New Relationships
4. Elaboration

#### 2. Non-verbal

1. Picture Construction
2. Incomplete Figures
3. Triangles and Ellipses

The items have been tried out in the States of Punjab and U.P. during the past two years. Major emphasis has been laid on the measurement of fluency, flexibility and originality features and the tests can be scored for all the three of them. The intercorrelations for the fluency scores range from .29 to .89; for flexibility scores from .17 to .37; and for originality scores from .14 to .39. All intercorrelations except two are significant at .01 level which shows that there is a relationship between the tests insofar as fluency, flexibility and originality scores are concerned. Correlations based on composite creativity scores obtained by adding fluency, flexibility and originality scores for each test separately range from .23 to .90.

Reliability and validity studies are in progress. Inter-scoring reliabilities were found to range from .56 to .98 for the different types of scores. Validity coefficients against teacher-rating were found to range from .15 to .20, the correlation being significant at .05 and .01 levels. The tests have already been printed in Hindi but the Technical Manual is still under preparation.

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## The Riddle Of The Incubation Stage

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Since the time Graham Wallas (1926) proposed the four stages of creative thinking -- Preparation, Incubation, Illumination, and Verification -- the incubation stage has been the subject of a great deal of theorizing on the part of the psychologists. What goes on in the mind when all of a sudden the solution comes? One explanation has been that it is the work of the unconscious. This hardly helps to throw light on the phenomenon. A further complication arises when we try to interpret this unconscious. Is this unconscious, which solves the difficult problems of the cognitive domain, the same as the unconscious described by Freud. According to Freud (1933) contradictory impulses can exist side by side in the unconscious. There is no idea of time in the unconscious and no alteration of mental processes with the passage of time. The unconscious is dominated by the Id which follows the pleasure principle. The unconscious is illogical. If this be the nature of the unconscious, how can we ascribe the solution of great and complex problems to this unconscious. It can provide the motivating force. It may also provide a base for artistic creations wherein the conflicts of the human mind are given an expression. But how can we say that mathematical or scientific problems are solved by the unconscious? Probably it would be more appropriate to say that it is the preconscious which is active during the incubation stage. But again, this does not lead us very far. One term has been substituted for another.

It seems that when a person is faced with an unsolved problem in which he has a deep-seated interest, his mind becomes more receptive to new ideas and experiences, which, ordinarily, he would have ignored. Let us take the famous example of Archimedes' discovery of the principle of density. Archimedes was faced with the problem how to find the volume of the crown? As he entered the tub to take his bath, he noticed that the level of water rose (taking it for granted that this was a real incident which did happen). If Archimedes did not have this problem, he would not have paid any attention to the level of water. A similar instance

can be given from the life of Freud. He had gone to see the drama "King Oedipus." There he saw how Oedipus was deeply disturbed when he came to know from the Oracle that he (Oedipus) would kill his father. When later Oedipus learned that his father had died (not the real father), instead of feeling any sorrow, he felt happy, as now there was no chance of the dreaded prophecy coming true. In this feeling of jubilation at what should have been the sad news of the father's death, the repressed hostile desire could be distinctly recognized. This aspect had escaped Freud's notice when he had read the drama, and he felt very happy in making this discovery. Here is an example of getting a new idea to develop a theory, while attending a dramatic performance. Why did Freud take a particular note of the hero's sense of relief? A layman would have hardly paid any attention to it. The reason was that a kind of receptivity existed in the mind of Freud which the ordinary man watching the drama would not have.

What happens by chance can be achieved consciously. A beautiful example is provided by Koller who revolutionized eye surgery by making use of cocaine as a local anaesthetic. Koller was a colleague of Freud, during the early days of his career when Freud was serving in a hospital. Koller had a queer habit. Whenever he used any new medicine he would ask the question, "Can it be used for the eye?" It was Freud who first started using cocaine for relieving pain, without realizing its habit-forming tendency. One day a colleague in the hospital was suffering from intense pain. Koller saw Freud using cocaine to relieve the pain. A few months later Koller's name became famous for his discovery. What happened in the case of Koller was not just a chance. Behind this was a deep-seated interest, a quest, and a receptivity of the mind. In explaining these instances there is no need to bring in the unconscious. They can be explained on the basis of the increased receptivity of the mind.

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Questioning and Creative Thinking:  
A Research Perspective

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Norris M. Sanders (in Fowlkes, 1962) observed: the scholars and historians have been having all the fun that they have had a virtual monopoly on intellectual creative work. This leaves pupils with the mundane activity of merely memorising the scholarly pronouncements as they are reported by textbooks and teachers. No nation can become great by dwarfing the creativity of the young generation. The development of creative thinking abilities is at the very heart of the achievement of even the most fundamental educational objectives. Their development, therefore, cannot be left to chance (Torrance, 1967). Teaching strategies and text materials are to be suitably modified to achieve the development of creative thinking abilities in the learners. This is also necessary to meet the impact of change and to ensure 'soft landing' of the youth in the future.

Questioning and Creative Thinking:

Socrates (469 - 399 B.C.) was perhaps the first to point out that a 'question' is a midwife which brings forth the birth of ideas from mind. He himself used to practice this 'art of intellectual midwifery'. In the modern times too, the questions are regarded as the potent means of developing creative thinking in the learners (Aschner, 1961; Manson, 1970; Suchman, 1967; Taba, 1964; Torrance, 1970). Questioning is the most common technique of teaching practised in the classrooms. Effective question is often equated with effective teaching and effective use of questions is considered one of the important ways to trigger thinking among children and youth. Rothkopf (1967) and Frase (1968) consider questions as an important form of instructional intercourse because the questions act as motivational stimuli and they have arousal and



associative outcomes. They shape the nature of the students' method of inquiry and thought in a practically important sense.

Bruner (1959) maintained that one of the most important rewards of learning is to be able to use the knowledge acquired in thinking. Bridging the gap between learning and thinking, however, requires expensive energy and usually has to be released by questions that go beyond what has been learned. It has been widely observed and reported that children enjoy learning when they think creatively. Discovery builds the self-esteem of the discoverer, who also develops a sense of autonomy and intellectual potency (Suchman, 1967). According to Hunt (1961) there is an intense excitement and pleasure in data processing in itself. Questions are probably the best means of imposing 'cognitive strain' on the learner so that he tries to invent systems of handling the data more efficiently.

### Students' Questions

Those who have observed classroom teaching at any level, primary, secondary or university, very well know that students are rarely encouraged to ask questions in the classrooms. Calvin W. Taylor (1966) cites one study done at Pennsylvania State University in which the researchers checked to see whether many questions were asked during the class hour at the college level. The finding surprisingly was that all the 40 questions, in a class hour, were asked by the teacher. They were also answered by the teacher. The average time allowed for each answer was of the order of 4 seconds. This shows that the classrooms, instead of being 'centres of inquiry', have degenerated into 'lesson hearing rooms' where boys and girls are compelled to be more passive consumers of facts and not investigating creators of ideas (Chaudhari, 1970). In science-teaching too the approach is overwhelmingly confirmatory rather than investigatory. All these years, science which leads to inquiry and discovery has not been given the attention and recognition it deserves as an intellectual nursery.

Students' questions are their 'curiosity-in-action', their 'mind hunger'. In no case/inquiry - the birth right of children - be suppressed or thwarted. It is to be sincerely encouraged and faithfully nourished to ensure unfettered growth of their creative potential. Even unexpected, puzzling and unusual questions of a creative child should be sympathetically received and answered. Further, by employing Suchman's (1961) technique of "inquiry training", students' individual questions can be sharpened and they can be trained to ask questions as sharply as possible to get away from ambiguous answers. Suchman's experiments have abundantly indicated that his technique, systematically employed, can improve the question-asking behaviour of the students considerably.

#### Teachers' And Textbook Questions

An increasing body of evidence suggests that majority of classroom and textbook questions are limited to those that require little more than memorized response (Adams, 1964; Botolome, 1969; Clegge, 1968; Chaudhari, 1972; Davis, 1966; Farely, 1969; Fowlkes, 1962; Floyd, 1960; Hunkins, 1969; Sanders, 1966; Torrance, 1965). These studies have revealed that nearly 60 to 90% of the questions asked in the classrooms and given in the textbooks belong to the lowest cognitive process of Bloom's Taxonomy (Bloom, 1956) i.e., knowledge and memory. Despite the high level objectives often found in the curriculum of various subjects, students are seldom asked to apply, analyse, synthesize or evaluate the body of facts, concepts or generalisations they study.

Farely and Clegg (1969) reported in their study of social study classroom questions that seldom was a question asked which went beyond the interpretation level of Bloom-Sander's Taxonomy\*. In the Wisconsin Improvement Programme (1959 - 1961) study it was discovered that 90% of the teacher's questions

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\*Modified version of Bloom's Taxonomy (In Sanders, 1966)

demanded no more than recall on the students' part (Fowlkes, 1962). Torrance and Hansen (1965) in their study of the question-asking behaviour of highly creative and less creative teachers found that the percentage of divergent-provocative questions is rather low, just slightly above 10%. The less creative teachers asked almost no questions in this category, less than 1%. Davis and Hunkins (1966) made a study of social study textbook questions. They concluded that 78% of the questions dealt with knowledge of specifics. Of major note is the observation that in this study of 732 questions none required analytic thinking, only one of these questions required pupils to engage in synthesis and two questions necessitated evaluative thinking. In a study of 711 textbook-questions Chaudhari and Jain (1972) found that 51.48% questions were of memory type, 11.6% above memory type, 10.04% convergent thinking type and 2.10% divergent thinking type.

In the light of the studies discussed earlier, it can be concluded that the majority of the questions asked in the classrooms and presented in the textbooks are of low cognitive level. Torgenson's report on a study of pupil reaction (In Fowlkes, 1962) is quite heartening in that there were only 18 out of 210 pupils who did not want higher cognitive level questions. Therefore, efforts to increase the cognitive level of classroom and textbook questions must continue. In this direction Torrance's division of the creative reading act into four stages can be of immense use and interest to the teachers and the textbook authors. Torrance (1971) wants the creative readers to do something with the material read at the following four levels:

1. Reproducing imaginatively what is read
2. Elaborating what is read
3. Transforming and rearranging what is read
4. Going beyond what is read

In order to develop creative thinking in the learners, questions asked in the classroom and those given at the end of the lessons in the textbooks should make a cognitive demand on them (pupils) in terms of these four creative processes.

Although the role of questions is still imprecise (Hunkins, 1969) with regard to critical or creative thinking, a number of studies seem to suggest that if right type of questions are framed, pupils will think creatively. A corollary to this is that teachers and textbook writers are not being given proper training in questioning technique to successfully implement the higher levels of thinking in their classrooms and textbooks. Such training can be given in three phases (Farley, 1969): Phase one would concentrate on encouraging teachers to ask above-memory (interpretation and translation) questions. Phase two would emphasize convergent thinking (application and analysis) questions, while phase three would emphasize divergent thinking (synthesis and evaluation) questions.

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University Grants Commission

Confidential

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Meeting:

Dated 2nd August, 1962.

Item No. 32: To consider the present position relating to the establishment of Guru Nanak Chair in the Universities:

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The Commission at its meeting held on 7th May, 1969 considered the proposal of Punjab University regarding establishment of Guru Nanak Chairs at the Universities of Punjab, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karnatak, Kurukshetra and the Khalsa College, Amritsar and desired that the proposal be discussed with the Government of India and the matter brought up again before the Commission (Resolution No. 54 dated 7.5.1969). The matter was accordingly referred to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for comments.

Subsequently the Ministry of Education and Youth Services forwarded to the Commission the recommendations of the National Committee for Guru Nanak's 500th Birth Anniversary Celebrations for the institution of Guru Nanak Chairs at the Universities of Punjab, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Banaras, Allahabad and Aligarh. This was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 5th November, 1969. The Commission agreed that the universities which may desire to set up Chairs to be named after Guru Nanak may do so within the total plan allocations for the University. The Commission noted that as in the case of other posts sanctioned for the postgraduate departments, assistance from the Commission for this purpose will be available (within the plan allocation) on a cent per cent basis for the period ending 1973-74 (Resolution No. 9 dated 5.11.1969).

Accordingly all the universities were requested to intimate if they were interested in setting up of Guru Nanak Chair and if so, whether the expenditure involved will be accommodated by the University within its total Fourth Plan allocation. The Universities of Aligarh, Andhra, Allahabad, Bombay, Banaras, Bangalore, Bhagalpur, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Mysore, Nagpur, Rajasthan, Utkal, Udaipur, Vikram, Gujarat, Visva-Bharati, Kurukshetra, Madurai, Marathwada, Jammu and Poona informed that they were not in a position to accommodate the expenditure towards the chair within the Fourth Plan allocation and some of these universities informed that they were prepared to establish the Guru Nanak's Chairs on the condition that assistance for this purpose is provided by the Commission outside the total Fourth Plan allocation. The Sardar Patel, S.N.D.T., Ravi Shankar and Roorkee Universities informed that they were not interested in instituting the Chair.



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The Punjabi University informed that it was interested in setting up the Chair and the expenditure in this connection will be met out of the total allocation for the Fourth Plan period. In view of this University was requested that it send a concrete proposal in this regard, along with the financial implications involved towards this, for the approval of the Commission. The Jadavpur University informed that the university wished to institute a Chair in the Department of History and had accommodated the necessary expenditure within the total plan ceiling and it would send the proposal after some time.

Subsequently, the Government of Punjab informed that it will meet 25% of the expenditure towards the establishment of Guru Nanak Chairs in the universities of Punjab, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Banaras, Allahabad and Aligarh. It was of the view that the Chair was not necessary at the Punjabi University. In view of the above the Commission requested Universities of Allahabad, Aligarh, Banaras, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to intimate whether they agreed to meet 75% of the expenditure to be incurred towards the setting up of the Guru Nanak Chair out of the Fourth Plan allocation in case Government of Punjab met the remaining 25%.

The Universities of Allahabad, Banaras, Bombay and Madras informed that it would not be possible for them to accommodate the 75% of the expenditure towards the creation of the Guru Nanak Chairs within the Fourth Plan allocation. The Punjab University, Chandigarh has already made provision in its Fourth Plan allocation for setting up a Guru Nanak Chair, which has been accepted.

Dr. D. C. Pavate, Governor, Punjab has now indicated that the Commission had asked certain Universities to bear 75% grant from their own annual budget and the universities are under the impression that this 75% expenditure on the Guru Nanak Chairs will be at the expense of other grants made by the University Grants Commission. This according to him has not been the understanding either of the Punjab Government or that of the universities. The Punjab Government is to bear 25% of the cost for a period of 5 years and the University Grants Commission is to bear 75% cost specifically for the institution of the Guru Nanak Chairs. The Governor has further requested the Commission to clarify the academic scope of the Chairs. According to him originally the intention was to set up Chairs in comparative religion. Later on, the Education Minister took a decision that the Chair should be designated as Guru Nanak Chairs on Sikh studies. He has informed that there are doubts regarding the feasibility of restricting the scope of these Chairs on these lines, as there might be difficulty in recruiting staff and the stu-

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may not like to take up a very restricted course in the interest of their employment. A copy of the letter of the Governor is attached (Annexure) . In this connection it may be mentioned that the Punjab Government had informed that it had decided that Guru Nanak Chairs in comparative religion, Philosophy, Ethics etc., with special reference to the life and teachings of Guru Nanak may be set up.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(H-II)

Copy of D.O. letter No. 1054-22(1)-EDI-ASO(II)-72/7081 dated 9th March, 1972 from Dr. D.C. Pavate, Governor, Punjab Chandigarh to Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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Please refer to the correspondence resting with letter No. F.5-1/69(H) dated the 7th April, 1970 from the Commissioner, the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Education Department (copy enclosed for ready reference).

2. It appears that there has been a lack of response from the Universities of Madras, Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay and Aligarh and Benaras to set up the Guru Nanak Chairs for a period of five years. The Chairs were proposed to be installed in commemoration of the 500th Birth Day Anniversary of Guru Nanak. The choice of Universities was made by the University Grants Commission in consultation with the National Committee for 500th Birth Anniversary Celebrations. It appears that the University Grants Commission has asked the Universities to bear 75% grant from out of their own annual budget. The Universities are under the impression that the 75% expenditure on the Guru Nanak Chairs will be at the expense of the other grants made by the University Grants Commission. This, however, has not been the understanding either of the Punjab Government or that of the Universities. The Punjab Government is to bear 25% of the cost for a period of five years and the University Grants Commission is to bear the cost specifically for the installation of the Guru Nanak Chairs.

3. As regards the academic scope of the Chairs, the Punjab Government would be grateful for your advice. Originally, the intention was to set up the Chairs in Comparative Religion, Philosophy and Ethics. Later, the Education Minister took a decision that the Chair should be designated as Guru Nanak Chair on Sikh Studies. Doubts have been expressed about the feasibility of restricting the scope of these Chairs on these lines. It may happen that many students may not like to take up a very restricted course in the interest of their employment. There might also be a good deal of multiplication of the staff effort and the consequent wastage. There might be difficulties also about recruiting staff. However, this is a matter in which the advice of the Commission, in consultation with the concerned Universities, would be of great help in arriving at a practical decision.

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting :

Dated : August 2, 1972.

Item No. 34 : To receive a note on the cases of Students' Unrest for the period November-1971 to May-1972.

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Reports on cases of students' unrest in various universities in the country have been placed before the Commission from time to time. The report for the period September-October, 1971 was placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 1st December, 1971 (Item No. 5). The report for the period November, 1971 to May, 1972 is attached (Annexure).

E. D. (SA) / JS (SI)

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Reports on cases of students' indiscipline in various universities and campuses in the country have been placed before the Commission from time to time. The issues involved in students' unrest have generally been one or the other of the following :

- I. Instructional factors
- II. Examinations.
- III. Economic factors
- IV. Group Relationships
- V. Punishment
- VI. Off-Campus issues.

Nature of Issues

I. Instructional factors

- (a) Admissions
- (b) Medium of Instruction
- (c) Reorganisation of courses of studies
- (d) Representation on university bodies
- (e) Better facilities - Residential, Library/Laboratory etc.
- (f) Demand for new courses/colleges.

II. Examinations

- (a) Question Papers
- (b) Exemption
- (c) Reduction of pass marks/grant of grace marks
- (d) Promotion of failed students
- (e) Changes in examination system

III. Economic factors

- (a) Fees
- (b) Scholarships, stipends etc.
- (c) Employment opportunities

IV. Relationships

- (a) Student-Student Relationship - group politics
- (b) Student-Teacher Relationship - Uncongenial and formal
- (c) Student-Administrator Relationship - Apathetic

V. Punishment

- (a) Suspensions
- (b) Expulsions

VI. Off-Campus Issues

- (a) Sympathetic Strikes
- (b) Public transport
- (c) Police excesses
- (d) Students-political workers clash

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Off Campus Issues Contd.

- (e) Clashes between students of different colleges
- (f) Defiance of Law and order, murder, theft
- (g) Police entry in the campus
- (h) Release of students from police custody
- (i) Demonstrations against newspapers containing tendencious reports,
- (j) Miscellaneous e.g. removal of Vice Chancellors and Principals etc., demonstrations on political issues like Bangla desh, Indo-U.S. relationship etc.

Student Participation

From the specific cases cited on Students' Unrest, it is interesting to note that the Bihar Government is understood to have decided to allow student participation in the administration of all the seven universities in the State. The Chairman of the University Communication Bureau of the Rajasthan University has, also stated that the Syndicate had decided to accept the students demand for representation of students in the university bodies. The authorities of Burdwan University have taken up several schemes to ensure participation of students in university affairs. It is proposed to have a provision for student participation in the new proposed Banaras Hindu University Act. Specific cases of Students' Unrest are attached as Annexure.

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Cases of students' Unrest from November, 1971  
to May, 1972.

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Issues involved

State	Instruc- tional	Examina- tions	Economic factors	Off Campus Issues	Mixed Issues	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1	-	1	2	-	4
Assam	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bihar	1	-	-	-	-	1
Haryana	1	-	-	-	-	1
Jammu & Kashmir	-	3	-	-	-	3
Kerala	2	-	-	3	-	5
Tamil Nadu	2	-	-	1	-	3
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	1	-	1
Maharashtra	1	-	-	-	-	1
Panjab	-	5	-	1	-	6
Rajasthan	2	1	1	2	-	6
Orissa	-	1	-	1	-	2
Uttar Pradesh	2	1	-	6	-	9
West Bengal	1	4	-	-	-	5
Delhi	1	7	-	9	-	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65</b>

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Annexure

**Tribune : 31.10.1971 : Patiala : Punjabi Varsity Campus Students on Strike :** Punjabi University campus students observed token strike here yesterday as a protest against "police repression on youth and students of Punjab resulting in the murder of two students of Batala".

**Tribune : 31.10.1971 : Jaipur : Striking Students Want V.V. John to resign :** The striking students of Jodhpur University today urged the Rajasthan Government to intervene and direct Vice-Chancellor, V.V. John, to immediately resign.

Addressing a news conference here, a students' deputation led by Mr. Shivden Singh Rathor demanded the appointment of a committee to inquire into the whole affairs at Jodhpur University after Mr. John had been relieved of his office.

Mr. Rathor denied that any student had hit the Vice Chancellor with a paper-weight. In fact, Mr. John had hit a wall while hurriedly trying to leave the office, he said.

The students had called for the doctor to give him the first-aid, he added.

Mr. Rathor said the students were determined to carry on their agitation and get their demands conceded.

Rajasthan University Students' Union President H.S. Shekhawat, who was also present at the news conference, said the Union would take all steps, including a State-wide strike, if Mr. John was not relieved of his office.

**PTI adds :**

A citizen's meeting here expressed concern at the law and order situation in Jodhpur following an attack on Mr. John.

Addressing the meeting, the Secretary of the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon, Dr. Amrik Singh, said it was for the people to raise voice against forces out to spoil the University's image.

Some of the speakers at the meeting held the administration responsible and alleged police in action.

**Patriot : 31.10.1971 : Jodhpur : Jodhpur Student Leader Attacked :** Jodhpur University Students Union president Jugal Kishore Kabra was injured when a group of students attacked him in the campus here yesterday. Hospital discharged him after first aid.

The union alleged that the attack was a preplanned act of "pro-authority" students. It announced that despite such provocative acts the students strike would continue till their demands were accepted.

They have been on strike since 27 October in support of



their demands which include change in the time table of the engineering faculty and withdrawal of suspension orders against some students.

Hindustan Times : 2.11.1971 ; Cochin : Kerala Students' Strike today : Kerala students have decided to go on strike from tomorrow in support of the teachers of private colleges now on strike demanding ~~direct payment of salary~~ by the Government.

Hindu : 3.11.1971 : Trivandrum : The indefinite students strike in Kerala commenced today with the Kerala Students Union, a wing of Congress (R), which is a partner in the governing coalition, joining with the pro-Marxist Students Federation in State-wide demonstrations in support of the striking private college teachers. They staged demonstrations, among other places, before the official residences here of the Chief Minister, the education Minister and the Congress (R) Home and Finance Ministers. This has created an embarrassing situation for the Congress (R) and the Government.

The Muslim League Education Minister, Mr. C. H. Mohamed Koya, has stated that the Marxist opposition would naturally try to make political capital out of the problems facing the Government, but warned that if the ruling parties too were to follow its way, the people would get a bad picture of the administration and the stability of the administration itself would be endangered.

The joint action council of students includes, besides the K.S.U. and the Students Federation, the student wings of the Revolutionary Socialist Party and the Praja Socialist Party, which are also in the ruling coalition.

The Kerala Students Congress, affiliated to the Kerala Congress, had withdrawn from the Joint Action Council criticising the Kerala Students Union for its threat to picket the offices of the private managements.

The Kerala Congress leader, Mr. K. M. George, has also strongly deplored the ways of the Congress (R) student wing and said that it was following the same dangerous Marxist policy of "agitation-cum-administration." He has given a call to the people to "protect" the educational institutions in their locality.

The student body of the Kerala Congress not only abstained from the demonstrations today but also thwarted the moves of the Kerala Students Union in some centres in central Travancore to stage demonstrations, among others, before the residences of church dignitaries, who have private colleges under their control.

In Kottayam too, a similar attempt by the K.S.U. was frustrated. The K.S.U. demonstrators were alleged to have stoned the office of a Malayalam daily, owned by a Carmelite mission, and damaged the glass panes of the building.

The K.S.U. and the pro-Marxist students also held demonstra-

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which control most of the 120 private colleges in the State, besides before the Collectorates.

The C.P.I. led students union is keeping aloof from the agitation.

All the schools and colleges in the State were closed today as a precautionary step to avoid involvement of the students in the agitation. Most of these institutions will also remain closed tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Chief Minister, Mr. C. Achutha Menon, and the Congress (R) Home Minister, Mr. K. Karunakaran, have reiterated the Government's inability to accept the demand of private college teachers for direct payment of their salary by the Government and to go beyond the proposals already made by the Government for ensuring regular payment by the managements. These proposals were made on the unanimous recommendations of the liaison committee of the ruling parties.

**Tribune : 3.11.1971 : Rohtak : Striking Students Sit in Dhama :**  
The striking students of the local Haryana Ayurvedic College today sat in 'dhama' outside the College premises to protest against the 'high handedness' when the Principal called in the police to clear out the striking students from the College premises.

A spokesman of the striking students said the 'dhama' would continue till their demands were met.

Over 200 students, including girls, went on strike on Monday to focus public attention on the authorities failure to meet their demands.

The students' demands includes adequate and qualified staff and well-equipped laboratories for practicals.

The spokesman said the College had only two teachers worth the name. He alleged that the institution lacked elementary things like charts and models and that the hostels were in a woeful condition.

The College which started functioning last year is alleged to have exported large sums from the students as donation towards the building fund. It has a three-room structure in the name of the College building.

**Indian Express : 3.11.1971 : New Delhi : Rally at Rashtrapati Bhavan :** Defying police and army guards, 70 student leaders from universities all over the country today stormed into Rashtrapati Bhavan and demonstrated inside the south gate of the building for over three hours. The demonstrators were later physically removed and taken to Tihar jail by steel-helmeted riot police.

This is the first time that a demonstration has been held inside the President's official residence.

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The rally was organised by a students' action committee to demand the removal of the Vice Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University and re-opening of the University without delay. The Committee has the blessings of the pro-Socialist Party SYS and the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarathi Parishad, youth wing of the Jana Sangh,

The armed guards posted at various points between the main entrance near the hump between South and North Blocks and the reception gate stood bewildered as about 100 students' representatives broke into the South gate of Rashtrapati Bhavan at about 2.00 p.m. Some officials of the bhawan and five armed police guards chased the students as they ran around in the big courtyard facing the VIP guest block, shouting slogans and waving their hands.

Hindustan Times : 3.11.1971 : New Delhi : 60 'defiant' U.P. students arrested : About 60 students, belonging to universities and colleges of U.P., Bihar and Delhi, were arrested today while attempting to "force" their entry into Rashtrapati Bhavan to handover a "charter of demands" to the President.

A spokesman of Rashtrapati Bhavan said the students, who had assembled there at 1.30 p.m., were told by the officials that the President would receive them at 5.30 p.m. Two of the student leaders already seen Mr. V.V. Giri on October 21 and he had asked them to submit a detailed memorandum. It had not come so far.

The students, who were in a defiant mood, continued to squat at the reception office, shouting slogans. About 4.45 p.m. they tried force their entry into the Rashtrapati Bhavan, the spokesman added.

A police contingent, which had arrived there, arrested about 60 students and took them to the Parliament Street Police station.

#### Four Demands

Mr. Satyapal Malik, of the Banaras Hindu University, later said in a statement that about 500 students had assembled at the Boat Club. They marched to Rashtrapati Bhavan, demanding removal of the BHU union office-bearers and other students, and democratisation of the university.

Even though they waited for about four hours, they were not allowed to see the President, he alleged. He claimed that about 100 students had been taken into custody. Those arrested included Mr. Anand Kumar and Mr. Mohanir Tara, president and general secretary of the BHU union.

The socialist leader, Mr. Madhu Limaye, and the joint secretary of the party, Mr. Surendra Mohan, in a joint statement deplored the arrest of the students who, they said, had sought to voice their grievances to the President.

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Indian Express : 4.11.1971 : Delhi : College Students go on Strike in Delhi : Students of some colleges went on strike in Delhi on Thursday to protest against the arrest of some of their colleagues.

Over 70 students of Banaras Hindu University and Delhi University were arrested when they staged a dharna outside the Rashtrapati Bhavan on Wednesday. The arrested students included the presidents of Delhi University and Banaras Hindu University students unions.

Meanwhile, another group of students from BHU arrived in Delhi to stage protest rallies. It is said the students propose to court arrest in groups. The Delhi University Students' Union will also take a decision if it should continue the agitation to court arrest.

Three colleges in Daula Kuan and two in the campus were affected by the strike. Since the police were informed that some of the students might stage a rally outside the Rashtrapati Bhavan, a strong contingent of police was posted at the entrances of the Presidential house, but till evening the students did not turn up. They dispersed after holding meetings in their respective colleges.

The students, who were arrested on Wednesday, were produced before a New Delhi magistrate who remanded them in judicial custody. Though the students were offered bail on furnishing surety, their leaders declined as they felt that not all the students would be able to arrange for their sureties.

According to a Press Note by the Delhi University Students' Union, the students will go on strike on Friday. This decision was taken at a meeting of student leaders.

Indian Express : 4.11.1971 : New Delhi : Call to boycott classes : The Presidents and secretaries of Delhi University colleges met today under the convensorship of Mr. Rawat Kumar, Secretary, DUSU, and called for boycott of classes tomorrow as a protest against the arrest of Mr. Bhagwan Singh, president, DUSU, and Mr. Inderjit Singh, president, Jamia Millia Islamia Students' Union, yesterday along with 68 others.

There was a partial strike in some colleges today also.

Hindustan Times : 5.11.1971 : New Delhi : Students boycott examination : A large number of candidates appearing at the chartered accountancy examination today went out and held a demonstration.

They complained that some of the papers were very lengthy. They demanded that the entire examination be held again.

Tribune : 6.11.1971 : New Delhi : Students' Rally outside Pak Chancery : More than 300 Delhi University students today staged a demonstration outside the Pakistan High Commission to protest

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against the illegal confinement of a Bengali employee, Mr. Hussain Ali his wife and three children in the Mission.

Displaying playcards reading "Release Hussain Ali", "Long Live Mukti Bahaini" and shouting anti-Yahya slogans the demonstrators scaled the iron-barricade put up by the police for the protection of the High Commission. They also tried to break the rope cordon followed by the barricade, but in vain.

During the one-hour demonstration, student leaders from various colleges addressed the rally condemning the genocide being perpetrated on the people of Bangla Desh by the Pakistan military junta.

The former Bengali employees who earlier this week shifted their allegiance to Bangla Desh, and two sons of Hussain Ali also joined the demonstration.

Later, a deputation of 10 students throw copies of a memorandum addressed to the Pakistan High Commissioner inside the chancery's premises.

The memorandum was issued on behalf of the National Students Union of India demanding release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Hussain Ali, and adequate compensation to the people of Bangla Desh for destruction of property there. It also asked the Pakistani rulers to honour the verdict of the people of Bangla Desh and restore democratic rights to them.

Times of India : 7.11.1971 : Shillong : Shillong College Students' Strike : College students of Shillong went on strike yesterday to protest against the death of a student in a bus accident.

Hindustan Times : 7.11.1971 : Patna : Students' Participation in Varsities : The Bihar Government is understood to have decided to allow student participation in the administration of all the seven universities in the State.

An ordinance to amend the State Universities Act for the purpose is likely to be promulgated shortly, a spokesman of the Education Department said today.

The amendment is sought on the basis of a consensus arrived at a two-day conference of Vice Chancellors held here recently. The conference was called by the Education Minister to discuss the various aspects of university administration in the light of the Gajendragadkar Committee's recommendations.

It was generally agreed at the conference that student representation in the governing bodies of universities was likely to discourage violence and indiscipline.

Patriot : 15.11.1971 : Jaipur : Rajasthan Varsity V.C. gheraoed. The students of the Rajasthan University and its affiliated and private colleges abstained from classes in support of their demand today.

Vice Chancellor A.B. Lal was 'gheraoed' in his office by about 200 students. The 'gherao' continued upto 4 p.m.

The students among other things demanded right to work, unemployment allowance, scrapping of the attendance system and replacement of the present system of examination by Semester system.

Removal of Jodhpur University, vice Chancellor Prof. V.V. John, was also one of them main demands.

Earlier in the morning, when about a thousand slogan shouting students assembled in the campus, Vice Chancellor Lal's effort to address them was foiled.

In the State Assembly Congress member Surendra Wyas raised the issue and asked the Government to inquire into the lathi-charge on student demonstrators in Jaipur on Saturday. CPI member Ramanand Agarwal also pressed for a statement by the Education Minister.

Hindustan Times : 25.11.1971 : Varanasi : BHU expels 17 students : Twentynine students of Banaras Hindu University were punished today for their various acts of indiscipline. Seventeen among them, including the Students' Union president, Mr. Anand Kumar, and the general secretary Mr. Mahavir Prasad Tara, have been expelled; seven debarred from admission for two to three years and five rusticated for three years.

Ten students have been exonerated and suspension orders withdrawn.

This decision was taken on the report of the one man inquiry committee, headed by Mr. H.C. Desai, former Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court. The Vice Chancellor, Dr. K.L. Shrivastava had appointed the committee to inquire into the conduct of 39 students in connection with the September incidents due to which the university was closed sine die.

Patriot : 25.11.1971 : Jaipur : Rajasthan Student Trouble Varsity closed indefinitely : The Rajasthan University has been closed for an indefinite period as "it cannot function in the present atmosphere of tension and violence."

A notification issued by the varsity Registrar says, "the working of the university has been paralysed by the constant strike in various units. In view of the violent behaviour of the students towards the authorities and teachers and extensive damage to university property, it is now clear that the university cannot function in the present atmosphere" it adds.

Police was called in the campus when students, demanding change in the examination system and abolition of compulsory attendance, entered the administrative block after a university syndicate meeting this morning and pelted stones, damaging glass panes.

The students dispersed but later went to the vice Chancellor's residence inside the campus demanding a meeting with him and removal of the police.

Later Chairman of the University Communication Bureau said the syndicate had decided to accept the students demand for abolition of compulsory attendance and for representation of students in the university bodies.

(However, in the morning, representatives of students had said that the syndicate had not accepted their demand for abolition of compulsory attendance).

The syndicate accepted the recommendation for reforms in the examination system and decided to implement it in a phased manner, according to a notification of the university. The semester system with one examination at the end of each semester was also accepted by the syndicate.

An office-bearer of the students union said this evening that students wanted abolition of compulsory attendance from this year itself and not with the introduction of the semester system.

Strong police force is guarding the Vice Chancellor's residence

Hindustan Times : 26.11-1971 : New Delhi : Ladakhi boys injured ; Brickbattering in college hostel ; Over a dozen students, most of the Ladakhi school boys in their early teens, were injured when a group of Shradhanand College boys, "instigated by one of their leaders," attacked them this morning.

The two sides exchanged brickbats. The outnumbered Ladakhi boys were finally saved by a strong contingent of police .

The Staff Council of Shradhanand College, which discussed the situation, voted for the expulsion of a student and decided to keep college closed tomorrow to avoid tension.

The council's resolution said it was "unanimously convinced that the said incident was the direct result of the gross misconduct of student of the college."

The college authorities expressed regret at the "misbehaviour of some of the students" and hoped that the amity between the Ladakhi and college boys would continue.

Investigations show that the trouble started when one of the students, who has been suspended, "instigated" the other boys by : that he had been beaten with iron rods by the Ladakhi boys in the hostel."

There are about 15 students of the Ladakhi Institute in the Shradhanand College hostel,

The college boys marched towards the hostel. They allegedly burnt the beddings and other belongings of some Ladakhi students. fighting started in real earnest when the Ladakhi boys tried to retaliate. They gathered on the terrace and the two sides threw brickbats at each other.

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The brickbattling stopped when the police stepped.

**Tribute : 27.11.1971 : Allahabad : Students Set Fire to Varsity's Attendance Counter :** The attendance counter of Allahabad University was today set on fire by a group of agitated students who were demonstrating inside the campus demanding abolition of compulsory attendance.

Apprehending trouble, the Vice Chancellor earlier announced the closure of the University sine die.

A large number of students earlier collected at the union building, where their leaders urged them to protest against the closure of the University and be prepared for "direct action" if their demands were not fulfilled.

The students are also demanding Hindi as medium of instruction and financial help for the needy to pursue their studies.

After the meeting, they marched in procession to the registrar's office, which was already closed. They then broke the glass-panes of the attendance counter and set on fire the pile of attendance registers stacked on a table. Before much damage could be done, some University employees extinguished the fire.

**Varanasi, Nov. 27 (PTI) - BHU Boys Plan :** The Students Action Committee of the Banaras Hindu University has decided to launch an agitation from 29 November to press their demands.

The demands include the removal of Vice Chancellor K.L. Shrivastava, revocation of the punishment awarded on 29 students and the withdrawal of the police from the university campus.

A press note issued here today by the committee said that the agitation would be "purely democratic and non-violent".

Meanwhile, the committee appealed to students to observe "anti-students suppression day" on 29 November.

**Hindu : 1.12.1971 : Anti-social Activities of Rajasthan Students :** It is not dacoity, robbery, murder or theft which is giving the Rajasthan police a trying time. It is the student and the worker who are turning police officials' hair prematurely grey. In 1966 and 1967 there were only nine and four students' agitations respectively. These figures jumped to 69 in 1968, 119 in 1969 and 97 in 1970. Similarly, labour agitations, which were limited to below 25 before 1968, jumped to the century mark in 1969 and 1970. Not far behind these two categories of trouble makers are the politicians, whose agitations were below a dozen in 1966 but have now, in the last two years, reached the half-century level.

The problem with handling this type of law-breaker is that the police are practically hamstrung because of political implications and have to tread extremely warily. Too often has police action in such cases resulted in judicial enquiries which have embarrassed the police to no small extent. Consequently, in dealing with students, workers



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or politicians on the rampage, the police tend to be overcautious, which is not at all conducive to the maintenance of law and order. A case in point is the gherao of the Vice Chancellor of Jodhpur University by students some time ago. The police refused to break the gherao on the plea that such action would aggravate the situation.

Emboldened by such police inactivity, students in the bigger cities of Rajasthan are indulging in increased bouts of hooliganism, vandalism and arson. Recently, in Kota, in a single day a gang of high school children looted sweet shop, damaged a restaurant and ripped up the seats in a cinema. In Jaipur, cinemas are periodical victims of stone-throwing and breakage by college students, especially of the Medical College. The recent instance of physical assault on the Vice-Chancellor of Jodhpur University and arson in his office by students is too well-known.

To a large extent, the State Government is to blame for the development of this situation. Instead of standing up firm to the student-hooligans, the Government tends to bow to their pressure - purely on political considerations. The police does not get the required backing. The Opposition parties also aid and abet this demoralisation of the police by trying to make political capital out of police-student or police worker clashes. They are the first to demand judicial probes.

**Patriot : 2.12.1971 : Machilipatnam : Striking Students Lathi-charged :**  
The police made a mild lathi charge when striking college students turned violent here yesterday.

The students were demanding among other things adequate facilities for the English medium of instruction.

A batch of students from the Hindu College started cutting telephone wires, pulling down telephones poles, damaging street lights and throwing stones at city buses. They also hurled stones at the police on guard duty near the Andhra Scientific Company in which one head constable was hit.

**Patriot : 3.12.1971 : Madras : Madras Student Demonstrators Teargassed**  
The police today burst six tear gas shells to disperse a violent crowd of demonstrating students, demanding revival of university convocation and student representation in the university senate.

City police Commissioner, K.R. Shenoy, told newsmen that ten students were injured when the police chased them away after they indulged in "heavy stone" throwing.

He said that the student demonstrators had beaten up some students of the Presidency College for their refusal to join the demonstration.

Eight police officers and more than dozen policemen sustained injuries in the stone throwing, he said.

Mr. Shenoy said that the police were forced to burst tear gas shells as the students would not heed to the appeals to meet the representatives of the Presidency College Students' Union and disperse peacefully if they were unwilling to join the demonstration.

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He said the injured were taken to hospital.

About 5,000 students of several city colleges, who came in a procession to the University campus, damaged the tube lights at the "Anna Samadhi" (Samadhi of late Chief Minister C.N. Annadurai) on the Marina in front of the university.

A delegation of the demonstrators was allowed to meet the Vice Chancellor.

After the meeting as a student leader was claiming over the loud-speakers that the Vice Chancellor had agreed to consider the revival of the convocation, soda water bottles, stones and bulbs were hurled at the police standing in front of the university.

Heavy police pickets have been posted around the university campus and the "Anna Samadhi".

UNI adds : At Tiruchirapalli, students of Jamal college stayed from classes protesting against the university decision.

Cases of throwing of soda bottles and hooliganism were reported. The other college in the city national college, was ordered to be closed for the day as a precautionary measure.

Pattor : 8.12.1971 : Delhi : Delhi Students Protest against U.S. Activities : Students of Sri Ram College of Commerce staged a demonstration on Wednesday before the U.S. embassy in protest against the U.S. government anti-India activities, particularly during the present conflict of Pakistan with India.

Hundreds of students gathered before the embassy and raised anti-American and anti-Islamabad slogans.

The demonstrators tried to enter into the chancery but they were prevented by a strong police force.

In a letter submitted to the Head of the US chancery, the students, according to the US Government, said "any friend of the mad military dictator of Pakistan is an enemy of ours".

Delhi University campus has been caught up in an anti-US wave following reports of the anti-Indian role by the US in the United Nations and reports of military aid to Pakistan.

This movement is visible even in colleges with a pro-BSS base such as the Sri Ram, Kirorimal and Hansraj colleges.

This was apparent on Wednesday following the demonstration by students of the Sri Ram College. Only a few days earlier they had arranged that a USIS film be screened in the college. As a mark of protest the college union president said that students had resolved that they would not allow any USIS film to be shown in the college.

Various youth organisations are planning demonstrations outside

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the US embassy from Thursday onwards. Their main demands include nationalisation of US concerns in the country.

Hindustan Times : 5.1.1972 : Quilon (Kerala) : 42 students hurt in clash with police : Fortytwo students of a local college were admitted to hospital with injuries sustained when police chased them into their college and classrooms today.

Twentyone policemen were also in hospital with injuries, which police said were caused in stone-throwing by students, who had earlier stopped and stoned a State Transport bus near the college.

The police claimed they had used only "minimum force". Seven students have been taken into custody.

An official announcement in Trivandrum said all educational institutions in the State would remain closed for the rest of the week. No reason was given for the closure, but it was believed to be a precautionary step following the Quilon incidents.

Late tonight, the Government ordered an inquiry into the clash.

Tribune : 13.1.1972 : Kamal : Kurukshetra Varsity Students on Strike : The students of Kurukshetra University are on an indefinite strike the last two days to press their demands.

The students are demanding ban on the entry of police into University, representation of students on all academic committees of the University etc.

The University campus is surrounded by police.

Seven students have been arrested and three expelled from University.

Amrit Bazar Patrika : 17.1.1972 : Burdwan : Ensuring student participation in varsity affairs : The authorities of Burdwan University have taken up several schemes to ensure participation of students in university affairs. Vice Chancellor of the University Dr. S.B. Chaudhury told UNI here yesterday.

Following "a new realisation" by the students and with the cooperation of the teachers, cordial relations had been revived between the teachers and the taught. There was no violent incidents in the campus, the vice chancellor said.

Unlike last year, examinations were being held peacefully this year and there were no complaints about unfair means against examinees, Dr. Chaudhury added.

Tribune : 20.1.1972 : Jammu : Jammu Law Students end Gherao : A group of law students of Jammu University today lifted an over-gherao of the faculty teaching staff on the assurance to consider their demands.

The gherao for concessions was called off at 12 hours this morning on the intervention of the Magistrate.

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**Tribune : 20.1.1972 : Sangrur : Students Identified as Murderers :** The coldblooded murder of Mr. D.K. Kaushal, Headmaster of the Government High School at Sehna, has been worked out within hours through relentless investigation by the police and two students of the school have been identified as the killers of the deceased.

The official information received on Wednesday said that the headmaster was waylaid and murdered on January 17 while he was going on a bicycle from Sehna to Bhadaur after the closure of the school in the evening. The assailants killed him with a spad-like agricultural implement.

Immediately, on receipt of information, Mr. Sube Singh, Superintendent of Police, rushed to the spot and personally conducted the investigation.

The report added that the alleged assassins had nurtured ill-will against the deceased as one of them was caught red-handed by the deceased while copying during the December test. Against the second boy, the Headmaster had made a report of misconduct to his parents. Both the boys are being hotly searched for by the police.

**Patriot : 3.2.1972 : Delhi : Students' Boycott Continues :** The Delhi College of Art reopened on Thursday only to be boycotted again by the students, who wanted no compromise on their "minimum demand" for degrees.

College was preparing for studies after 22 days, and the students were busy improving on the poster campaign outside. Five of them also launched a dhama at the gate with additional banners across the street.

The student leaders said that they expected the Delhi Administration, in charge of the college, to take note of their demands as well as the charges of corruption and embezzlement against the authorities. They are meeting the Administration authorities for talks on Friday.

They failed out a compromise since degrees were the only promise of employment to the students. They pointed out that the minimum qualification for the job of a drawing teacher in the higher secondary schools even in the Administration's jurisdiction was a degree plus a diploma of the college, which has not been awarded to anyone for the last eight years.

This meant 11 years of post-matric preparation for a low-paid job not within the means of the students, mostly from poor families.

The student leaders are also determined to press their demand for an official inquiry into the corruption charges. They claim that the authorities have duped the Administration by taking more money and spending less out of the college funds.

**Tribune : 4.2.1972 : Burdwan : Students Ransack V.C.'s Office :** A group of students went on a rampage, ransacking the office of the Vice Chancellor of Burdwan University here yesterday afternoon and smashing some furniture.

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The students, alleged to have failed in the last B.A. and B.Sc. Part I Examination had submitted representations before the Controller of examinations, alleging irregularities in examining answer books and demanding reconsideration of their cases.

Patriot : 11.2.1972 : Delhi : Students ask for Removal of Police : Students of the Delhi College of Art, who have been boycotting their classes for the last 20 days have in a memorandum to the authorities demanded removal of the police posted in the college.

The students said that the "heavy" police posting was totally unjustified in view of the peaceful conduct of their agitation so far.

They have also demanded continuance of the closure of the college till a settlement is arrived at between them and the authorities.

Although the college had been formally reopened a week ago, not a single student has so far attended any of the classes.

Patriot : 12.2.1972 : Delhi : Student leader beaten up : General Secretary of the Delhi College of Art Students' Union was allegedly beaten up by two outsiders inside the college premises, on Saturday, the 20th day of class boycott by students. The student leader was taken to the police hospital.

The union, in a statement, alleged that the incident happened with "the connivance and assistance of a senior lecturer." The students wondered how in spite of posting of police inside the college, the miscreants could manage to escape.

Hindustan Times : 14.2.1972 : New Delhi : Medical Students on Strike : Students of the Jawaharlal Nehru Postgraduate Medical College went on an indefinite strike to lay to rest the demand for the takeover of the college by the Government.

Some of them also undertook an indefinite hunger strike before the institution.

They complained that there was no proper facility for experiments in the laboratory nor was the library of any help to them.

They also demanded the removal of the principal.

Dr. B.K. Bhatnagar, Principal said the governing body of the college had two years ago approached the Delhi Administration for its takeover. He said the Union Government was now reported to have agreed to the proposal and the college might be taken over by the Administration next year.

Patriot : 22.2.1972 : Aizawl : Police Lathi-Charge Kishangarh Students : Police resorted to a mild lathi charge yesterday to disperse the agitating student demonstrators some of whom included in violence near Congress office at Kishangarh, an industrial town, 25 km from here.

The students were taking out a procession to protest against the beating of students by some people the previous day at an election meeting, as a result of which four students were injured.

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~~Madras 23.2.1972~~ Madras : Students-Busmen Clash : Services disrupted :  
A clash between students and busmen this morning resulted in the  
disruption of bus services from Anna Nagar for nearly five hours. A  
fracas between two passengers and busmen last night near Adyar in which  
a driver and a bus conductor were alleged to have been beaten up led  
to a strike by the crew of 207 buses in the Adyar depot. Services  
between Thiruvanniyur-Adyar and destinations in North Madras were  
disrupted for over four hours in the morning.

The Anna Nagar incident is stated to have been sparked off  
by students boarding a 7-C bus at the Purasawalkam tank stop. A number  
of students who were going to Kandaswami college got into the overcrowded  
bus around 10.00 a.m. much against the protest of the conductor and the  
driver and refused to get down. When the bus neared the college, it is  
learnt the busmen proceeded without halting at the stop and took the bus  
to the terminus, at Anna Nagar. Following this, there was a clash in which  
five students and the driver and the conductor were injured. The students  
were treated at the Kilpauk Medical College Hospital and the busmen at the  
General Hospital. After this incident the crew of some 50 buses which  
operate from Anna Nagar terminus refused to take out the vehicles. After  
a lot of persuasion by transport officials they resumed the service at 4 p.m.

Amrit Bazar Patrika ; 24.2.1972 : Calcutta : V.C. asks students to end  
agitation ; Calcutta University Vice Chancellor Dr. S.N. Sen in a statement  
on Thursday had appealed to the students to call off their agitation so  
that the University could function normally. He said that a group of  
students alleged to be those from the centres where B.A. and B.Sc. Part II  
examinations had been cancelled were not allowing the University  
administration to function by picketing and obstructing the entrance of  
the University officials and employees at different buildings.

Patriot ; 6.3.1972 : Delhi : Students gherao V.C. senior teachers : The  
Vice Chancellor, Pro-Vice Chancellor and some other senior teachers of  
Delhi University were virtually gheraoed for about three hours by nearly  
70 students who demanded the immediate locking up of the University  
Students' Union.

The students alleged that the DUSU office had become a centre of  
BSS activity and was being used for the campaigning of the Jan Sangh  
candidates contesting the Metropolitan Council elections.

Among those who gheraoed the high university officials were DUSU  
General Secretary Rewat Kumar, Law College Students' Union president  
Amarjit Singh, Mr. Dinesh Kulkarni, and some anti-Jana Sangh student  
leaders from a section of Samajwadi Yuvajan Sabha.

While the students stuck to their point that a decision on the  
lock-up of the DUSU office must be taken on the spot, Dr. Swarup Singh  
along with Dr. V.P. Dutt remained firm that under such circumstances it  
was not possible to take a decision.

Dr. Dutt said : "I will not take any decision under pressure"  
Dr. Dutt's remark was echoed by Dr. Swarup Singh and his other colleagues.  
Dr. Singh argued that earlier "spot decisions" were taken under similar

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circumstances" and these became "the root of the present deteriorating conditions". Therefore, he said, "I am not party to any decision....". He was shouted down by a section of the students.

But simultaneously another student leader sprang up saying that Vice Chancellor should be heard, resulting in a mild scuffle between the two sections of the students.

The vice Chancellor was allowed to go out for a "few minutes" when he received a message from someone for "urgent consultation".

On his return, the "free-for-all debate" continued for about an hour. The students ultimately left the Council Hall after they were reportedly given two assurances that the Vice Chancellor would take a decision on the union office issue on Tuesday and that the inquiry into Saturday's incident when some Youth Congress workers were allegedly beaten up by some Jana Sangh workers, would be completed within a week.

Some leaders, including Mr. Dinesh Khosla and Mr. Amarjit Singh, however, did not agree on these points and launched a hunger-strike before the V.C.'s office.

In a statement they said: "They have come here and started the strike as students; and the Youth Congress have no connection with this affair", as suggested by some Press reports.

Meanwhile, Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat, M.P., came to the university and said the issue had no connection with the Congress election campaign or otherwise.

A large police force was posted outside the campus.

The President of the Law College Students Union alleged that he was beaten up by some RSS workers, when he was approaching the dean, students welfare, to discuss some student problems with him.

The pro Sangh section of the DUSU, in a memorandum to the Vice Chancellor, has threatened that "if the authorities under some pressure want to use the university to fulfil the interests of a particular party we will not tolerate it and will also show our strength by resorting to agitational approach and "will take whatever action we deem fit".

Times of India : 7.3.1972 : Delhi : Police foil students' bid to demonstrate in front of V.C.'s house : A strong contingent of policemen wielding riot shields and lathis kept trouble makers away from the residence of the Vice Chancellor, Dr. Sarup Singh, on the first day of Delhi University's forced recess today.

About 20 agitating students made several attempts to hold a demonstration in front of the V.C.'s house. But as they approached they were overawed by policemen and held to retrace their steps after half heartedly raising slogans against the authorities.

The agitators clustered around two hunger-strikes squatting on the V.C.'s office, vainly hoping for overtures from the authorities. They could not enlist more supporters as all colleges and departments had

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closed under orders from the V.C. Apparently, the V.C.'s action had taken them by surprise.

(According to UNI, the police today registered a case of criminal trespass against a section of students following a written complaint by Dr. Sarup Singh that about 15 students had forcibly entered his residence. The students denied that they "forced" their entry and said they had gone to his house to request him to reopen the university, especially the library).

Yesterday, they were demanding that the Delhi University Students' Union office should be sealed pending an inquiry against the dominant group in the union. Today, they did not insist on the closure of the union office, but said the university should be reopened immediately because suspension of teaching at this stage would adversely affect students facing examinations next month.

### Functioning of Libraries

Dr. Sarup Singh and his advisers were considering a demand by the agitators that the university library and libraries in colleges be allowed to function normally during the closure of the university. A decision in this regard as well as the question of allowing some offices of the university, dealing with the forthcoming examinations, to open may be taken tomorrow.

Students and the faculty staff were surprised to see in newspapers this morning the announcement regarding the closure of the university for four days. In fact, many who had not seen the papers or heard the news on the radio turned up on the campus and returned disappointed.

Reactions to the closure ranged from criticism of the authorities to condemnation of students who, by gheraoing the Vice Chancellor yesterday, had created an ugly situation. But many felt that the Vice Chancellor had acted hastily. After all, they said, it was a small group of students who were agitating. "Trouble-makers should not be allowed to hold the university to ransom," a professor commented.

A college principal said: "The vice Chancellor has deployed a large number of policemen in front of his residence and at the Students' Union office to ensure peace on the campus.

Hindustan Times : 7.3.1972 : New Delhi : Varsity takes stern stand on gherao : Delhi University remained closed today. This is the first time that the vice Chancellor, apprehending political clashes between student groups, has ordered closure of the university.

With the classes suspended, the campus was quiet on the first day of the four-day closure, though the hunger-strike by two members of the Youth Congress outside the Vice Chancellor's office continued. Their demand is that the Students Union office be sealed.

Youth Congress workers, travelling in a jeep with an "Indira Victory Front" banner, passed by Vice Chancellor Sarup Singh's house several times during the day and shouted slogans against him.



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Dr. Singh as also the Pro Vice Chancellor, Dr. V.P. Dutt had been gheraoed on Saturday and for nearly three hours yesterday by students belonging to the Youth Congress.

It is reported that the university authorities are contemplating rustication of half a dozen students who spearheaded yesterday's gherao.

#### Contrary Views

Meanwhile, both the Delhi University Students Union president, Mr. Bhagwan Singh, and the vice-president Mr. Om Prakash, have issued contradictory statements. Mr. Singh who reportedly belongs to the youth wing of the Jana Singh, has demanded immediate reopening of the university. The union held a meeting today and passed a resolution regretting that the university was closed "under the pressure of Youth Congress workers" and asked them to keep their hands off the university affairs.

Mr. Om Prakash, who belongs to the Youth Congress, requested the vice Chancellor to close the union office immediately and said "the closure of the university cannot stop our movement." The university must be saved from R. S. S. "goondas", he added.

The University authorities issued a press release today, giving an account of the incidents on Saturday and Monday which forced them to declare the closure.

On the evening of March 4, according to the release, about 100 students went to the vice Chancellor. They complained that one of them had been seriously manhandled outside the DUSU office. An inquiry committee was set up immediately to look into the incident. A doctor was sent for and police were asked to take immediate action. But agitating students demanded that the union office be sealed forthwith.

#### Students complaint

On his refusal to yield to their demand, the Vice Chancellor was gheraoed for four hours. The students dispersed at about 11

Yesterday, as the inquiry committee met for the second time it was in session for 12 hours on Sunday - students belonging to the rival groups, which had clashed on March 4, went to the university office.

The university officials succeeded in averting a confrontation between the two groups. The students who had gheraoed the Vice Chancellor on March 4 insisted on a meeting with him. They forced their entry into the Council Room and some of them prevented the Vice Chancellor from leaving for more than three hours.

On being told that no action could be taken to seal the union office until the findings of the committee were out, they threatened "more serious agitation." Later, four of them went on hunger-strike outside the Vice Chancellor's office.

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The release adds that the incidents on Saturday and Monday had created a lot of tension and "the university had no choice but to close down for four days." The authorities take a very serious view of the happenings and will take suitable action.

Hindu : 12.3.1972 : Madurai : Hunger strike by Madurai Students : Students of two local colleges went on an indefinite hunger strike today to press their demands for the inclusion of the word "special" in their degree certificates, preference for admission to M.Sc. and B.Ed. courses and also to protest against the alleged objectionable behaviour of the Madurai University Registrar.

It was said that when a deputation of students from the Madurai and American Colleges met the Registrar a few days ago, in connection with the strike, he was reported to have behaved in an objectionable manner.

Over 500 students topped buses this morning and wrote slogans on them. There was heavy police bandobust in the area.

Meanwhile, according to a spokesman of the college 300 students of the B.A. and B.Sc. classes abstained from their classes and there was about 50 to 60 per cent attendance in other classes -UNI.

Times of India : 21.3.1972 -Jaipur : Rajasthan move for students' participation in varsity management : The Governor, Mr. Hukam Singh, told the Vidhan Sabha today that the Government proposed to introduce legislation to fix a ceiling on urban property and to provide for students' participation in the management of universities.

Except for this announcement, the Governor's address did not contain any indication of what revolutionary steps the Government proposes to take to speed up the state's journey towards socialistic goals.

Amrit Bazar Patrika : 23.3.1972 : New Delhi : Aligarh Varsity students' rally : Over 200 students of the Aligarh University today staged a demonstration in front of the Prime Minister's residence, demanding introduction of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill assuring the 'minority and residential characters' of the university and restoring its autonomy.

In a memorandum submitted to Mrs. Gandhi later, they demanded that the bill must do fullest justice to the recommendations made by the eight-man sub-committee of jurists and educationists appointed by the Union Agriculture Minister Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed at the instance of the Prime Minister. - (UNI).

Times of India : 25.3.1972 : New Delhi : Aligarh students hold demonstration : About 300 students of Aligarh Muslim University today demonstrated at Boat Club lawns near Parliament House to press their demands for preserving the minority character and autonomy of the university.

The students came to the lawns from Subhash Park near Jama Masjid where they had assembled earlier. They had at one stage made

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it clear to the authorities that they would court arrest in support of their demands.

Late in the afternoon their leaders agreed to disperse after meeting the Education Minister and submitting a charter of demands.

Hindustan Times : 2.4.1972 : Varanasi : Students' participation clause in new BHU Act : The Union Minister of State for Education, Dr. Nurul Hasan, said here today that a new Banaras Hindu University Act would be enacted soon to enable the BHU to function smoothly.

Giving a broad outline of it, Dr. Hasan said it would be based on the main recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission. It would have a provision for students' participation in the University's affairs.

Dr. Hasan, who was inaugurating the annual day function of the Institute of Technology, BHU, added that this provision was not being made under any threat or pressure. The main idea was to train the young people to face new problems and situations through reasoning and mutual agreement.

Tribune : 3.4.1972 : Lucknow : 11 students Arrested : Eleven students of the local Government Arts College were taken into custody by the police while raising slogans in the State Secretariat corridor here this morning.

The police said these students had forced their entry into the Secretariat compound allegedly to disturb the proceedings of the state Assembly. They would be handed over to the Assembly Marshall for action, the police added.

The students of the College have been on strike since February 17, in pursuance of their demands, including the award of national diploma or university degree. Two of the students are on an indefinite hunger strike since March 23.

Hindustan Times : 3.4.1972 : Gauhati : Gauhati Students Observe Strike : Students here today observed a day's strike in protest against alleged "police atrocities" before the Nehru Stadium last night in which at least 80 persons including policemen were injured in a series of clashes.

Hindu : 5.4.1972 : Trivandrum : Strike by Agri. College Students : About 200 students of the Agricultural College and Research Institute here have gone on an indefinite strike from today protesting against the alleged abrogation by the Kerala Agricultural University of certain assurances relating among other things, to the appointment of teachers.

According to the Students' Action Council, these assurances had been given by the Kerala University to which the institution was affiliated before the formation of the Agricultural University.

The demands of the students are that only those having basic qualification in agriculture should be appointed in the Agricultural Faculty of the new university, that new posts in the university should be advertised, that a basic degree in agriculture should be made compulsory for admission to the M.Sc. (Agriculture) course as in other

universities, that subjects unrelated to agriculture should not be included in the university curriculum and that the general and academic councils of the new university including students' representatives should be constituted immediately.

Times of India : 6.4.1972 : Bombay : Students make an ass of themselves: With his face smeared in black, a Congress member of the Maharashtra legislative assembly, Mr. Iqbal Hussain, was garlanded with chappals and shoes and paraded on a donkey by the students of the Agriculture College in Parbhani a few days ago.

This information was given by the Chief Minister, Mr. V.P. Naik, in a statement in the assembly here today.

An adjournment motion given notice of by Mr. K.D. Bangde (JS) on the incident was disallowed by the Speaker, Mr. S.K. Wankhede.

Mr. Hussain has been returned to the assembly from the Basmat constituency in Parbhani district.

Mr. Naik said that a group of students met the member on a ~~Mummad~~bound train about 3.30 a.m. that day. He was on his way to Bombay. He was taken by the students to the college hostel.

When a police party was sent to the hostel, the principal of the college objected to the presence of the police on the college campus. The member sent a note informing him that he had come with the students on his own and that he had no complaint. In the note he had also requested the police to withdraw from the campus.

About 150 students took out a procession from the railway station about 9.30 a.m. They garlanded the member with chappals and shoes, smeared his face in black and paraded him on a donkey.

When the police tried to intervene the member declared that he had participated in the procession willingly and that he had no complaint.

The agricultural college students held a meeting at Shivaji Chowk which was addressed by the member. He spoke in support of the demand of the students for a separate agricultural university for the Maharashtra region.

Thereafter, the students removed the garland of chappals and shoes, cleaned his face and garlanded him with flowers. They also raised slogans "Iqbal Hussain Zindabad" and returned in procession to the railway station. In that procession he was seated on a rickshaw. The procession later terminated near the collectorate. The Congress member was later taken to hostel.

Times of India : 7.4.1972 : Allahabad : Allahabad students ransack varsity office : Files and records of Allahabad University were today destroyed by the students agitating over the question of attendance, according to the police.

The police said several hundred students led by union leaders

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paraded the university campus and held demonstration at various points.

The demonstrators ransacked the office of the Professor, Dean Faculty of Arts and several departments, including those of history, English and Hindi, and destroyed records.

The union secretary, Mr. Brijesh Kumar, said the students were agitating against the university's indifference towards their long standing demand to allow the students to appear at examinations irrespective of short attendance.

The situation would take a still "serious turn" if the authorities did not consider their demand immediately, he warned.

The Vice Chancellor, Mr. G.M. Bhatia, said the agitating students ransacked some offices, but he could not tell immediately the extent of the damage done to the records.

According to latest information, the Commerce Department and the Registrar's office were also ransacked and most of the attendance registers destroyed.

The Registrar, Dr. B.M. Singh, said that classes in the Post-Graduate Department, would remain suspended tomorrow. Under-graduate students had already gone on preparation leave.

However, the examinations would be held as scheduled - UNI.

Amrit Bazar Patrika : 8.4.1972 : Calcutta : Controller of Exams. Office gheraoed again : The office of the Controller of Examinations, Calcutt University was gheraoed again by the demonstrating students on Saturday. They did not allow either the officers or the employees to enter into the office at Bidhan Sarai (Comwalis Street).

The university authorities have kept the Education Minister informed of the incidents and the development taking place since Saturday including the gherao resorted to by the students.

Patriot : 10.2.1972 : Delhi : Students boycott exam : Final year student of the B.Sc. (Gen) walked out of examination halls on Monday because some of the questions in the mathematics (statistic) paper were out of the syllabus. This is the first case of walk out this year's in the Delhi University examinations.

Students from four of the seven examination centres walked out and demonstrated before the Vice Chancellor's office demanding that the paper be re-set.

The university authorities are reported to have conceded the demand. Students will appear for the paper again next month.

The Delhi University Research Scholars' Association (URSA) on Monday demanded adequate representation on the various policy-making bodies of Delhi University, like the Board of Research Studies, the Academic Council, the Executive Council and the University Court.

In a memorandum submitted to the Vice Chancellor, the

association further demanded representation of at least one member of the DURSA on all selection committees for all future appointments.

In view of the "enormous increase in the cost of living" there should be a commensurate addition to the emoluments of the research scholars, it added.

"Behaviour of the research supervisors" had caused frustration and mental depression among the research scholars and thus be stopped, it demanded.

The memorandum, pointed out that sometimes even after the completion of a thesis a research supervisor was disinclined to forward "it to the authorities and that such cases "the Vice Chancellor should appoint a sub-committee to look into the matter to safeguard the interests of the research scholars".

Amrit Bazar Patrika : 11.4.1972 : TOP LEVEL MEETING TODAY : Vice Chancellor gheraoed again : The Chancellor Mr. A.L. Dias, with whom the Vice Chancellor Dr. S.N. Sen had a talk about the situation created in the university by a section of students, has called for an urgent meeting today (Wednesday) in which the Chief Minister, Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, Education Minister, Mr. Mrityunjoy Banerjee and the Home Minister, Mr. Subrata Mukherjee will participate.

The Vice Chancellor, Dr. S.N. Sen, is also likely to join the discussion which will be held at Raj Bhavan.

A group of students not exceeding 40 in number again gheraoed the Vice Chancellor in his chamber at the University College of Medicine Building on Acharya J.C. Bose Road on Tuesday. The gherao was lifted at about 6.30 p.m. when Mr. Subrata Mukherjee, the Home Minister, telephonically asked the students to lift the gherao within 15 minutes. He contacted the Vice Chancellor over phone at about 6 p.m. when he came to know this situation from the Pro Vice Chancellor, Dr. P.K. Bose who personally went to see him at the Assembly House.

The students did not allow any of the University offices at the Darbhanga Building, Controller's Office at Bidhan Sarani, Goenka Building and the Central Library in the College Street to function. Only classes were allowed to be held. But the teachers were not allowed to register the students' attendance.

By mid-day the students gathered at the College of Medicine at Acharya J.C. Bose Road and knocked down the bearers and walked into the vice Chancellor's room on the first floor and started writing slogans on the walls. The posterings and the gherao were on the same lines as those of the Naxalites. The whole thing was done fanatically. They confined the Vice Chancellor in his chamber declaring that they would not allow him to go till he withdrew the cancellation order or resigned.

They also held a mock session of the "Syndicate" and passed a "resolution" decrying the action of the Syndicate cancelling the examinations of the Part II and M.A. & M.Com. They placed a piece of

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paper on the table in front of the Vice Chancellor, stated to be the resolution of the "Syndicate". They demanded that Dr. S.N. Sen should now resign.

When the situation took a serious turn police arrived on the scene. When teachers and other administrative staff, who were with the Vice Chancellor refused to oblige the demonstrators and leave the Vice Chancellor alone, they were abused. They also asked the police to withdraw. The Vice Chancellor did not allow the situation to deteriorate and told the students that he would not leave so long as they kept him confined. The Assistant Police Commissioner and other high officials arrived by now.

The students were taken aback when the telephone message from Mr. Subrata Mukherjee reached.:

Tribune : 11.4.1972 : Srinagar : Students set Education Board Building on Fire : Demonstrating students this morning set fire to the office of the Higher Secondary Education Board in protest against an allegedly staff matriculation examination paper.

The office was almost gutted before the fire could be brought under control. The nearby State Museum and the Archaeological Department were spared.

Several examinees at the Amar Singh College and two lecturers received minor injuries.

The students later dispersed as the police arrived on the scene.

The trouble started as several students abruptly left an examination centre, formed a procession and marched on to other centres throwing stones at the school and college buildings. The students became rowdy as the procession swelled with more and more examinees joining willingly or otherwise.

In Jammu also, scores of Matriculation students, including girls, walked out protesting against the allegedly "stiff paper"

At two examination centres, window panes were broken and doors damaged by stones.

This is the second incident of this type in a week. Last Wednesday, Pro-University students damaged public property for the same region.

Tribune : 12.4.1972 : Ludhiana : Masked Men Beat Exam. Superintendent : A superintendent of an examination centre at Jagraon, about 40 kilometers from here, was severely beaten by some masked men armed with lathis on Sunday night.

It is stated that the assailants knocked the door of his residence and when he came out he was attacked with lathis causing him serious injuries.

According to an official information received here, the

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superintendent had taken stern action against some students who were found copying in the examination hall on Saturday.

Hindu : 12.4.1972 : Calcutta : Calcutta V.C.'s Warning : Work at the Calcutta University's different departments in central Calcutta remained suspended for the third day today following picketing by a section of students demanding revocation of the Syndicate's decision to cancel last year's degree examinations held at some centres, because of large scale malpractices.

The University's temporary office at the Dr. B.C. Roy Institute of Basic Medical Science in South Calcutta also could not function today because of students' demonstration, Dr. S.N.Sen, Vice Chancellor of the University told.

In a letter to the Chancellor, Mr. A.L. Dias, Dr. Sen said that if these demonstrations and gheraos by students were allowed to continue, the University authorities would have no alternative but to close down the institutions. He wanted to know the Government's attitude to such demonstrations which he said, were "paralysing the normal functioning of the University."

Times of India : 14.3.1972 : Calcutta : V.C. stopped at gates of Calcutta varsity : For the second time yesterday, the Vice Chancellor Dr. Satyendra Sen, was prevented from entering Calcutta University premises by demonstrating students.

The students have been demanding that the University must revoke its decision taken last December to cancel some under-graduate and post-graduate examinations because of widespread malpractices.

The Vice Chancellor had yesterday written to the Chancellor, Mr. A.L. Dias, that unless "the demonstrations and gheraos by a section of students" ends immediately, the authorities will have no option but to close down the university indefinitely. For all practical purposes the university is not functioning at all and no one knows when the examinations due this season will be held.

Last week, when the Vice Chancellor was gheraoed, the police on their own took steps to rescue him, but the Minister of State in the Home Department, Mr. Subrata Mukherjee, apologised in public for the police action.

Malpractices Calore

Examination malpractices have assumed unmanageable dimensions in Calcutta University. The University statute prescribes that action for malpractices must be based on reports of officers-in-charge of examination centres. But they have been extremely reluctant to exercise this power for fear of reprisals. Teachers have been refusing to invigilate at examinations on the ground that this is not part of their work.

At one stage the authorities even went to the extent of enlisting local roughmecks for invigilation. It did not work.



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The students were made to sit for their examinations in their home colleges. Even this did not help eliminate malpractices.

**Patriot : 14.4.1972 : Jamia Tibbia Students to Boycott Exams :** Students of the Jamia Tibbia (Medical College) continued their 24 hour relay hunger strike for the fifth day on Friday over their demand of affiliation of the college to Delhi University.

In a statement, the college Students' Union said that the students had decided to boycott their examination.

Meanwhile, the students met the authorities concerned but "got nothing except assurances," the statement said.

**Times of India : 15.4.1972 : Aurangabad :** Students blacken MILA's face : Agitating students of Marathwada today black painted the face of a Congress M.L.A. Mr. Faruq Pasha, at the DCC office at Nanded, according to official reports received here.

The students, demanding a separate agricultural university, saw Mr. Pasha sitting in the DCC office and asked him to come out. On his refusal, they entered the office and blackened his face, the reports added.

As the police arrived the students fled, hurling stones at the police and damaging a jeep belonging to the DCC, UNI.

**Times of India : 15.4.1972 : Indore :** Indore University registrar resigns : The Registrar of Indore University, Mr. G.N. Tandon, said today he had resigned from the post following, what he called an "ugly" incident in which irate students of the Christian College placed a garland of shoes around his neck this evening.

He said he had sent his letter of resignation to the Vice Chancellor, with a plea for its immediate acceptance, but the Vice Chancellor, Mr. K.L. Joshi, said he had not received the letter of resignation.

**Tribune : 15.4.1972 : Hyderabad :** Student Leader held for Murder : Former Vice President of the University arts college Students Union Mr. Narasimha Reddy, was arrested today in connection with the murder of a research scholar George Reddy yesterday.

George Reddy was an active Youth Congress member and was fatally stabbed yesterday evening while canvassing support for a candidate in the Students' Union election of the Engineering College.

Hundreds of students, including many girls participated in the funeral procession of Mr. George. They shouted slogans demanding ban on the R.S.S.

Many Congress Leaders including the former Chief Minister, K. Brahma Reddy and several Ministers called on the members of the bereaved family and offered their condolences.

Students cannot primarily be blamed for their violent behaviour on the university campus. The responsibility, if fixed, falls on teachers, university administrators, parents and the present structure of society, according to Dr. A.B. Ojha, a professor of psychology, reports UNI.

He expressed this view in his paper on "Students appraisal of unfair means used in the examination" at a symposium on "Violent behaviour in Indian society", organised here yesterday.

Dr. Ojha, who is a scientific officer in the Directorate of Psychological Research, Ministry of Defence, says the student community as such may be contributing comparatively little to the "rebel" malady. This is simply an "uncommitted cry" of a very worried but basically splendid and essentially humanitarian and democratic generation searching for idols to adore - but in vain.

Dr. Ojha's survey indicated that students wanted their superiors to know that they did not consider them as "idols". Consequently direct defiance, looting, burning university records and files and use of unfair means are meant to pinch and tease them.

This only reflects what is on in the students' mind by way of confusion and conflict and not what they really want to do.

Unable to meet the demands which different social agencies make on them and when stirred on this account, onlookers label them as indisciplined. Things they do on the spur of the moment are mainly to take revenge from the society which has given them a tremendous load they are unable to cope with, he feels.

Dr. Ojha asserts that free and frank comments on past and present issues by the student community show that they are as conscientious as their guardians, teachers and others who take solace in blaming them for the "evil" taking place on the campus.

Dishonest Preachers

The student body and large felt that their preachers - teachers, guardians and politicians - who think they have a word of wisdom for them are dishonest, unthoughtful and incapable of doing anything that has relevance beyond their own self-interest, Dr. Ojha asserts.

Essays from a 100 final year students on how they reacted (in terms of perceptions and values) to the prevalent practice of use of unfair means in examinations revealed that they preferred to remain silent. However, all of them considered use of unfair means as symptomatic of moral degeneration of the young. All despised the practice though they have themselves been party to it. In some cases their revelations indicate they are guilty of it.

About the present state of affairs in the university, they argued that the moral standards of the community has gone down very low. Also, teachers behave like business people and have agreed for money, besides engaging in malpractices which were unheard of earlier in temples of higher learning.

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A girl student who never got a fair deal from her teachers because she belonged to a poor family wrote in her essay that teachers graded the answer papers according to the following preferences : (1) money, caste relation, special relations (2) money, caste (3) money; and (4) caste.

Criticising the present education system as "oriented towards accumulation of certificates", the students felt it was "aimless and futile". Also it did not prepare them to face eventualities in the future.

For possible remedies the students suggested that tuition was the root cause of prevailing favouritism and corruption on the campus and if this was taken care of other causes would gradually fade away. There should be no discrimination against students on caste, sex and economic status and the general level of class room teaching be improved, they emphasised.

On the whole, the students want a strict examination and invigilation system and suggested that defaulters should be punished, severely.

Hindi : 17.4.1972 : Hyderabad : Osmania Campus Stabbing : 3 More arrests : Three more students - Surdas Reddi, Ravinder Reddi and Jayaprakash - were arrested today in connection with the fatal stabbing of the Youth Congress leader, Mr. George Reddi at the Engineering College Hostel in the Osmania University campus on April 14.

They were produced before the Hyderabad East Munsif - Magistrate who remanded them to custody.

The police said the knife used for stabbing had been recovered.

The police believe that last Friday's stabbing incident was the culmination of a two-year old faction between two student groups owing allegiance to the Bharatya Vidyarthi Parishad and the Youth Congress respectively.

Patriot : 19.4.1972 : Fasting students arrested : The two fasting students of the Tibbia College - Virendra Kumar and Chandra Mohan - were arrested on Wednesday on the charge of attempt to commit suicide. The police have made out a case against them.

The two students who began hunger strike on 13 April, were demanding the college's affiliation with Delhi University.

The University has already appointed a ~~five-member~~ committee to examine the affiliation proposal.

Patriot : 19.4.1972 : Delhi : Copying room for students : A college Delhi University has a special room for "tough" students who copy in their examinations from text-books and specially prepared notes, it reliably learnt on Wednesday.

A fortnight ago some students entered the examination hall with one of them muttering that he would "copy and no one dare stop me." A "solution" was found by the college authorities by asking these students to sit in a separate room so that they may not influence others.

Copying is not confined to boys only. Two girls were recently caught copying in a girls' college.

A meeting of the college authorities may be held soon to discuss the "copying threats" of students.

**Tribune : 22.4.1972 : Gurdaspur : Students Use unfair Means : Students appearing in University examinations at one of the centres at Qadian yesterday forcibly adopted unfair means and did not hand over answer books till 6.00 p.m. according to a member of the flying squad appointed by Guru Nanak University.**

It is stated that when the squad visited the centre, the students refused to get themselves searched. Some of the students threw their notes when they found the squad entering the examination hall but later on they took back the notes and kept on copying after the squad had left the hall.

The supervisors were threatened when they tried to stop them from copying.

**Patriot : 23.4.1972 : Delhi : Varsity rally at USIS today : Delhi University teachers, students and employees will march down to the USIS at Bhawalpur House on Monday evening to protest against the continuing US aggression in Vietnam and in support and sympathy of the heroic liberation fighters in Indo-China.**

The proposed march has evoked enthusiastic response from the campus community and though various examinations are on, several teachers and students are actively mobilising public support for the march. The staff and students of Nehru University and Jamia Millia are also joining the massive march.

Hundreds of citizens are also expected to join the march as the protesting academic community parades down to the USIS from the Delhi University Vice Chancellor's office through Malkaganj, Ghantaghar, Subzimandi, Tis Hazari, Fatehpuri, Lal Kuan, Hauz Qazi, Ajmeri Gate, Rouse Avenue, Fire Brigade Lane and assemblies at Barakhamba Road at 5.30 p.m.

At the USIS, a rally will be held and a deputation of university teachers and students will later hand over a memorandum to the North Vietnamese Embassy expressing support and sympathy for the fighting people of Vietnam.

**Amrit Bazar Patrika : 24.4.1972 : Allahabad : Allahabad Varsity unrest : After the Chief Minister, Mr. Kamapati Tripathi had told the Vidhan Sabha that the situation on the campus of Allahabad University was "alarming" the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Vasudeo Singh, disallowed an adjournment motion seeking to discuss the unrest on the campus.**

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Most of the Opposition members demanded immediate discussion on the situation and urged the Deputy Speaker to admit the motion jointly sponsored by Mr. Chandra Mohan Singh Negi and Mr. Vishwanath Kapoor (both Congress-O).

When the Jan Sangh whip Mr. Nitya Nand Swami urged the Chief Minister to acquaint the House with the latest situation, Mr. Tripathi got up to inform the House that according to information available with him, the Vice Chancellor and the former Advocate General Mr. Kanhaiya Lal Misra were holding discussions with the local authorities to find out an amicable solution.

He said that any discussion in the House could lead to more deterioration in the situation which was already "alarming". He said that examinations were to restart from today.

Mr. Chandra Mohan Singh Negi, co-sponsor of the motion, alleged that the Assistant Registrar of the University had committed an embezzlement of Rs. 18 lakhs and subsequently he burnt all the relevant papers. He was placed under suspension.

He said that there was no permanent Vice Chancellor and Dr. C.M. Bhatia who was temporary Vice Chancellor was least interested in the University affairs.

Mr. Banshi Dhar Pandey (Congress-O), a former Minister, said that the University was being governed by an Act enacted by this House. Therefore, it was the inherent right of the House to discuss the situation.

Mr. Ram Gopal Sand (JS) alleged that the Assistant Registrar of the University who was under suspension had committed an embezzlement of Rs. 33 lakhs.

He thought that under the circumstances, the House should be allowed to discuss the matter.

The Minister of State for Education, Mr. Ram Nagina Singh said that the Government could not intervene unless asked by the University authorities.

The motion alleged that there were financial irregularities and the Assistant Registrar had been suspended for the last two years. The University was without any permanent Vice Chancellor and the present Vice Chancellor Mr. C.M. Bhatia who was appointed as temporary found himself unable to discharge the duties of the Vice Chancellor. The motion added that these persons had created an explosive situation.

Tribune : 30.4.1972 : Hyderabad : Students Boycott Convocation : About 400 students of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University at Rajendra Nagar, near here, today boycotted the convocation and held demonstrations at the entrance shouting "We want jobs, not degrees".

An armed guard kept them away from the venue of the convocation which they wanted to disturb. At one stage police had to push them back using mild force.

The demonstrators carried placards demanding Government waste lands for the agricultural graduates, increase in the pay scale of agricultural assistants and special schemes to employ farm graduates.

Tribune : 1.5.1972 : Srinagar : Kashmir Varsity Closed : Following continuing tension between teachers and students, Kashmir University was closed today for four days.

All post-graduate examinations have already been postponed indefinitely as the teachers have refused to act as supervisors.

Earlier, some examinees had slapped one professor and turned the students, Dean and Controller of Examinations, out of the hall when the latter prevented them from copying.

The students have demanded inquiry into the behaviour of certain teachers.

Chancellor Bhagwan Sahay and vice Chancellor Nooruddin have so far failed to bring parties to terms.

Amrit Bazar Patrika : 2.5.1972 : Cuttack : Bomb explodes in principal's house : 6 boys held : Six persons stated to be students, were arrested at Angul in Dhenkanal district on Sunday last in connection with an explosion in the residence of the principal of the Angul College on April 29, police sources here said.

No one was injured in the explosion. The sources said the principal and his wife who became "hard of hearing", as a result of the explosion, were "progressing".

Tribune : 4.5.1972 : New Delhi : Hashish seized : 3 Delhi students arrested : Three Delhi University undergraduates, belonging to reputed colleges, were arrested late last night with about three kg. of contraband hashish in their possession.

Police were looking for one Chandra Shekhar Yadav, believed to be the leader of the 'gang' operating among the students in the Capital.

On receiving a clue from some students, police set a trap for Yogesh Dayal and succeeded in nabbing him along with his accomplice Anup Kumar, who possessed the hashish.

On sustained interrogation of the two boys, the police nabbed Lokender Singh alias Loku, an other student. Loku in turn gave details about Yadav, son of a big Haryana landlord, who is said to be in Jaipur at present.

Addiction

Yadav, the police said was once an intelligent student, but was re-stigated by the college authorities for involvement in anti-social activities. He had gone to Jaipur two months ago and purchased seven kg. of hashish from there. Much of the consignment was successfully distributed among the students.

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-- All the four members of the gang were in the age group of 20-24, police said. The three arrested last night were bailed out after interrogation.

A scooter being used for transportation of the contraband drugs was also seized.

A police spokesman said that the incident indicated a fairly high clientele for drugs among the University students.

Tribune : 4.5.1972 : Chandigarh : Copying. Misbehaviour by students in Exams. Mr. Umrao Singh, Education Minister, said in the Punjab Vidhan Sabha today that there was copying and misbehaviour by students at the Qadian, (Gurdaspur), Samrala (Malwa College) and Jagraon examination centres and that even supervisors were abused and man-handled at a couple of places.

Making a statement of call attention motion by Mr. Raj Kumar Dhariwal (CPI), the Minister said on April 10, the examinees at the S.N. College Centre, Qadia, were found copying from material in their possession. They refused to hand over this material to the supervisory staff and used the abusive language.

The Vice Chancellor of Guru Nanak University was investigating in the matter. He would take necessary action against the default candidates under the University rules.

At Malwa College, Boundli (Samrala) three teachers, who were acting as supervisors at the centre, reported to Punjab University April 13, that one of them had been manhandled by two students the previous day as a result of detection of cases of unfair means at the centre. The University requested the S.D.M. and the S.H.O. as well as the Principal of the College to take proper precautions for the security of the supervisory staff. An Officer of the University also deputed to be present at the centre on April 14.

In spite of this, the supervisors preferred to give up the supervision work after April 14 and alternative arrangements were made for the conduct of examinations. Fourteen cases of unfair means were reported from his centre.

At Lajpatrai College, Jagraon, the supervisor of the centre, reported that three masked persons knocked at the door of his house. When he opened it, one of them gave a lathi blow on his right shoulder. When the supervisor raised an alarm, the three persons ran away to the next street. When chased they escaped in a car which was parked with lights on. The police to whom the matter was reported, were investigating the incident.

Mr. Umrao Singh said the assault had resulted because of the detection of copying cases by the supervisor.

Punjab University had requested the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana to make a probe and bring the culprits to book. Fifteen cases of unfair means had been reported.

The Minister said the Government was considering taking precautions for the smooth conduct of examinations at all the centres in the State by asking the district authorities to keep a vigil on examination centres with the help of the police, if necessary.

Times of India : 13.5.1972 : Berhampore : Principal gheraoed, quits post : The Principal of the College of Textile Technology, Mr. K.K. Bhatia, resigned yesterday in the face of violent demonstrations by some students demanding free and unrestricted diploma examination.

The students entered the principal's room, went on the rampage breaking glasspanes and furniture and cutting telephone connections, the district magistrate said.

The examination, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed indefinitely - PTH.

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\*OR\*



University Grants Commission

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Confidential.

Meeting : 2nd August, 1972

Item No:35; To receive a note on the existing provision of research fellowships and scholarships for the Central universities and institution of additional fellowships and scholarships in the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

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A.. The Commission at its meeting held on the 5th May, 1971 (Item No.65), while considering a proposal from the Jawaharlal Nehru University, for institution of 59 additional Junior Research Fellowships, desired that the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities be requested to review the existing provision of Research Fellowships for the Central Universities. It also desired that immediate requirements of the Jawaharlal Nehru University may be examined in consultation with the University.

In pursuance of the above decisions of the Commission, the Central Universities were requested to send a self-contained note indicating the scholarship fellowships available in the universities to enable the students to do research work. On the basis of the replies received, the matter was placed before the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities at its meeting held on 11th January, 1972. A copy of the note placed before the Committee is enclosed as ANNEXURE-I. The Committee noted the existing provision of Research Fellowships for the Central Universities. In pursuance of the decision of the

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Commission the immediate requirements of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for institution of 50 additional junior fellowships was also agreed to by the Commission.

On a reference received from the Jawaharlal Nehru University, copy enclosed as ANNEXURE-II, for institution of 40 additional junior research fellowships and 60 scholarships for M.A. courses, the proposal of the University has been accepted.

(B) School of Foreign Languages:

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd February 1972 (Item No.34) while considering a proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for award of scholarships for students in the School of Foreign Languages of the University desired that this matter as also the general question of scholarships for students of foreign languages in the Central Universities to encourage such studies may be discussed with the Government of India. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached as Annexure III. The question of award of scholarships for students in the School of Foreign Languages of the Jawaharlal Nehru University has since been discussed with the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare. It is understood that article VI of the agreement entered between the Government of USSR and the Government of India on the establishment of an Institute of Russian Studies (when it was not a part of Jawaharlal Nehru University) provided that the Government of India, amongst others shall determine the amount of scholarships and pay the

same to all students successfully conducting their studies in the Institute (The agreement was signed on 27.10.1965 and was to be in force for a period of five years, after which it could be extended, altered or modified according to the agreement which may be made between the two parties. It is understood that this agreement has not been reviewed so far). The Governing Body of the Institute in its first meeting held on 4.11.1965 resolved that 50% of the now-sponsored students would receive scholarships and the rate of scholarships should be Rs.75 for those residing in hostel for both graduates and undergraduates; and Rs.25 for those staying outside the hostel.

Before the Governing Body had taken the above decision, the Government of India in the Ministry of Education had examined the question of institution of Scholarship Scheme at this Institute. The Ministry of Education had requested the U.G.C. that as the Institute would be part of the Jawaharlal Nehru University from the beginning itself, the Commission may formulate a scheme of scholarships tenable at the Institute. It was also presumed that the expenditure on the award of these scholarships tenable at the Institute would be met by the Commission from within its own funds. The Commission had informed the Ministry of Education that as it could give grants only to universities, the Institute would be eligible for grants from the Commission if and when it became a part of the proposed Jawaharlal Nehru University. It was also indicated that the Commission,

however, would consider the formulation of a scheme of scholarships on the basis of a reference received from the Ministry of Education so that the scheme could be put into implementation with the starting of the new university. No reference has been received from the Ministry of Education and the scholarships were instituted by the Russian Institute with the approval of the Expenditure Finance Committee. In view of the fact that the original agreement was for a period of five years, the question of scholarships for the Centre of Russian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, could be reviewed and the decision taken in this regard could be made applicable to other Centres of Foreign Languages.

In the light of the above position, the question of laying down a general policy for (i) institution of Junior Research Fellowships and Scholarships for Postgraduate Students in the Central University and (ii) scholarships for students of the Centre of Russian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, to be made applicable to other Centres of Foreign Languages is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Annexure to Item No. 35 (21)

A note of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 11th January, 1972 vide Item No. 6:

The Commission at its meeting held on the 5th May, 1971 while considering a proposal from the Jawaharlal Nehru University for the institution of 59 additional Junior Research Fellowships, desired that the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities be requested to review the existing provision of Research Fellowships for the Central Universities.

In pursuance of the above decision of the Commission, all the Central Universities were requested to send a self-contained note indicating the scholarships/fellowships available in the Universities to enable the students to do research work. Statements received from the Central Universities except Visva-Bharati in this regard are attached (Appendix-I to IV). Visva-Bharati has stated that it has provision for ten research scholarships of Rs. 250/- each per month and five research scholarships of Rs. 100/- each per month. The University expects to have 17 junior research fellows of Rs. 300/- each per month for doing research work under the University Grants Commission scheme. In addition to above the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy of the University has provision for awarding nine junior research fellowships of Rs. 300/- each per month and two senior research fellowships of Rs. 500/- each per month.

According to the rules laid down by the Commission for award of Junior and Senior Research Fellowships to provide an opportunity to research students and teachers to undertake advanced study and research in science and humanities including social sciences, the value of the junior and senior research fellowship is Rs. 300/- p.m. and Rs. 500/- per month respectively. In addition each fellowship carries an annual grant of Rs. 1,000/- for meeting authorised contingent expenditure connected with the research work. Provision also exists for a grant of Rs. 2,000/- during the tenure of award for publication of the research work completed during the tenure of fellowship and for approved field work by the fellow. The fellowship and contingency grants are exempted from income tax.

The value of Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology as laid down by the Commission is Rs. 400/-p.m. The other terms and conditions remain the same as in the case of award of Junior and Senior Research Fellowships in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences.

A copy each of the rules framed by the Commission for award of Junior and Senior Research Fellowships in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences and Engineering and

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Technology is attached (Appendix V & VI ).

The number of Fellowships available in science and humanities (including social sciences) and Engineering and Technology are as under:-

Science & Humanities (including Social Sciences)

Senior Research Fellowships	60 per year @ of Rs. 500/-p.m. per student
Junior Research Fellowships	120 per year @ of Rs. 300/-p.m. per student
Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology.	60 per year @ of Rs. 400/-p.m. per student

The matter is placed before the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities for consideration-

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Comparative statement showing the Scholarships/Fellowships available in the Central Universities to enable the students to do research work.

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Aligarh Muslim University	Banaras Hindu University	Delhi University	Jawaharlal Nehru University	Vishva-Bharati
<u>Senior Research Fellowships</u> (awarded direct by U.G.C.)	<u>Fellowships/Scholarships</u> sanctioned by the U.G.C./ other State Govt. Agencies.	<u>U.G.C. Research Fellowships</u>	<u>Fellowships sanctioned</u> <u>the U.G.C.</u>	<u>Junior Research Fellowships</u>
Faculty of Arts 4		In Science and Humanities (of the value of Rs. 300/-p.m. with contingency grant of Rs. 1,000/-p.a. tenable for 3 years)	Junior Research Fellowships	of the value of Rs. 300/- p.m. each against allotment of Rs. 80,000/- BY THE U.G.C. for 1971-72
Faculty of Science 1			For School of Social Sciences	
<u>5</u>	<u>*U.G.C.</u>		For School of Life Sciences	
<u>Junior Research Fellowships</u> awarded direct by U.G.C.	<u>Senior Research Fellowships</u> of value of Rs. 500/-p.m.	14	For School of International Studies	Research Scholarships of Rs. 250/-p.m. each
Faculty of Arts 2	<u>Junior Research Fellowships</u>			
Faculty of Social Sciences 1	Humanities & science (value - Rs. 300/-p.m.)	34		
Faculty of Science 1				
<u>4</u>	<u>Unclassified Research Fellowships</u>			
<u>Honours/Postgraduate Scholarships in Arabic/Persian</u> (Awarded direct by U.G.C.)	Humanities & Science (value - Rs. 250/-p.m.)	51	Out of the Maintenance Grant of School of International Studies	Research Scholarships of Rs. 100/-p.m. each
	Engg. and Technology (Value - Rs. 400/-p.m.)			
Faculty of Arts 7			Junior Research Fellowships	For Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy
	<u>Scholarships</u>			
	Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy (value - Rs. 250/-p.m.)	12	Out of the Development Grant (School of International Studies)	Senior Research Fellowships of Rs. 500/-p.m. each
	U.G.C. & R.T.S. Research Scholarships (value of Rs. 250/-p.m.)	1		Junior Research Fellowships of Rs. 300/-p.m. each
	Research Scholarships Faculty of Oriental Learning and Theology (value - Rs. 200/-p.m.)	2		



Aligarh Muslim University

Postgraduate Research Scholarships converted into Junior Research Fellowships.

Faculty of Arts	3
Faculty of Social Sciences	3
Faculty of Science	11
Faculty of Theology	1
Faculty of Commerce	1
Faculty of Law	1
<hr/>	
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Banaras Hindu University

Other Govt. Agencies etc.  
Senior Research Fellowships.  
C.S.I.R. Senior Research Fellowships.  
(Value - Rs. 400/-p.m. and Rs. 300/-p.m.) in Science and Humanities. 20

Junior Research Fellowships.  
C.S.I.R. Junior Research Fellowships (Value Rs. 300/-p.m.) in Science and Humanities. 111

Unclassified Research Fellowships.  
Institute of Medical Sciences. 20

Research Scholarships.  
For products of Traditional Sanskrit Pathshala Govt. of India) Value - Rs.200/-p.m.) 17

Delhi University

Research Scholarships  
In Buddhist Studies. 2  
( of the value of Rs.150/-p.m. each, tenable for two years)

Under the Centres of Advanced Studies.  
in Botany

i. Senior Research Fellowships (Rs.500/- fixed without allowances) 3

ii. Junior Research Fellowships (Rs.300/-fixed) without allowances 4

iii. Research Scholarships, 1971-72 (Rs.250/-fixed) without allowances (now converted to Junior Research Fellowships) 2

Jawahar Lal Nehru University

Scholarships instituted by State Government in the School of International Studies

Name of the State Govt.	No. of Scholarships	Whether with or without contingent grant.
1. Mysore	2	with contingent grant
2. Assam	2	with contingent grant
3. Uttar Pradesh	2	with contingent grant
4. Maharashtra	1	with contingent grant
5. Kerala	1	with contingent grant
6. Nagaland	1	with contingent grant
7. Tamilnadu	1	with contingent grant
8. Bihar	1	with contingent grant
9. Panjab	1	with contingent grant
10. Andhra Pradesh	1	with contingent grant
11. West Bengal	1	with contingent grant
12. Orissa	1	with contingent grant
13. Jammu & Kashmir	1	with contingent grant
14. Madhya Pradesh	1	with contingent grant
15. Haryana	1	with contingent grant
16. Rajasthan	1	with contingent grant
17. Gujarat	1	with contingent grant

Note: Senior & Junior Research Fellows are entitled to a contingent grant of Rs. 1,000/-p.a.



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Hindu University

Fellowships instituted by the University

1. Research Scholarships ) 100  
(Rs.250/-p.m. each)

2. Raj Research Scholarships ) 4  
Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya )  
(500/- or Rs. 600/-p.a. each)

3. Bhagwandin Dube & Mrs. Ram )  
Dare Dubbey Scholarships ) 6  
(Rs.140/-p.m. each)

4. Sri Sachidanand Research )  
Scholarships in Advaita ) 2  
Philosophy @ Rs.100/-p.m. each )

Fellowships

5. Urbanj Fellowships @ Rs.250/- ) 4  
(each in the Deptt. of Sanskrit)

6. Jirao Gackwad Fellowships )  
(Rs.250/- p.m. in the Centre of ) 6  
Advanced Philosophy. )

Delhi University

In Physics & Astrophysics

i. Senior Research Fellowships )  
(Rs.500/- fixed without ) 3  
allowances).

ii. Junior Research Fellowships )  
(Rs.300/- fixed without ) 3  
allowances).

In Economics

i. U.G.C.'s Research )  
Fellowships (Rs.300/- ) 2  
fixed without allowances).

ii. University Research )  
Scholarships. ) 6

Jawaharlal Nehru University

Fellowship instituted by the Reserve Bank of India } 1

For School of International Studies )  
for those specialising in International )  
Economics ( of the value of Rs.300/-p.m. )  
with contingent grant).

Fellowship instituted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. }

For School of International Studies )  
for those specialising in Foreign ) 1  
Trade (of the value of Rs.300/-p.m. )  
with contingent grant).

Appendix-I

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ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

Statement showing the Number of post Graduate Research Scholarship which has been now converted into the Junior Research Fellowships, Senior, Junior Research Fellowship awarded direct by the U.G.C., Honour/Postgraduate Scholarships in Arabic/Persian.

S.N.	Department	Postgraduate Scholarships converted in to JRF.	SRF/JRF awarded direct by UGC.	Honours/P.G. Scholarship in Arabic/Persian direct award by UGC	Total	
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>1. Faculty of Arts</b>						
*1.	Arabic	-	-	-	4	4
2.	Persian	1	1	1	3	6
3.	Urdu	-	1	-	-	1
4.	English	1	-	-	-	1
5.	Hindi	1	-	1	-	2
6.	Sanskrit	-	2	-	-	2
7.	Philosophy	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>2. Faculty of Social Sciences</b>						
1.	Economics	1	-	-	-	1
2.	Education	-	-	-	-	-
3.	History	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Islamic Studies	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Political Science	1	-	1	-	2
6.	Psychology	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. Faculty of Science</b>						
1.	Physics	1	-	-	-	1
2.	Botany	2	-	-	-	2
3.	Zoology	1	-	-	-	1
4.	Geology	2	-	-	-	2
5.	Geography	1	1	-	-	2
6.	Maths. & Stats.	2	-	-	-	2
7.	Chemistry	2	-	1	-	3

1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
4.	<u>Faculty of Theology</u>					
1.	Theology	1	-	-	-	1
5.	<u>Faculty of Commerce</u>					
1.	Commerce	1	-	-	-	1
6.	<u>Faculty of Law</u>					
1.	Law	1	-	-	-	1
	GRAND TOTAL	20	5	4	7	36

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITYSCHOLARSHIPS INSTITUTED BY THE UNIVERSITY

B.H.U. Research scholarships @ Rs.250/- p.m. each.....	100
Kashiraj Research Scholarships for Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya @ Rs.500/- or 600/- p.m. each .....	4
Swami. Sachidanand research scholarships in Advaita Philosophy @ Rs.100/- p.m. each. ....	2
Pt. Bhagwandin Dube & Mrs. Ram Dulari Dubey scholarships @ Rs. 140/- p.m. each .....	6
Mayurbhang Fellowships @ Rs. 250/- p.m. each in the Department of Sanskrit. ....	4
Sayajirao Gaekwad fellowships @ Rs.250/- p.m. in the Centre of Advanced Philosophy .....	6

SCHOLARSHIPS SANCTIONED BY THE U.G.C./OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

U.G.C. Research fellowships in Humanities and Science of Rs. 250/- p.m. ....	51
U.G.C. Research Fellowships of the value of Rs. 400/- p.m. for Engineering & Technology .....	6
U.G.C. Research scholarships for the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy of Rs.250/- p.m. ....	12
Research fellowships for the Institute of Medical Sciences. ....	20
U.G.C. Junior Research Fellowship in Humanities and Science of Rs.300/- p.m. ....	34
U.G.C. Senior Research Fellowships of the value of Rs. 500/- p.m. ....	14
U.G.C. AND R.T.S. Research scholarships of the value of Rs. 250/- p.m. ....	1

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C.S.I.R. Junior Research Fellowships of the value of Rs.300/- p.m. in Science and Humanities.	..... 111
C.S.I.R. Senior Research Fellowships of the value of Rs. 400/- and 300/- p.m. in Science and Humanities.	.....20
U.G.C. Research Scholarships for the faculty of Oriental Learning and Theology of Rs.200/- p.m.	..... 2
Research scholarships for products of Traditional Sanskrit Pathashala (Government of India) of Rs. 200/- p.m.	..... 17

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DELHI UNIVERSITY

ALL INDIA RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS:

Nine Research Fellowships of the value of Rs.250/- p.m. awarded every year tenable for three years. The Fellowships are open only to persons below the age of 27 years on July 1st who have passed Master's Degree Examination with first class or with distinction.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN HISTORY:

One endowed Scholarships in History of the value of Rs.250/- p.m. tenable for two year. The scholarship is open only to those persons who are below the age of 30 years and who have passed the Master's Degree Examination in II Class with minimum 50% marks.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN ECONOMICS:

One Scholarship of the value of Rs.200/- p.m. tenable for the period of two years. The Scholarship is open to only those persons who are below the age of 30 years and have passed Master's Degree Examination in First Class of this University.

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP IN BUDDHIST - STUDIES:

Two Scholarships in Buddhist Studies each of the value of Rs.150/- p.m. tenable for two years. The Scholarships are open to those persons who have passed the M.A. Examination of any recognised Indian University in the Second Class or an equivalent Examination of a Foreign University and have been admitted to the M.Litt. (Research Degree Course) in Buddhist Studies in this University.

U.G.C. RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES:

About 25 fellowship of the value of Rs.300/- per month with contingency grant of Rs. 1000/- p.a. tenable for 3 years. The Fellowships are open to persons, preferably below the age of 30 years who are holding first class master's degree in the subject of their research. In such subjects where candidates with first class masters degree are not available, candidates holding second class master's degree in the subject of their research will be considered for the award.

UNDER THE CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDIES:

<u>*Botany:</u>	<u>Name of Fellowship/Scholarship</u>	<u>No. Available</u>
	Senior Research Fellowship	3 (Rs. 500/-) fixed
	Junior Research Fellowship	4 (Rs. 300/-) without
	Research Scholarship 1971-72 (Now converted to Junior Research Fellowship)	allowance 2 (Rs. 250/-)

Physics & Astrophysics: (i) Three Senior Research Fellows  
(Rs. 500/- fixed without allowances)

(ii) Three Junior Research Fellows  
(Rs. 300/- fixed without allowances)

\*Notes: Senior & Junior Research Fellows are entitled to a contingent grant of Rs. 1000/- per annum.

- Economics: (i) Two U.G.C.'s Research Fellowships  
(Rs. 300/- fixed without allowances)
- (ii) Five University Research Scholarships  
(To be awarded to candidates admitted to the Ph.D. course in Economics).
- (iii) One University Research Scholarship  
(To be awarded to 1st Class Graduate in M.A. Economics of the Delhi University.)

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Appendix IV

Scholarships/fellowships available for different schools of Studies of the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

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The University Grants Commission has sanctioned 50 Junior Research Fellowships for the following three schools of Studies of the University:-

1. School of Social Sciences.
2. School of Life Sciences.
3. School of International Studies.

(The fellowships instituted for the School of International Studies are for strengthening its existing Centres as well as for two new Centres).

2. Provision also exists in the School of International Studies (formerly known as the Indian School of International Studies):

- i) for 20 Junior Research Fellowships out of the Maintenance Grant; and
- ii) for 5 Junior Research Fellowships out of the Development Grant.

The following State Governments have also instituted in the School of International Studies one or more scholarships for students domiciled in their respective States:

Name of the State Government.	No. of Scholarships.	Whether with or without Contingent Grant
1) Mysore	2	with contingent grant
2) Assam	2	with contingent grant
3) Uttar Pradesh	2	-
4) Maharashtra	1	with contingent grant
5) Kerala	1	with contingent grant
6) Nagaland	1	-
7) Tamil Nadu	1	-
8) Bihar	1	-
9) Punjab	1	-
10) Andhra Pradesh	1	-
11) West Bengal	1	-
12) Orissa	1	-
13) Jammu & Kashmir	1	-
14) Madhya Pradesh	1	-
15) Haryana	1	-
16) Rajasthan	1	-
17) Gujarat	1	-

The Reserve Bank of India and the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade have also instituted at the School of International Studies one Fellowship each Rs. 300 a month for these specialised in International Economics and Foreign Trade respectively. These Fellowships also carry contingent grant.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

RULES FOR AWARD OF JUNIOR AND SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES INCLUDING SOCIAL SCIENCES.

1. Purpose of the award.

To provide an opportunity to research students and teachers to undertake advanced study and research in Science and Humanities, including Social Sciences.

2. Value

The value of the Junior and Senior Research Fellowship is Rs.300/- p.m. and Rs. 500 p.m. respectively. In addition, each fellowship carries an annual grant of Rs.1,000 for meeting authorised contingent expenditure connected with the research work. Provision also exists for a grant of Rs. 2,000 during the tenure of award for publication of the research work completed during the tenure of fellowship and for approved field work by the fellow. The fellowship and contingency grants are exempted from Income Tax.

3. Eligibility

(a) Junior fellowships are open to persons, preferably below the age of 30, who have at least one year's research experience after obtaining a master's degree of a recognised university in the first or second class.

(b) Senior fellowships are intended for research workers and teachers, preferably below the age of 45, who have obtained a doctorate degree or have equivalent published research work to their credit and have already proved their aptitude for original and independent research.

4. Conditions of award.

(a) The awards are tenable at any university, college or institution, approved under the University Grants Commission Act.

(b) The fellow will do whole time research work under approved guidance in a subject selected by him and approved by the university.

(c) The fellow shall not accept or hold any appointment paid or otherwise, or receive any emolument, salary, stipend etc. from any other source during the tenure of the award, may however, with the approval of the supervisor and the institution concerned, undertake teaching assignment of five to nine hours a week at the institution, where he is working without accepting any remuneration, half yearly report on his work. He shall before the award of the fellowship, present a comprehensive report to the Commission free of cost, a copy of the published report if any and an abstract in about 500 words of the research work done during the tenure of fellowship.

(d) The fellow shall not, without the previous permission of the Commission, join any other course of study or appear at any other examination conducted by any university or public body, or relinquish the award.

(f) The senior research fellowship will be tenable for a period of two years. It may be extended up to a period of one year in special cases on the recommendations of the supervisor and the institution. Junior research fellowship will be tenable for a period of three years.

(g) If it should appear at any time to the Commission that the progress or conduct of the fellow has not been satisfactory, his fellowship may be suspended or withdrawn.

(h) The fellow shall furnish brief details of the posts he may take up on the completion of fellowship.

## 5. Leave

(a) Leave for a maximum of thirty days in a year in addition to general holidays, may be taken by a fellow with the approval of the supervisor. The general holidays, however do not include the vacation period, e.g. summer, winter and pooja vacations. No other leave with fellowship will be admissible to a fellow.

(b) The fellow may, in special cases, be allowed by the Commission leave without fellowship for a period not exceeding three months during the tenure of the award on the recommendations of the supervisor and the institution concerned.

## 6. Selection

The selection will be made on merit and on the recommendation of a selection committee appointed by the Commission for this purpose. The decision of the Commission shall be final. There will be two selections in a year, i.e., in June and in November.

The results of the selection will be announced through a press note in the leading newspapers of the country and only selected candidates will be informed individually.

7. Payments

Payments of the fellowship amount will be made to the institution concerned for the period ending March each financial year for disbursement to the fellows in the first week of every month.

8. Application for award

Application for award in the prescribed form duly completed by the candidates alongwith necessary enclosures should reach the Secretary, University Grants Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1, through the university or institution where the candidates desire to work, not later than last Monday of May and last Monday of October respectively for the award of fellowships to be made in June and November each year.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSIONTERMS AND CONDITIONS OF RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS  
IN ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY.1. VALUE

The value of the research fellowships is Rs.400/- p.m. In addition, each fellowship carries an annual grant of Rs.1000/- p.a. for meeting authorised contingent expenditure connected with the research work. Provision also exists for a grant of Rs.2,000/- during the tenure of award for publication of the research work completed during the tenure of fellowship and for approved field work by the fellow. The fellowship and contingency grants are exempted from Income Tax.

2. CONDITIONS OF AWARD.

(a) The awards are tenable at any university, college or institution, approved under the University Grants Commission Act.

(b) The fellow will do whole time research work under approved guidance in a subject selected by him and accepted by the university.

(c) The fellow shall not accept or hold any appointment, paid or otherwise, or receive any emolument, salary, stipend etc. from any other source during the tenure of the award. He may, however, with the approval of the Supervisor and the institution concerned, undertake teaching assignment of five to nine hours a week at the institution, where he is working without accepting any remuneration.

(d) The fellow shall present, through his Supervisor, a half yearly report of his work. He shall, before the expiry of the fellowship, prepare a comprehensive report and supply to the Commission free of cost, a copy of the published work if any, and an abstract in about 500 words of the research work done during the tenure of fellowship.

(e) The fellow shall not without the previous permission of the Commission join any other course of study or appear at any other examination conducted by any university or public body, or relinquish the award.

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(f) The research fellowship will be tenable for a period of two years. It may be extended up to a period of one year in special cases on the recommendations of the supervisor and the institution.

(g) If it should appear at any time to the Commission that the progress or conduct of the fellow has not been satisfactory, his fellowship may be suspended or withdrawn.

(h) The fellow shall furnish brief details of the posts he may take up on the completion of fellowship.

3. LEAVE:

(a) Leave for a maximum of thirty days in a year in addition to general holidays, may be taken by a fellow with the approval of the supervisor. The general holidays, however, do not include the vacation period, e.g. summer, winter and pooja vacation. No other leave with fellowship will be admissible to a fellow.

(b) The fellow may, in special cases, be allowed by the Commission leave without fellowship for a period not exceeding three months during the tenure of the award on the recommendations of the supervisor and the institution concerned.

4. PAYMENTS:

Payments of the fellowship amount will be made to the institution concerned, for the period ending March each financial year, for disbursement to the fellows in the first week of every month.

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Copy of letter No.U/18(3)/Aca dated June 26, 1972 from the Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-57 addressed to Shri D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....

The University Grants Commission had accepted the provision of 50 Junior Fellowships at the University for students undertaking predoctoral and doctoral research, with effect from the academic year, 1971-72. We expect to admit about the same number of students for pre-doctoral and doctoral research (M.Phil. and Ph.D.) this year also. So, we have made a provision for 40 more Junior Fellowships in the Budget for the year 1972-73. We request that this provision may be approved by the University Grants Commission.

We also propose to admit students for the two-year M.A. course in the Schools of Social Sciences and Foreign Languages. We expect about 180 students to be admitted to these courses, 120 in the School of Social Sciences and 60 in the School of Foreign Languages. While the provision of scholarships in the School of Foreign Languages is already under consideration by you, we request you to consider our request for scholarships for students enrolled for the M.A. course in the School of Social Sciences. We suggest 100/- that 60 scholarships/these students. They will, of course, be awarded on the basis of merit-cum-means. This will not include scholarships to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We understand that a proposal for awarding scholarships to all students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under consideration.

We are anxious to get students from all parts of the country in keeping with the national character of the University. We propose to admit students on the basis of a test/interview. Provision of Junior Fellowships and scholarships as suggested above will go a long way in enabling students from distant parts of the country to prosecute their studies in Jawaharlal Nehru University.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 2nd February, 1972

Item No. 34: To consider a proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for award of scholarships for students in the school of Foreign Languages of the University.

.....

Jawaharlal Nehru University has decided to introduce the following programmes with effect from the current academic year in the School of Foreign Languages besides the existing Courses, viz., Certificate of Proficiency, Diploma of Advanced Proficiency, Pre-Degree Diploma and B.A. (Hons.) in Russian currently being offered:

- i) Ph.D. in Russian;
- ii) M.A. in Russian;
- iii) Pre-Degree in Persian, Arabic, Korean, French, German, Spanish;
- iv) Diploma of Advanced Proficiency in French; and
- v) Certificate of Proficiency in Chinese, Persian, French, German and Spanish.

Prior to the merger of the Institute of Russian Studies (now redesignated as Centre of Russian Studies in the School of Foreign Languages) with the University, seventy-five per cent of the students enrolled for the pre-Degree Diploma and B.A. (Hons.) Courses in Russian, were eligible to receive scholarships of the value of Rs. 75/- per month provided they were resident scholars.

It was therefore considered desirable and logical by the University to give incentives by way of scholarships to candidates seeking admission to other Centres of the School of Foreign Languages, namely, Centres of German Studies, French Studies, Spanish Studies and Asian and African Languages with a view to attract the best talent. Accordingly a Committee was appointed by the University to go into the question in greater detail and to make appropriate recommendations.

Taking into account the rates of scholarships adopted by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (for the National Scholarships Scheme) and the rates of the Junior Research Fellowships (instituted by the University Grants Commission), the Committee recommended that the value of Scholarships/fellowships to be awarded to the students enrolled in the School of Foreign Languages be as follows:-

<u>Name of the Course</u>	<u>Rate of Scholarship for day scholar</u>	<u>Rate of Scholarship for Resident Scholars.</u>
a) Pre-Degree Diploma and B.A. (Hons.)	Rs. 75/- p.m.	Rs. 85/- p.m.
b) M.A.	Rs. 100/- p.m.	Rs. 110/- p.m.
c) Ph.D.	Rs. 300/- p.m. plus contingent grant both for Day and Resident Students.	

The Scholarships awarded to under-graduate/post-graduate students will also carry free tuition.

The Committee further recommended that in view of the practice followed by the former Institute of Russian Studies with the approval of the Ministries of Education and Finance, the number of scholarships for the above mentioned courses be fixed at seventy five per cent of the students enrolled in each course during an academic year.

The above recommendations have since been considered and accepted both by the Academic Council as well as the Executive Council of the University.

The University has requested for the concurrence of the University Grants Commission to the institution of scholarships of the value and for courses indicated above for being awarded to 75% of the number of students enrolled in each course in the School of Foreign Languages during the current academic year.

The B.H.U. had sometime back sent a proposal for institution of certain scholarships to accommodate students who have passed the qualifying examination in first class and have got themselves enrolled in various classes of the University. The proposal was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on the 7th April, 1971 vide item No.17 (iii). The Commission was of the view that a scheme for scholarships as proposed by the B.H.U. could not be instituted for only one of the Central Universities and would require considerable resources. The Commission desired that the proposal may be referred to the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities in the first instance. Accordingly, the proposal of the B.H.U. will be referred to the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities at its next meeting.

The proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for award of scholarships for students in the school of Foreign Languages of the University is placed before the Commission for consideration

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University Grants Commission

*Confidential*  
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Meeting :

Dated . : August 2, 1972.

Item No 36: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed to work out the details of the research projects that may be undertaken by the Universities in the field of higher education.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July, 1971 received a note on the proposal of the Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon for financial assistance from Ford Foundation for establishment of a Centre for the study of Universities. The Commission agreed that support be given to universities for studies/research concerning organisation, management and administration of the universities. It was also agreed that an advisory committee in consultation with the Inter-University Board may be set up for this purpose.

The proposal to set up a Centre for study of Universities was subsequently discussed at a meeting taken by the Minister for Education & Social Welfare with some members of the Standing Committee of the IUB. The following suggestions were made at the meeting:

- (1) The Inter-University Board should work out a Scheme to set up a research Unit within the office of the Inter-University Board.
- (2) The Inter-University Board should also explore the possibility of initiating such research work to be undertaken by more than one university. In this connection, they should also examine the possibility of identifying one or two universities in the South to undertake the research work.

- (3) The University Grants Commission should set up a small Advisory Committee on which representatives of the Inter-University Board would be included. This Committee should examine the proposal to set up a Research Unit in I.U.B. and work out the details of the research projects to be undertaken, along with financial implication, and then refer the same to the Ministry of Education for its consideration.
- (4) The Ministry of Education would examine the question of providing financial assistance to the Inter-University Board for carrying out research to be undertaken by the proposed unit.

In terms of the Commission's resolution referred to above a Committee with the following composition was appointed to work out the details of the research projects that may be undertaken by the Universities in the field of higher education:

1. Professor R.N. Dogra,  
Director,  
Indian Institute of Technology,  
New Delhi; and Chairman,  
Inter-University Board.
2. Shri N.D. Sundarayadivelu,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Madras University,  
Madras.
3. Dr. Sarup Singh,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Delhi University,  
Delhi.
4. Professor V.V. John,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Jodhpur University,  
Jodhpur.
5. Professor Umashankar J. Joshi,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Gujarat University,  
Ahmedabad.
6. Dr. Amrik Singh,  
Secretary,  
Inter-University Board,  
New Delhi.

7. Shri R.K. Chhabra,  
Secretary,  
University Grants Commission,  
New Delhi.

The Committee met on 11th May, 1972. A copy

Annexure. of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee is attach

The Committee inter-alia recommended that the following

four topics might be investigated to start with (a)

Financing of universities in its various aspects (b)

Examinations in all its various aspects (c) Universities

and Law Courts and (d) Constitution and functions of

Students' Union. It was decided that the items at (a)

and (b) may be handled by the Inter-University Board

while those at (c) and (d) may be entrusted to Delhi

University with suitable assistance from the U.G.C.

It was also decided that the Inter-University Board

may have a core staff of two to three persons at the

professor/reader level for the research unit which

is expected to function in close collaboration with

other academics working in the various universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for  
consideration.

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Minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed to work out the details of the research projects that may be undertaken by the Universities in the field of higher education.

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A meeting of the Committee was held on 11.5.1972 in the office of the Commission.

The following were present:

Dr. Sarup Singh (In the Chair)  
Professor Umashankar Joshi  
Shri N.D. Sundaravādivelu  
Professor V.V. John  
Dr. Amrik Singh  
Shri R.K. Chhabra

Professor R.N. Dogra, Chairman, Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon, who was out of India, had expressed his inability to attend the meeting.

The Committee had before it a background paper prepared by the office of the Commission. The Committee noted the work already being done in the universities and proposed to be done at the Centre of Educational Studies at the Nehru University. In this connection it was also noted that the Commission was assisting other universities for setting up departments/schools of education and some of them are likely to undertake research work on different aspects of education including higher education. The Committee desired that for its next meeting a detailed note in regard to the areas of work which are proposed to be undertaken at these Centres might be placed before it.

After some general discussion the Committee recommended as follows:-

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-:-:-

1. The following four topics might be investigated to start with:-
  - (a) Financing of universities in its various aspects.
  - (b) Examinations in all its various aspects.
  - (c) Universities and Law Courts.
  - (d) Constitution and functions of Students Union.
2. Out of these, (a) and (b) might be handled by the Inter-University Board which proposes to set up a small research unit, and
3. (c) and (d) might be entrusted to Delhi University with suitable assistance from the UGC.
4. The Inter-University Board may have a core staff of 2-3 persons at the professor/reader level for the research unit which is expected to function in close collaboration with other academics working in the various universities. A detailed budget for this purpose might be prepared by the Inter-University Board. While drawing up the budget, in addition to the grant asked for in respect of specific items, additional funds of the order of about 20% of the grant might be made available to meet unexpected demands. This is to provide flexibility of operation which is vital to the success of this project.
5. At the next meeting of the Committee, details of work Plan to be undertaken by the Inter-University Board as also the University of Delhi might be invited and re-

It was noted that the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission would function as a Standing Committee and would meet at regular intervals to plan,

University Grants Commission

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MEETING:

Dated: 2nd August 1972.

Item No. 37 : To consider the Report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to work out the relevant details regarding the proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund for presentation of books to outstanding university and college students.

The Commission at its meeting held on the 5th April 1972 (Item No.62) considered a reference from the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund regarding presentation of Jawaharlal Nehru's books to students. The Commission welcomed the suggestion of the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund regarding presentation of Jawaharlal Nehru's books to top-ranking students. It was desired that a committee be constituted to work out the relevant details.

In pursuance of the above decision of the Commission, a committee consisting of the following members was constituted to work out the relevant details for selecting the students to whom the award may be made:

1. Dr. J.N. Kapur,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Meerut University.
2. Dr. V.P. Dutt,  
Pro-Vice-Chancellor,  
Delhi University.
3. Prof. F.C. Auluck,  
Deptt. of Physics,  
Delhi University.
4. Prof. M.R.N. Prasad,  
Professor of Zoology,  
Delhi University.
5. Prof. Moonis Raza,  
Professor of Geography,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University.
6. Dr. Andre Beteille,  
Reader in Sociology,  
University of Delhi.
7. Shri M.V. Rajan,  
Administrative Secretary,  
Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial  
Fund,  
New Delhi.

The Committee met on the 24th May 1972 and a copy of the Report of the Committee is attached (Annexure). The Committee has made the following recommendations:

- (i) The scheme may, for the time being, be confined to the Universities and the question of its extension to colleges may be considered later.

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- (ii) The books may be presented (at the annual university convocation) to students standing first and second in the first degree examination in each faculty. Where there are honours courses the books may be also presented to those standing first and second in various honours courses.
- (iii) The first awards may be made at the university convocations to be held in the academic session 1972-73.
- (iv) Along with the set of books, a photograph of Jawaharlal Nehru and a folder giving a small number of selected quotations from his writings may also be presented. These are to be provided by the Fund. The set of books along with the folder and photograph may be wrapped in a special packet for presentation.
- (v) The UGC may ascertain from the universities their requirements of the number of awards.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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University Grants Commission

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The meeting of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to work out relevant details regarding the proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund for presentation of books to outstanding university and college students was held on 24th May 1972 at 3.30 P.M. in the UGC. The following were present:

1. Professor D.S. Kothari,  
Chairman,  
University Grants Commission.
2. Dr. V.P. Dutt,  
Pro-Vice-Chancellor,  
University of Delhi.
3. Professor F.C. Auluck,  
Head of the Physics Department,  
University of Delhi.
4. Shri M.V. Rajan,  
Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund.
5. Shri R.K. Chhabra
6. Shri L.R. Mal

Dr. J.N. Kapur, Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University, Professor M.R.N. Prasad, Professor of Zoology, Delhi University and Dr. Andre Beteille, Reader in Sociology, Delhi University, could not attend the meeting.

The Committee was informed that the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund had suggested that the University Grants Commission may undertake the distribution of Nehru's books to students at graduate level as an extra-recognition of excellence in different fields and 1000 gift packets consisting of the following might be distributed to them:-

1. Autobiography;
2. Discovery of India;
3. Extracts from the Will and Testament of Jawaharlal Nehru.



A suggestion was made that some cash prize may also be given to the outstanding students along with the gift packet as recognition of excellence. This was considered and it was felt that at this stage it may not be necessary to award cash prize also. The award may be confined to the set of books. After further discussion the following recommendations were made:-

- (1) The scheme may, for the time being, be confined to the Universities and the question of its extension to colleges may be considered later.
- (2) The books may be presented (at the annual university convocation) to students standing first and second in the first degree examination in each faculty. Where there are honours courses the books may be also presented to those standing first and second in various honours courses.
- (3) The first awards may be made at the university convocations to be held in the academic session 1972-73.
- (4) Along with the set of books, a photograph of Jawaharlal Nehru and a folder giving a small number of selected quotations from his writings may also be presented. These are to be provided by the Fund. The set of books along with the folder and photograph may be wrapped in a special packet for presentation.
- (5) The UGC may ascertain from the universities the requirements of the number of awards.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

247

Meeting:

( Dated : 2nd August, 1972.

Item No.38 To consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed to recommend allocation of unassigned grant to Universities for the year 1972-73.

The Commission at its meeting held on 1st December, 1971 (Item No.45) desired that a Committee may be appointed to suggest guidelines for the allocation of unassigned grant to universities and institutions deemed to be universities during 1972-73. Accordingly a Committee consisting of the following members was constituted for the purpose:-

1. Dr. George Jacob,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Kerala University.
2. Dr. S.N. Sen,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Calcutta University.
3. Shri L. Bullayya,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Andhra University.
4. Dr. Gopal Tripathi,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Lucknow University.
5. Professor Tapas Majumdar,  
Member,  
University Grants Commission.
6. Dr. Gurbaksh Singh,  
Head of the Chemistry Department,  
Banaras Hindu University.

The meeting of the Committee was held on 4th May, 1972 in the office of the Commission. Professor Tapas Majumdar and Dr. S.N. Sen, could not attend the meeting.

The minutes of the above meeting of the Committee are placed at Annexure-I.

For U.G.C. Unit, the Committee recommended that a grant of Rs. 15,000/- may be paid to each State University having 50 or more Colleges affiliated to it and Rs. 10,000/- for those having less than 50 colleges. For other items under unassigned grant, the Committee has recommended a formula for calculating the allocation. The total quantum of unassigned grant (excluding amount for U.G.C. Unit), it has been suggested be calculated on the basis of Rs. 20/- per teacher and

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Rs. 5/- per student in the Postgraduate faculties including research workers as on 15.8.1971.

The quantum of unassigned grant for the year 1972-73 has been worked out in respect of 43 universities and six institutions deemed universities (in respect of which the figures as on 15.8.1971 were available) which amounts to Rs. 14,15,000/- Annexure-II. The information from the remaining 28 universities and one institution deemed as universities is being collected. If the recommendation of the Committee is accepted out of 43 universities and six institutions deemed as universities, the quantum of unassigned grant for 1972-73 would be reduced from that of 1971-72 in case of 21 universities and one institution deemed as university by amounts ranging from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 24,000/- as indicated under Annexure

Matter pertaining to allocation of Unassigned grants for remaining universities on this basis will be placed before the Commission for consideration on receipt of information regarding number of teachers and students as on 15.8.1971. To keep the Universities in funds the Commission has already sanctioned in April, 1972 ad hoc Unassigned grant to 78 universities/deemed universities for 1972-73 amounting to Rs. 9,61,000/- to be adjusted against allocation on the basis of U.G.C. Committee's recommendations (Annexure-III).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (G)/D.O-(T)

\*Kapahi

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on Unassigned grant held on 4th May, 1972 in the Office of the Commission.

The Committee set up by the Commission to advise it in the allocation of unassigned grant to the Universities and Institutions deemed as universities for the year 1972-73, met in the office of the Commission on 4th May, 1972. The following members were present:-

1. Dr. George Jacob,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Kerala University.
2. Dr. Gopal Tripathi,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Lucknow University,
3. Dr. L. Bullayya,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Andhra University.
4. Dr. Gurbaksh Singh,  
Head of the Department of Chemistry,  
Banaras Hindu University.

Officers of the Commission

1. Shri R.K. Chhabra
2. Dr. S.K. Dasgupta
3. Shri S.N. Lal

It was noted that for the 4th Plan period the Commission had considered at its meeting held on June, 1966 a uniform pattern of assistance for certain schemes of miscellaneous nature and agreed that the universities may be provided lump-sum "unassigned" grant for meeting admissible expenditure on some approved items on the basis of priorities they may like to assign. The unassigned grants are normally released in two instalments (first in April - May and 2nd on receipt of the accounts of grants released earlier.)

Several universities having large number of Colleges affiliated to them had experienced difficulties in meeting the admissible expenditure from out of the unassigned grant

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and had requested the Commission to enhance the annual allocation of unassigned grant. The Committee considered the items admissible under the scheme of unassigned grant and made the following observations:

<u>Item of expenditure</u>	<u>Recommendation of the Committee</u>
1. Travel grant to teachers in universities for attending International Conference abroad.	50% of the travel expenses only (1st Class rail fare in India and International-air-fare-by-economy class) <u>provided the other 50% is met by the University from its own sources.</u> No grant is paid for maintenance abroad or for incidental expenses.
2.(a) Travel grant to teachers/Scholars/technicians for visiting centres of research or to attend academic Conferences/seminars within India.	T.A. & D.A. be paid according to the university rule. (The alternative given in the circular letter may be deleted).
(b) Travel grant to research scholars in connection with their work at other research centres.	Same as above.
3. Exchange of teachers.	It was decided that this item may be redesignated as Visits of teachers/experts/Scientists within the country - travel expenses to be met out of unassigned grant. The following conditions may also be prescribed. a) Free accommodation and boarding to be provided by the host university from its own funds. b) Travelling expenses of the visiting teacher/expert may be met out of the unassigned grant according to the rates prescribed by the host institutions including air fare where necessary with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor.

\* one of the members of the committee suggested that the condition of meeting the balance of 50% of the International travel expenses by the Universities may not be insisted on.

- c) The visiting teacher/expert may be paid an honorarium upto Rs. 50/- per lecture/seminar subject to a maximum of Rs. 500/- for an assignment of not less than two weeks duration (to be met out of the unassigned grant).
4. U.G.C. Unit.
- a) Universities having less than 50 affiliated colleges to be paid Rs.10,000/-p.a. annually for the U.G.C. Unit.
- b) Universities having 50 or more affiliated Colleges to be paid Rs.15,000/- p.a.
- c) The provision made for U.G.C. Unit could also be used for meeting the expenses for engaging the services of Engineers/Chartered Accountants in connection with their visit to colleges for varification of grants paid by the Commission.
5. Extension work by university teachers. Cent per cent.
6. Computer assistance - buying the time of the Computer. 100% assistance may be given for buying the computer time for research work only of teachers and scholars who do not receive contingent grant from any source.
7. Preparation and development of teaching material and aids. Cent per cent

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The Committee suggested that the amount of unassigned grant payable to a university may be determined on the basis of the faculty strength, number of research and Post-graduate students:

- i) It suggests that the amount be determined on the basis of Rs. 20/- per faculty member and Rs. 5/- per research and postgraduate student.
  - ii) The amount of the unassigned grant (excluding funds for U.G.C. Unit) may range between Rs.15,000/- and Rs. 60,000/- based on the strength of the faculty and the post-graduate/research students in a university. For purposes of determining the grant - the strength of the faculty members and the students as on 15.8.1971 may be taken into account.
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Unassigned grant 1971-72 and 1st  
instalment released during 1972-73.

S.N.	University	Total unassigned grant allocation during 1971-72	1st instalment of 'on account' unassigned grant for 1972-73.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Agra	26,000.00	15,000
2.	Aligarh	50,000.00	20,000
3.	Allahabad	45,000.00	20,000
4.	Andhra	41,000.00	20,000
5.	Annamalai	30,000.00	15,000
6.	Banaras	40,000.00	20,000
7.	Bangalore	23,000.00	20,000
8.	Berhampur	20,000.00	10,000
9.	Bhagalpur	23,000.00	10,000
10.	Bihar	23,000.00	10,000
11.	Bombay	41,000.00	20,000
12.	Burdwan	28,000.00	10,000
13.	Calcutta	46,000.00	20,000
14.	Calicut	23,000.00	10,000
15.	Delhi	40,000.00	20,000
16.	Dibrugarh	24,000.00	10,000
17.	Gauhati	38,000.00	15,000
18.	Gorakhpur	36,000.00	15,000
19.	Gujarat	31,000.00	15,000
20.	Guru Nanak	6,000.00	6,000
21.	Indore	25,000.00	10,000
22.	Jabalpur	20,000.00	10,000
23.	Jadavpur	30,000.00	15,000
24.	Jammu	25,000.00	10,000
25.	Jawaharlal Nehru	25,000.00	10,000
26.	Jiwaji	32,500.00	15,000
27.	Jodhpur	20,000.00	10,000
28.	Kalyani	20,000.00	10,000
29.	Kanpur	23,000.00	10,000
30.	Karnatak	41,000.00	20,000
31.	Kashmir	25,000.00	10,000
32.	Kerala	42,500.00	20,000
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43.	North Bengal	20,000.00	10,000
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48.	Punjabi	25,000.00	10,000
49.	Rabindra Bharati	10,000.00	5,000



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- (1) The scheme may, for the time being, be confined to the Universities and the question of its extension to colleges may be considered later.
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Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

247

Meeting:

( Dated : 2nd August, 1972.

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The meeting of the Committee was held on 4th May, 1972 in the office of the Commission. Professor Tapas Majumdar and Dr. S.N. Sen, could not attend the meeting.

The minutes of the above meeting of the Committee are placed at Annexure-I.

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The quantum of unassigned grant for the year 1972-73 has been worked out in respect of 43 universities and six institutions deemed universities (in respect of which the figures as on 15.8.1971 were available) which amounts to Rs. 14,15,000/- Annexure-II. The information from the remaining 28 universities and one institution deemed as universities is being collected. If the recommendation of the Committee is accepted out of 43 universities and six institutions deemed as universities, the quantum of unassigned grant for 1972-73 would be reduced from that of 1971-72 in case of 21 universities and one institution deemed as university by amounts ranging from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 24,000/- as indicated under Annexure-

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The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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\*Kapahi

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on Unassigned grant held on 4th May, 1972 in the Office of the Commission.

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1. Shri R.K. Chhabra
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It was noted that for the 4th Plan period the Commission had considered at its meeting held on June, 1966 a uniform pattern of assistance for certain schemes of miscellaneous nature and agreed that the universities may be provided lump-sum "unassigned" grant for meeting admissible expenditure on some approved items on the basis of priorities they may like to assign. The unassigned grants are normally released in two instalments (first in April - May and 2nd on receipt of the accounts of grants released earlier.)

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(250)

and had requested the Commission to enhance the annual allocation of unassigned grant. The Committee considered the items admissible under the scheme of unassigned grant and made the following observations:

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2.(a) Travel grant to teachers/Scholars/technicians for visiting centres of research or to attend academic Conferences/seminars within India.	T.A. & D.A. be paid according to the university rule. (The alternative given in the circular letter may be deleted).
(b) Travel grant to research scholars in connection with their work at other research centres.	Same as above.
3. Exchange of teachers.	It was decided that this item may be redesignated as Visits of teachers/experts/Scientists within the country - travel expenses to be met out of unassigned grant. The following conditions may also be prescribed. a) Free accommodation and boarding to be provided by the host university from its own funds. b) Travelling expenses of the visiting teacher/expert may be met out of the unassigned grant according to the rates prescribed by the host institutions including air fare where necessary with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor.

\* one of the members of the Committee suggested that the condition of meeting the balance of 50% of the International travel expenses by the Universities may not be insisted on.

- c) The visiting teacher/expert may be paid an honorarium upto Rs. 50/- per lecture/seminar subject to a maximum of Rs. 500/- for an assignment of not less than two weeks duration (to be met out of the unassigned grant).
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- a) Universities having less than 50 affiliated colleges to be paid Rs.10,000/- p.a. annually for the U.G.C. Unit.
- b) Universities having 50 or more affiliated Colleges to be paid Rs.15,000/- p.a.
- c) The provision made for U.G.C. Unit could also be used for meeting the expenses for engaging the services of Engineers/Chartered Accountants in connection with their visit to colleges for varification of grants paid by the Commission.
5. Extension work by university teachers. Cent per cent.
6. Computer assistance - buying the time of the Computer. 100% assistance may be given for buying the computer time for research work only of teachers and scholars who do not receive contingent grant from any source.
7. Preparation and development of teaching material and aids. Cent per cent

(255)

Unassigned grant 1971-72 and 1st  
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10.	Bihar	23,000.00	10,000
11.	Bombay	41,000.00	20,000
12.	Burdwan	28,000.00	10,000
13.	Calcutta	46,000.00	20,000
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16.	Dibrugarh	24,000.00	10,000
17.	Gauhati	38,000.00	15,000
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19.	Gujarat	31,000.00	15,000
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22.	Jabalpur	20,000.00	10,000
23.	Jadavpur	30,000.00	15,000
24.	Jammu	25,000.00	10,000
25.	Jawaharlal Nehru	25,000.00	10,000
26.	Jinaji	32,500.00	15,000
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48.	Punjabi	25,000.00	10,000
49.	Rabindra Bharati	10,000.00	5,000

1.	2.	3.	4.
50.	Rajasthan	56,000.00	20,000
51.	Ranchi	32,500.00	10,000
52.	Ravi Shankar	23,000.00	10,000
53.	Roorkee	30,000.00	15,000
54.	Sambalpur	20,000.00	10,000
55.	Sardar Patel	30,000.00	10,000
56.	Saugar	28,000.00	10,000
57.	Saurashtra	23,000.00	10,000
58.	Shivaji	31,500.00	10,000
59.	SNDT Women's	20,000.00	10,000
60.	South Gujarat	20,000.00	10,000
61.	Sri Venkateswara	33,000.00	15,000
62.	Udaipur	20,000.00	10,000
63.	Utkal	33,000.00	15,000
64.	Varanasaya Sanskrit	10,000.00	5,000
65.	Vikram	25,000.00	10,000
66.	Visva Bharati	31,000.00	15,000
67.	Himachal Pradesh	6,000.00	6,000
68.	Bhopal		6,000
69.	Cochin		6,000
70.	Awadesh Pratap Singh		6,000
71.	Indra Kala Sangit		6,000

8,96,000

INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

1.	B. I. T. S. Pilani	23,000.00	10,000
2.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth	15,000.00	5,000
3.	I. I. Science, Banga-lore.	40,000.00	20,000
4.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	20,000.00	10,000
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia, N. Delhi	10,000.00	5,000
6.	Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varansai	10,000.00	5,000
7.	Tata Instt. of Social Sciences, Bombay.	20,000.00	10,000

9,61,000



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 2nd August, 1972

Item No. 39: To consider the recommendations made at the meeting of the Registrars and Finance Officers of Central Universities held on 20th May, 1972 in respect of the following:-

- (a) Proposals for assistance to the Central Universities for the purpose of advances for purchase of conveyance and for house building purposes to the employees of the Central Universities.
- (b) Question of fixation of certain percentage of stenographers in the pay scale of Rs.210-425 in the Central Universities.
- .....
- (a) Proposal for assistance to the Central Universities for the purpose of advances for purchase of conveyance and for house building purposes to the employees of the Central Universities.

In October, 1970, a proposal of the Delhi University for allowing it to utilise the amounts lying in the Central Endowment Fund and Reserve Fund for payment of advances to its employees for the purchase of conveyance was referred to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare for their concurrence. The Ministry of Education, while considering the proposal had indicated that it would not be in order for the Commission to sanction grants to Delhi University for enabling the University to give advances to its employees for the purchase of conveyance. Keeping in view the legal objections to the University Grants Commission giving a direct loan to Universities, the Ministry suggested that a possible alternative could be for the University to get a loan direct from the Government of India and for this purpose the terms of the loan, the security to be offered by the University and the resources from which the loan would be repaid will have to be spelt out and a clear proposal will have to be formulated. As similar problems were in existence in other Central Universities also, all the Central Universities were requested to send a detailed scheme for the same to the Commission indicating inter alia the amount required to be kept in the Revolving Fund, the phased programme of building up the funds, the annual estimated next disbursements (i.e. payments (-) recoveries), the programme for and the sources from which the Government

P.T.O.

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loan will be repaid, proposed rate of interest, securities the University can offer to Government and related matters. The replies received from the various Central Universities were placed before the Registrars and Finance Officers of Central Universities at their meeting held on 20th May, 1972. A copy of the note placed before the meeting alongwith its enclosures is attached as Annexure. After considering the various matters related to the question, the Committee decided as follows:-

1. Arising from this question the meeting took note of the fact that provision has to be made not merely for conveyance advances but also for house building advances on the same lines as admissible to Central Government servants. The Aligarh Muslim University's practice of meeting the disbursements on account of house building advances from the provident fund amounts was not favoured as it was felt this would adversely affect the interest of the subscribers as the rate of earning on house building advances is low. It was agreed that the conveyance and house building advances may be made admissible to the university employees on the same lines as applicable to Central Government servants, subject to the approval of the Executive Council of the Universities concerned. For this purpose the Universities concerned may have to approach the Government of India for a loan to be utilised for the creation of a revolving fund.

2. As an alternative the Committee also considered that the contribution portion of the C.P.F. account of those employees who have opted for the pension scheme would now be available to the Universities for being written back to the general revenues. The meeting suggested that in case obtaining a loan from the Government of India for the creation of a revolving fund is beset with procedural difficulties, part of the amount thus written back may be kept separately to be utilised as a revolving fund. The meeting also suggested that in case a Government of India loan is obtained, if there is a difference between the interest payable to Government and the interest recovered from the University employees, the difference may be treated as an approved item of expenditure."

P.T.O

- (b) Question of fixation of certain percentage of stenographers in the pay-scale of Rs.210-425 in the Central Universities.

Two grades have been prescribed by the Commission for the posts of Stenographer in the Central Universities viz. Rs.130-5-160-8-200-~~EB-8-256-EB-8-280~~ (Junior Scale) and Rs.210-10-290-15-320-~~EB-15-425~~ (Senior Scale). The Banaras Hindu University is however having a post of Stenographer each in the scale of Rs. 150-380 and Rs.150-250 in addition to the posts in the two grades prescribed by the Commission. Similarly, the Visva-Bharati has got nine posts of Stenographers (five posts in the grade of Rs. 210-425 and the remaining four posts in the grade of Rs.150-400). While the Commission has agreed to the Visva-Bharati to continue to have the existing scale of pay of Rs.150-400, university have been advised that if and when any of these posts fall vacant and new appointments are made, the appointments may be made in the scale of Rs.130-280. The other Central Universities are having only two grades of Stenographers as prescribed by the Commission.

The Aligarh Muslim University had been representing for quite some time that 50% of the total number of posts of Stenographers in the University should be in the scale of Rs.210-425. In order to consider the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University, certain information was collected from the Central Universities of Aligarh Muslim, Banaras Hindu and Delhi as in the table given below:-

Name of the University.	Number of stenographers in the scale of 210-425.	Number of posts in the scale of Rs. 130-280.
Aligarh Muslim University.	6	60
Banaras Hindu University.	4 and 1 in the scale of 150-380.	61 and one in the scale of Rs. 150-250.
Delhi University.	a) 5 posts in the scale of 210-425+ a special pay of Rs. 50/- p.m. b) 27 posts in the scale of 210-425.	42

It will be observed from the above that while in the Delhi University the number of posts in the scale of Rs.210-425 are about 39% of the total posts of Stenographers in the University, the provision in the other two universities viz. Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University is on the low side. In the case of Aligarh Muslim University it is only 9% and in Banaras Hindu University it is less than 9%.

In view of the above position the Commission has already agreed to the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University for having 25% of the total posts of Stenographers in the scale of Rs.210-425 with effect from the 1st March, 1971, provided the Universities could meet the additional expenditure from within their existing resources and no additional grant is asked for. It was also decided that the general question of fixation of certain percentage of Stenographers in the pay scale of Rs.210-425 in the Central Universities may be considered at the next meeting of the Registrars and Finance Officers of the Central Universities.

Incidentally it may be stated that at the last meeting of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities held in January, 1972, it was agreed that the Central Universities may have the option to provide the posts of Personal Assistants either in the scale of Rs.250-475 or Rs.210-425 plus a special pay of Rs. 50 p.m. This recommendation *inter alia* was placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd February, 1972 (Item No.71(d) and the Commission agreed that the scale of pay of the Personal Assistants in the Central Universities may be Rs.250-15-400-EB-15-475 or Rs.210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425 plus a special pay of Rs. 50/- per month as may be determined by the University concerned. The decision of the Commission has been conveyed to the Central Universities concerned.

The matter was, therefore, placed before the Registrars and Finance Officers of Central Universities at their meeting held on 20th May, 1972. The meeting took note of the wide variations in the percentage of availability of stenographers in the senior scale of Rs.210-425 in the various Central Universities and recommended that 50% of the total combined strength of stenographers in the scales of Rs.210-425 and Rs.130-280 may be in the scale of Rs.210-425. It was also noted at the meeting that in Delhi University the existing percentage is already higher and it was recommended that:-

- i) The present strength in Delhi University may be allowed to continue subject to bringing it down to the prescribed percentage by gradual wasting out consequent on retirement resignation etc.

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- ii) In respect of other universities where the actual percentage is much lower than the prescribed one, it was agreed that attaining the 50% ratio may be in a phased manner of 25% in the first year, 40% in the second year and 50% in the third year.

The above recommendations made at the meeting of the Registrars and Finance Officers held on 20th May, 1972 are placed before the Commission for consideration.

F.O.

!CHUGH!

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

ANNEXURE 4  
Item No 29

MEETING OF THE REGISTRARS AND THE FINANCE OFFICERS  
OF THE CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

DATED : 20th May, 1972.

Item No: 2 :- To consider a proposal for assistance to the Central Universities for the purpose of advances for purchase of conveyance to the staff of the University.

In October, 1970, a proposal of the Delhi University for allowing it to utilise the amount lying in the General Endowment Fund and Reserve Fund for payment of advances to its staff for the purchase of conveyances was referred to the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare for its concurrence. The Ministry of Education agreed that it would not be proper for the Commission to sanction grants to Delhi University for enabling that University to give loans to its staff for the purpose of buying conveyances. The Ministry, however, indicated that a possible alternative could be for the University to get loan direct from the Government of India and that for this purpose the terms of the loan, the security to be offered by the Delhi University and resources from which the loan would be repaid will have to be spelt out and a clear proposal will have to be formulated. The Ministry desired that in case the Commission agrees a clear scheme may be got drafted.

2. To enable the Commission to approach the Government of India for sanction of the above loan to the Central Universities, the Universities were requested to send a detailed scheme for the same to the Commission, indicating inter-alia, the amount required to be kept in a revolving fund, the phased programme of building up the funds, the annual estimated next (payments (-) recoveries) disbursements, the programme for and sources from which the Government loan will be repaid, proposed rate of interest, securities the University can offer to Government and related matters. The schemes received from the Central Universities are attached (Annexures I, II, III, IV & V).

3. Since a clear and detailed proposal in the above regard is intended to be sent to the Government of India for its consideration, it is proposed to discuss the matter, in particular to have a view regarding the following points:-

- (i) the amount required by each University;
- (ii) the rate of interest to be charged by the Government of India;

contd.....2..

- (iii) whether it should be a permanent loan from the Government of India or if not, manner of repayment;
- (iv) the revolving fund vis-a-vis the general funds of the University;
- (v) the question of security; and
- (vi) the manner in which the revolving fund should be built up.

The matter is placed before the Registrars and the Finance Officers of Central Universities for consideration.

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\*AKM\*

Copy of the letter No.F.11(10)/71(Accts.)/ dated 2nd July, 1971 from the Treasurer, Aligarh Muslim University to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Subject:- Central Universities - Proposal for assistance to the University for the purpose of advances for conveyances to the staff of the University.

Sir,

I am to refer to the Commission's letter No.F.53-39/70 (CU-1) dated 26th May, 1971 on the subject cited above and to state that a scheme for the grant of advances to the low paid employees of the University for purchase of bicycles as well as fans and other electric accessories has already been introduced by the University. A copy of the rules regulating grant of these advances is enclosed. Advances sanctioned under these regulations are paid out of the surplus balance of the M.U. Deposit Account. Recently, however due to non-sanction of any grant to wipe off the old deficit of the University and non-receipt of full grant from the Government of India/Uttar Pradesh Government for maintenance of beds in the J.N. Medical College Hospital, the ways and means position of the University has become pretty bad and the University was thinking of winding up this scheme for want of funds. The University Grants Commission's offer to give the University a loan for grant of advances for purchase of conveyances to the University staff has, therefore, come timely and is most welcome. The regulations for the grant of motor conveyances will be framed by the University on the lines of those contained in the Central Government Compilation of the General Financial Rules as and when the University Grants Commission's sanction to the grant of a loan is received at this end.

As regards the Commission's proposal for creation of a revolving fund, I am to state that it would be well nigh impossible to build up a fund of sizable amount because the advances for purchase of bicycles, fans and other electric accessories are recoverable in 25 instalments while those for purchase of motor conveyances would be recoverable in 40 to 60 instalments. Amount realised on account of interest on these advances will also not be substantial.

The maximum amount of an advance for the purchase of a motor conveyance would be Rs.14,000/- and that for the purchase of a scooter or a motor cycle would be Rs.2,400/-. Even if the University gives the advances for the purchase of motor conveyances to 20 persons in a year i.e. 5 for motor conveyances and 15 for motor cycles/scooters, a sum of Rs.1.06,000 would be needed for the purpose. Another amount of Rs.1 lakh would be required for grant of advances for the purchase of bicycles, fans and other electric accessories. The minimum need of the University for grant of advances for the purchase of motor conveyances, motor cycles/scooters, bicycles and electric accessories would, therefore, come to

Contd.....2..



Rs.2 lakhs annually. As the annual recoveries towards repayment of these advances during the first few years would not be substantial, it is suggested that the University may be given financial assistance of Rs.6 lakhs in a period of 5 years as follows:-

First year	Rs.2,00,000
Second year	Rs.1,50,000
Third Year	Rs.1,00,000
Fourth year	Rs. 75,000
Fifth Year	Rs. 75,000
	<hr/>
Total:	Rs.6,00,000

It is requested that financial assistance to the University may be given in the form of a perpetual loan, which may be interest free. The diminishing instalments of the loan have been suggested because the University would be pooling recoveries of the advances also for grant of further advances in the succeeding years. As the financial assistance asked for is to take the form of a perpetual loan, the question of offering any security against this loan would not arise.

As it is not proposed to create a revolving fund the estimates for payment of advances and recoveries thereof will be reflected in the Budget Estimates separately. The perpetual loan sanctioned to the University by the Commission will be reflected as a liability of the University in its annual Balance Sheet. Interest on these advances, it is suggested, should more appropriately be credited to revenue to meet the cost of extra staff that the University may have to engage for maintaining detailed records of these advances.

Annexure II to Item No.2.

Copy of the Govt. Letter No. R.Dev/9451 dated March 31, 1972, from Dr.A.S. Raturi, Registrar to Shri P.G.NNampoothiri, Finance Officer, University Grants Commission, New Delhi-1.

Kindly refer to your d.o. letter No.F.53-39/70(CU-I) dated the 8th March 1972 regarding proposal for assistance to the University for the purpose of granting advances for conveyance to the staff of the university.

2. The present strength of the university employees, category-wise, is as follows --

a) Professors	..	110
b) Readers	..	315
c) Lecturers and other including upto the rank of Superintendents..	..	768
d) Other class III employees	..	1,375
e) Class IV employees	..	1,965
Total :	..	<u>4,533</u>

3. To meet the demands from the above staff it is proposed that the advances for the purchase of Conveyances (e.g. Motor cars, Scooters and Cycles) to the members of the university staff (teaching, non-teaching including Class IV employees) will be sanctioned in the following phased programme:

- Cars 20 cars per year for six years and thereafter 10 cars per year.
- Scooters 80 Scooters per year for four years, 40 Scooters for another four years, 30 Scooters in next four years and thereafter 20 Scooters per year.
- Cycles 350 cycles per year for 14 years and thereafter 100 cycles per year.

4. In order to grant advances for the purchase of Cars, Scooters, and Cycles to the University staff, as proposed above a sum of Rs.15,79,400 will be required to make a revolving fund. The details of the funds which will be loaned in four instalments from the Government of India are mentioned below:

1st year	Rs. 6,07,500
2nd year	Rs. 4,59,900
3rd year	Rs. 3,08,800
4th year	Rs. 2,03,200
	<u>Rs. 15,79,400</u>

Contd.....2..

5. The advances will be granted in the first instance from loan received from the Govt. and thereafter the same will be met out from the estimated net (Payments (-) Recoveries) disbursements received from the funds available from the Govt. in 2nd, 3rd and 4th year.

6. Since the entire deficit of this university is met out by the Government of India, it is proposed that the entire loan amounting for Rs.15,79,400 from the Government may be interest free and without security. In that case the repayments of loan after having been completely drawn up i.e. from the 5th year, will be repaid in easy instalments in 15 years out of the savings of the recoveries and interest earned @ 5% per annum as noted below:

5th year	from the receipt of 1st instalment	Rs. 60,000
6th	- ditto-	Rs. 75,000
7th	- ditto-	Rs. 90,000
8th	- ditto-	Rs. 1,05,000
9th	- ditto-	Rs. 1,20,000
10th	- ditto-	Rs. 1,35,000
11th	- ditto-	Rs. 1,50,000
12th	- ditto-	Rs. 1,75,000
13th	- ditto-	Rs. 2,00,000
14th	- ditto-	Rs. 2,25,000
15th	- ditto-	Rs. 2,44,400
		Rs. 15,79,400

7. In this way the requirements of the university staff would be met during the above mentioned periods and after repayments of the loan to the Government in 15 years, the university will be able to maintain a permanent revolving fund.

Copy of the letter No. Fin. IV/12469 dated the 30th July, 1971 from the Registrar, University of Delhi addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Subject: Central Universities - Proposal for assistance to the University for the purpose of advances for conveyance to the staff of the University.

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your letter No. F.53-39/70(CU-I) dated 26th May, 1971. In this connection attention is invited to this office letter No. Fin. IV/18997 dated 16th November, 1963 in which we had made a request to you to sanction a separate grant for making advances to the staff for purchase of conveyances. There had been a lengthy correspondence between the University and the Commission on the subject and the matter was referred by the Commission to the Ministry of Finance for the creation of a revolving fund for the above purpose. No final decision has, however, been taken so far.

2. There is great demand from the members of the staff for granting of such advances in the University. A large number of the members of the staff of the University is living outside the University Campus, many of them in the far-flung colonies of Delhi, with the result that they find it difficult to reach the University in time. Many of the teachers are required to take classes quite early in the morning and in view of the acute transport problem in Delhi they find it difficult to reach their Departments in time. Besides the difficulties experienced in ensuring punctuality, the members of the staff have often to hire taxis to reach the University in time which results in extra expenditure for them. In some cases the teachers are required to take classes both in the mornings and evenings. Many of the teachers of the University are members of the Governing Bodies of the Colleges and they are often required to attend the meetings there. Some members of the teaching and non-teaching staff of the University have been allotted houses in Karol Bagh (Western Extension Area) which is very far off from the University Campus. Besides, the members of the staff have to attend to meetings, Departmental work etc. till late in the evening and it is not possible to depend on the public transport system in Delhi. The members of the staff thus badly need conveyance for their official duties. It will, therefore, be in the interest of efficient functioning of the University to extend the facility of granting loans to the members of the staff for purchase of conveyances.

3. An assessment of the requirements of a few Departments was made when the matter was first referred to the Commission in 1963 and it was estimated at that time that a sum of Rs. 70,000/- approximately would be required for granting loans. Since then the University has expanded manifold and there has been enormous increase in the number of the members of the staff

Contd.....2.

with the result that at least a sum of Rs.3.00 lakh will be required for creating such fund for giving advances to the teaching and non-teaching members of the staff. The University had framed rules for making such advances according to which upto the following limits can be sanctioned:

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1) Car                     | Rs.12,000 or 12 months basic pay or the anticipated cost of the car whichever is less.                |
| 2) Motor Cycle/<br>Scooter | Rs.3,000 or 10 months basic pay or anticipated cost of the motor cycle/<br>scooter whichever is less. |
| 3) Bicycles                | Rs.300/-  |

These maximum limits may have to be modified at least in the case of cars and motor cycle/Scooters in view of the increase in prices of these vehicles.

We are receiving a large number of applications for the purchase of conveyances, but it will not be possible to sanction loan to all the applicants at this stage. The sanctioning of loans will have to be suitably phased over the years. The anticipated number of applications per year which may have to be sanctioned is expected as follows:

- |                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 1) Cars                    | 12  |
| 2) Motor Cycle/<br>Scooter | 25  |
| 3) Cycle                   | 250 |

The total amount required according to the above estimate works out to about Rs.3.00 lakh. It would, therefore, be necessary to create a revolving fund of Rs.3.00 lakh.

4. As regards repayment of loan it is pointed out that the Scheme will have to be continued to provide this facility to the members of the staff in future. As the University has no fund of its own, the question of repayment of loan will not arise. If the repayment has to be made, it will result in withdrawal of the facility to the extent the loan is repaid by the University.

5. As regards the rate of interest payable on the loan, I am to inform you that according to rules framed by the University we have to charge the same rate of interest from the borrowers as the Government charges from its employees. The University can thus pay only the interest realised from the loanees at the rate fixed by Government.

Contd.....3..

6. As regards the securities required to be furnished by the University it may be mentioned that as the expenditure of the University is financed mainly by the grants from the University Grants Commission, the University can hardly offer any security. The rules of the Government of India regarding mortgage of the vehicle, insurance etc. will be followed by the University which will provide the necessary security for loan.

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ANNEXURE-IV to Item No.2.

Copy of the letter No.XIII/1/5/71-F&A dated September 6, 1971 from the Jawaharlal Nehru University to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Subject:- Central Universities - Proposals for assistance to the University for the purpose of advance for conveyance to the staff of the University.

Sir,

I am to refer to your letter No.53-39/70(CU-I) dated 26th May, 1971 on the above subject. The University welcomes the scheme for provision of funds to it for the purpose of grant of advances for the purchase of conveyance to the members of the staff.

2. This University is in its developing stage and the strength of staff will increase gradually. It is, therefore, not possible to assess at this stage the requirement of funds from year to year very precisely. However, to start with it is proposed to provide for advances for 25 cars, 30 scooters and 50 cycles in the first year. This is proposed to be increased in the subsequent years so as to provide for advances for 35 cars, 50 scooters and 75 cycles per year from the fourth year onwards. This estimate is with reference to the present indications regarding the strength of teaching and non-teaching staff. On the above basis, the attached statement has been drawn up showing the total amount of loan that may have to be disbursed from year to year and the likely recovery each year towards the principal. The statement would show that upto the end of the eighth year, the amounts recovered from the members of the staff against advances made to them would not be sufficient to meet the requirement for new advances in that or in the next year. The University will, therefore, require every year loan to the extent shown in column 4 of the statement.

3. The idea of creating a revolving fund for the purpose seems to be appropriate. Since the University has no other resources for meeting the requirement on this account, such a revolving fund has to be built up by loans granted by the Government of India. The total loan of about Rs.25 lakhs that may be sanctioned during the period of eight years would constitute the revolving fund. The total recoveries from the 9th year would be just sufficient to meet the new demands in each year. Thus the University would have no surplus funds with it for repayment of any portion of the loan and would be in a position to pay only the interest on the loan amounts drawn by it.

Contd.....2.

4. As an alternative we would suggest that the Ministry may sanction loans every year to the University to the extent of the actual requirement during the year (as indicated in col. 2 of the statement). The loan amount will be drawn by the University in instalments, as and when the need arises. It would pay to the Government interest at the usual borrowing rate of Government from the date of drawal of the loans. The University may be allowed to repay to Government the amount actually recovered (recovery from the members of the staff will be made in the same number of instalments as is applicable to Government servants) from the members of the staff during the year. We understand that a similar procedure is being followed by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in regard to the loan scholarship scheme in that the loans are made available to the State Governments from year to year on an "as required basis" and the State Governments repay to the Government of India the amount actually recovered from the scholars.

5. The University would recover from the members of the staff interest at the same rate at which it has to pay to the Government.

6. This University has no securities to offer against these loans excepting the assets created by it out of the grant-in-aid paid by the Commission. It is, therefore, suggested that the Government of India may be requested to make available the loan on a guarantee given by the University Grants Commission if necessary, on behalf of the University.

7. We would be glad to make available to the Commission any further information that it may require in connection with the examination of the proposed scheme.

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Appendix to Annexure IV to Item No.

No. of advances provided for	Amount required (Rs.lakhs)	Probable recovery during the year	Net amount of loan that may be reqd. (Rs. in lakhs)	Balance that would be left with the Univ. at the end of the year	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
25 Cars } 30 Scooters } 50 Cycles }	5.00	0.42	4.70	0.12	(i) In the first year of payment of each loan, recovery for 6 months (average) only has been taken into account.
25 Cars } 30 scooters } 50 cycles }	5.00	1.26	4.00	0.38	
25 cars } 40 scooters } 75 cycles }	5.35	1.30	3.90	0.25	(ii) About 80% of the amount in Obl.3 has been assumed to be available to the University for grant of further loans during that year since the recovery will be spread over the entire year
35 cars } 50 scooters } 75 cycles }	7.25	3.12	4.60	0.72	
- do -	7.25	4.26	3.30	1.03	
- do -	7.25	5.31	2.20	1.29	
- do -	7.25	6.27	1.15	1.46	
- do -	7.25	6.70	0.50	1.41	
- do -	7.25	7.02		1.18	
- do -	7.25	7.25		1.18	
- do -	7.25	7.25		1.18	In all the subsequent years the total requirement and total recovery would remain at this figure.
- do -	7.25	7.25			
		Total:	<u>24.35</u>		

Sd/-M.L. Sobti  
Finance Officer.

ANNEXURE V to Item No. 2.

Copy of the letter No.G/W-17 dated 25th November, 1971 from Visva-Bharati to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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Subject:- Central Universities - Proposal for assistance to the University for the purpose of advances for conveyance to the staff of the University.

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Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No.G/W.17 dated 16th October, 1971 on the subject noted above, I am directed to forward herewith a scheme for grant of advance to University employees for purchase of conveyances, for favour of your kind perusal and approval.

It is estimated that the University may require Rs.2.5 lakhs for the purpose for the first year. Taking into account this anticipated amount of the loans is advanced in the first year, Rs.1.25 lakhs in each of the two successive years will perhaps suffice. If the Government kindly agrees to advance the loan to the University at a simple rate of interest at 3% per annum, the remaining 3% of interest recoverable from the loanees may be utilised for repayment of Government loan which should commence from the sixth year.

Your kind attention is drawn to the last para of this office letter referred to above in which the University proposed to introduce house-building loan which will be much more beneficial to its employees.

Your kind approval of this proposal will be highly appreciated.

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Appendix to Annexure-V to Item No.2.

Scheme for grant of advance to University  
Employees for purchase of Conveyances

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There will be a revolving fund of Rs.5,00,000/- to be constituted with loan from the University Grants Commission in 3 years. 50% of the amount will be advanced by the Commission in the first year and 25% in each of the succeeding 2 years.

Grants of advance from this fund will be governed by the following rules:-

- (i) Subject to the availability of funds, a permanent employee of the University may be advanced a loan for the purchase of (a) a motor-car, (b) a scooter or (c) a bi-cycle provided that the University considers it in the interest of service that the employee should possess and use such a conveyance.
- (ii) For the purpose of this rule, the University staff may be divided into three categories, viz.
  - a) Persons drawing pay in the scales the maximum of which is not less than Rs.1,250.00.
  - b) Persons drawing pay in the scales the maximum of which is not less than Rs.650.00.
  - c) All persons drawing pay in the scales the maximum of which is less than Rs.650.00.

(In special circumstances, the  
Upacharya however shall have  
powers to permit relaxation as to  
the eligibility as indicated above.)

The staff belonging to the above three categories will be eligible for advance for the purchase of motor-car, scooter and bi-cycle respectively. A person belonging to category (a) above may be granted advance for the purchase of scooter also at the discretion of the Upacharya.

- (iii) The maximum amount of advance admissible for the purchase of motor-car, scooter and bi-cycle will be Rs.20,000/-, Rs.4,000/- and Rs.400/- respectively subject to the limit of actual purchase price of the conveyance to be verified from the cash-memo to be produced within one month from the date of purchase. If in any case, the amount of advance actually drawn is found to be in excess of the cost price, the excess over actual cost price should be refunded forthwith.

Contd.....2..

- (iv) A conveyance purchased with advance from University shall be considered a University property until the amount advanced is recovered in full with interest due thereon.
- (v) In case of advance for the purchase of motor-car or scooter, the employee drawing the advance will have to execute a bond in the prescribed form at the time of drawing the advance money and also a mortgage deed on completion of the purchase. Insurance against loss by fire, theft and accident at the cost of the employee shall be an essential condition.
- (vi) The advance will be subject to the condition that if the conveyance is not purchased within one month from the date of payment of the advance, the amount drawn shall be refundable with interest.
- (vii) No sale or transfer of the conveyance purchased with a loan from the University shall be permissible unless and until the amount advanced has been repaid in full with interest.
- (viii) The loan advanced will be repayable in 24 monthly instalments in the case of purchase of a bi-cycle, 48 monthly instalments in the case of purchase of a scooter and 60 monthly instalments in the case of purchase of a motor-car.
- (ix) The loan for the purchase of conveyance will bear an annual interest of 6% simple, recoverable after the last instalment of loan has been recovered.
- (x) The Karma-Samiti of the University shall have the right to modify or revise any of these rules and such amendments will be binding on all persons drawing advances under these rules irrespective of the fact that the loan was prior to such amendments.

University Grants Commission

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Meeting :  
Dated : August 2, 1972.

Item No. 40 : To consider the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education for the establishment of the Centre for degree Course in Pharmacy at the M.S. University of Baroda.

The Expert Committee of the A.I.C.Te., Western Region visited the M.S. University of Baroda on 6th January, 1972 and assessed its requirements for the establishment of 4-1/2 year Sandwich Course in Pharmacy at first degree Level. The Committee recommended the following additional physical facilities. A copy of the Report is at Annexure.

<u>Non recurring</u>	<u>approved intake</u>
	30 students
a) <u>Building</u> (23,800 sq. ft. plinth area)	Rs. 8.31 lakhs
b) <u>Equipment</u> including installation charges	Rs. 7.33 lakhs
c) <u>Furniture</u>	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
d) <u>Library</u>	Rs. 0.80 lakhs
<u>Office and students amenities</u>	Rs. 0.30 lakhs
Total	Rs. 17.74 lakhs

Recurring P. A.

Teaching and non-teaching staff and maintenance (2 P + 4 R + 6 L + Ancillary staff + Library + Contingencies)	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
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The Committee has also recommended that the intake in the initial stage should be 30 students which may be increased to 60 students in due course.

<u>Total Requirements</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s share</u> <u>@ 50%</u>
N.R.      Rs. 17.74 lakhs	Rs. 8.87 lakhs
R          Rs. 3.00 lakhs	Rs. 1.50 lakhs

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D. O. (T)



region in general. He further, suggested that if the expert committee recommended to institute such a course at the M.S. University of Baroda the total intake in the Faculty of Technology and Engineering of all courses including pharmacy should remain the same. This suggestion was accepted by the Vice Chancellor.

#### Brief History of the Proposal :

The Government of Gujarat in the year 1967 had submitted to the Western Region Committee a note emphasizing the need for the establishment of a separate college of pharmacy at Baroda, indicating that the present intake at the L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad was short of actual requirements of graduates in pharmacy. In view of the employment situation between 1967 to 1969, Ministry of Education was not in favour of starting any new institution and it desires that if there was a shortage of pharmaceutical graduates, the State Government may increase the intake at the L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad. The Ministry also desired that in consultation with the industry and the State Government an estimate of the precise demand for pharmacy graduates be prepared before considering any proposal.

In view of these developments the Western Regional Committee did not take any further action. In August, 1970, the Director of Drugs Control Administration, Government of Gujarat informed the Regional Office that the demand of graduates in pharmacy was determined by sending a questionnaire to the pharmaceutical industry in Gujarat and by collecting the data about the technical staff employed by them and their future requirements. On the basis of this data the Director of Drugs Control Administration assessed that the requirements of Gujarat would be about 200 graduates per year. The present intake capacity at L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad for first degree course is 75 and the Government of Gujarat was of view that the intake higher than 75 at this institute would not be desirable. In view of this it was considered essential by the Government of Gujarat to institute this course at some place. In the Western Region after Bombay, Baroda is the another centre of pharmaceutical industry. In Baroda alone the total production in 1969 was of the order of Rs. 40 crores. In view of this the Government of Gujarat was of the view that the degree course in pharmacy should be started at Baroda. Initially the proposal was to establish a separate Government College of Pharmacy at Baroda, however in view of the advice given by the Ministry of Education, State Government has now proposed to start a department of pharmacy at the M.S. University of Baroda for conducting B.Pharm course, since the University would be able to make arrangements for teaching of basic subjects like English, Physics, Chemistry, Biology etc. with existing facilities. The university in consultation with experts of the industry framed a scheme for a department of pharmacy and sent it to the Western Regional Committee through the University Grants Commission.

Discussions

#### Discussions

Shri Shahani gave the background of the proposal to the Expert Committee and requested it to consider the proposal of the university.

for establishment of a department of pharmacy by examining the nature and scope of development of pharmaceutical industry in Gujarat as well as in the Western Region. He suggested that the demand for pharmacy graduates be assessed not only for the industry but also for other activities like Food and Drug Control Administration, Hospitals and other organisations.

Dr. A.H. Amin, Director of Research, Alembic Chemical Works, Baroda informed the committee that at present 15 science graduates and only 25 pharmacy graduates were working in their production centre and for medical detailing they have 300 science graduates and only 10 pharmacy graduates as medical representatives. He stated that the industry was keen to employ pharmacy graduates in their production and control departments but because of non-availability of pharmacy graduates they were compelled to employ science graduates. Their minimum demand for the next five years would be about 40 per year. He further informed the committee that wherever the vacant posts were advertised, out of 100 applications received, only an average of 5 were from pharmacy graduates.

Dr. Srinivasan of Sarabhai Group of Industries informed the committee that they had 70 pharmacy graduates working in production and control department and a large number of science graduates. In their sales organisation, out of 285 persons employed only 30 were pharmacy graduates. They had to appoint science graduates only because the pharmacy graduates were not available. Their need for pharmacy graduates would at least be 30 per year for the next five years.

From these observations, it was clear to the committee that the requirements of these two units above was 70 per year for the next five years. There are 180 units manufacturing drugs in Gujarat State out of which 22 units are in the organised sector. The Director of the Drugs Control Administration felt that taking an average of 25 new units coming into existence every year, 125 units would be added in Gujarat in next five years which would require a large number of technically qualified personnel.

In view of the above discussions the expert committee was of the view that even though it was not possible to estimate precisely the exact demand of graduates in pharmacy in Gujarat there was a definite need of increased intake capacity for the first degree course in pharmacy in Gujarat State. The committee also felt that it would not be desirable to increase the intake capacity of L.M. College of Pharmacy. The committee therefore, strongly recommended that a department of pharmacy be established with an initial intake of 30 per year to be increased to 60 in due course at M.S. University of Baroda. The committee further recommended that the intake in other departments of the Faculty of Technology and Engineering, be suitably adjusted. The committee recommended the following additional requirements :

I. Non-Recurring :

D <u>Buildings</u>	Carpet area
a) College Buildings	<u>23,800 Sq. Ft.</u>



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Total cost of construction @ Rs. 35/- per Sq. ft. - Rs. 8,31,000/-  
The details of area provided for the buildings and its cost are shown in Appendix I.

2) Equipment

The Committee went through the list of equipment already available in various laboratories of the faculty of Tech., M.S., University of Baroda and the list of additional equipment prepared by the Faculty in consultation with the experts. The committee recommended Rs. 7,33,000 for equipment including Rs. 50,000/- for installation as per details in Appendix II.

3) Furniture :

The Committee recommended an amount of Rs. 1,00,000/-

4) Library :-

The committee recommended Rs. 80,000/- for the purchase of books and Audio Visual aids.

5) Students' Amenities :

The committee recommended Rs. 30,000/- for office and students' amenities.

II. Recurring :

The committee recommended an amount of Rs. 3 lacs (ceiling) for recurring expenditure on account of teaching and non-teaching staff for contingencies and also for recurring expenditure for library.

The staff and the ceilings of recurring expenditure for the degree course in Pharmacy, recommended by the committee are given at Appendix III.

III. Summary of Expenditure

a) Non-Recurring

1. Building (Carpet area 23,800 sq. ft.)	Rs. 8,31,000
2. Equipment including installation charges	Rs. 7,33,000
3. Furniture	Rs. 1,00,000
4. Library	Rs. 80,000
5. Office and Students' amenities	Rs. 30,000
	Rs. 17,74,000

b) Recurring (Per annum)

Rs. 3,00,000

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BUILDINGS

<u>General</u>	<u>Carpet area</u> <u>in sq. ft.</u>	
1. Head of the Departments room and Office	500	
2. Staff and conference room	1,800	
3. Library and Reading Room	400	
4. Store Room	<u>500</u>	3,200
<u>Glass Rooms</u>		
1. Lecture room (3)	1,500	
2. Drawing Hall	<u>750</u>	2,250
<u>Laboratories</u>		
1. Pharmaeutical preparation and pharmaceutical engineering	4,000	
2. Microbiology and Dispensing	2,000	
3. Pharmacology and Animal House	2,400	
4. Botany and Pharmacognocny museum	1,400	
5. Balance Room	600	
6. Research Room	500	
7. Department Workshop	<u>600</u>	11,500
	Total Carpet area	16,950
	say	17,000
	Add 40 for Verandah, wall, lavatories etc.	<u>6,800</u>
	Total Plinth area	23,800
Cost of construction at the rate of , /-		
Es. 35/- per Sq. ft.	Es. 8,31,000/-	

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EQUIPMENTCost of EquipmentM.S. University of  
Baroda SchemeLaboratory No. I

A. Organic Chemistry & Pharmaceutical Chemistry	26,100	
B. Analytical Chemistry	<u>81,000</u>	1,07,100

Laboratory No. II

A. Preparative Pharmacy		
Main Laboratory Equipment	14,600	
Machine Room	<u>1,57,700</u>	
B. Pharmaceutical Engineering	<u>63,500</u>	2,35,800

Laboratory No. IIIDispensing & Microbiology

A. Dispensing Laboratory	13,150	
B. Microbiology Laboratory	94,500	
C. Biochemistry	<u>34,200</u>	1,41,850

Laboratory No. IV

Physiology and Pharmacology	1,10,500	1,10,500
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Laboratory No. V

Botany and Pharmacognosy	42,500	42,500
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Laboratory No. VI

Maintenance and Workshop	10,000	
Balance for all Laboratories	20,000	
Total amount allocated for physics & Chemistry Laboratory	<u>15,000</u>	45,000

Grand Total	<u>6,82,760</u>
Say	6,83,000

Installation	Rs. 50,000
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Appendix III

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Recurring financial requirements per annum : -

(a) Teaching Staff

Sr. No.	Cadre	No. of posts	Grade	Expenditure per annum	Total
1.	Professor	Two	1100-50-1300-60-1600	20,856	41,712.00
2.	Reader	Four	700-50-1250	16,776	67,104.00
3.	Lecturers	Six	400-40-800-50-950	12,460	74,814.00
					1,83,630.00
Say					1,84,000.00

(b) Ancillary Staff :

    @ 30% of (a) above lump 55,200.00

(c) Contingencies

    @ Rs. 400/- per student per annum for 4 x 30 students 48,000.00

(d) Library

10,000.00

Total recurring: 2,97,200.00

Say Rs. 3 lacs.

University Grants Commission.

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Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972.

Item No: 41 To receive a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare inviting views of the University Grants Commission on some issues relating to the establishment of an International University.

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The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare have asked for views of the University Grants Commission on some issues relating to the establishment of an International University. A note received from the Government of India giving the background of the proposal for the establishment of an International University is attached (Annexure). The views of the University Grants Commission have been invited on the following points:-

- (a) Quantum of financial assistance both recurring & non-recurring to be offered by India to the International University for; (i) its centre for programming and co-ordination and (ii) its campus or centre to be located in India. (Attention in this connection has been invited to the views of the U.N. Panel mentioned in paras 12 & 13 of the note enclosed and extracts from the report of the panel regarding the organisation and financial aspects of the University given in the Appendix to the note).
- (b) The centres of excellence in India which are to be associated with the branch or campus of the International University to be placed in the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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The United Nations General Assembly at its meeting held in 1970 adopted a resolution on the establishment of an International University. The main features of the resolution were:-

- (i) It invited the UNESCO to undertake in co-operation with the United Nations Organizations concerned and the university community throughout the world, studies of the educational functions and organisational aspects of an International University.
- (ii) Requested the Secretary-General to continue his consultations and studies, in close co-operation with the UNESCO and UNITAR, relating to the problems which are primarily of concern to the United Nations in the context of the establishment of an International University.
- (iii) Invited the Governments of Member States to submit to the Secretary-General by the end of May 1971 their preliminary views and proposals on an International University, including their possible contribution to such a University, should it be established.
- (iv) Authorise the Secretary-General to establish, in due course, a panel of experts for the purpose of assisting him in his further consultation and studies concerning the establishment of an International University.

2. Views of the Government of India on the set up of an International University.

As Clause (iii) of the resolution invited Member States to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the end of May, 1971, their preliminary views and proposals on the establishment of an International University, including their contribution to such a university, should it be established, a meeting was held in Education Minister's room on the 22nd May 1971 to consider the question. Among those who attended were Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, Shri G. Parthasarathi, Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Foreign Secretary, Education Secretary and Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

3. The Government of India's views on the establishment of an International University were formulated at this meeting and communicated by the Ministry of External Affairs to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Inter-alia we expressed the view that structurally the International University should be organised on the federal principle with campuses or units located in the territories of Member States. Full use might be made of national university campuses which could provide proper facilities. The campus located in a host university may be supplemented by further links with the institutions in that country. The Government of India also believe that dialogue and inter-action between the faculty and students of the proposed United Nations International University and scholars of the country concerned is of particular importance and therefore suggested that 50% of the faculty and student body of each campus should consist of nationals of the country where it is located.

4. The Government of India agreed in principle to make an appropriate contribution to the establishment of an International University and its operations. In this context, we pointed out that we are ready to offer suitable facilities for the location of one campus in India. Indeed, facilities which can be developed for that purpose already exist in the Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi.

5. Meeting of the Panel of Experts set up by the Secretary-General of the U.N.

The first meeting of the Panel of Experts set up by the Secretary-General of the U.N. was held from 7th to 9th July 1971 at Geneva. Shri G. Parthasarathi, Indian member of the Panel, also attended the meeting. The views of the Panel generally coincided with those of the Secretary-General of the United Nations who stated inter-alia as follows:-

"I have been convinced by the views that the University should be of a decentralised character, a system more than a university in the ordinary use of the term but as UNESCO suggests - with something more than mere coordinating functions being exercised at the centre. It should be sufficiently flexible to permit the linking of very different types of institutions within a United Nations framework; it should build up and build upon existing institutions; it should seek to create new institutions where needed and serve as an instrument to harmonise and supplement the work being done by the different institutions concerned. I agree also that at least in the first stage of its operation, the university might confine itself to postgraduate work and advanced research on subjects of international concern ..."

"It seems to me that if a consensus were reached on some such broad lines, many if not all of the reservations which have been expressed concerning the concept of an International University would be removed. It would be clear that none of our existing international institutions would by itself be able to meet these challenges; that there is no intention or even possibility of competing with existing universities or other institutions of higher learning; that both by the policy of fostering the creation and reinforcement of institutions of excellence in the developing world and by the policy of exchanges and short-term appointment, which are so not-able a feature of, for example, the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, the International University should become a powerful antidote to the "brain drain"; that far from attempting as a substitute a supra-national for a national university system, all efforts would be geared to giving the latter a new and much needed dimension".

The progress report of the Panel of Experts revealed consensus among its members that the proposed University should be of a highly decentralised character. This is in line with our own thinking.

6. Feasibility Study by UNESCO concerning the International University

The Executive Board of UNESCO considered the matter at its 88th Session after examining the reports prepared by the Secretariat. The Board adopted a Resolution commending the proposal to establish an International University under the auspices of the United Nations which will deal with the urgent problems of our time and questions of global importance, and which should have as a first task the programming and coordination of research and studies related to these problems. The Executive Board also called attention to the need for further examination of a number of problems affecting the project, such as;

- (a) guarantee of academic freedom of the International University;
- (b) the function, status and choice of students, teachers, scholars and university administrators;
- (c) the definition of the respective tasks of the institutions contemplated and of UNESCO in the fields of research and reflection;



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- (d) methods of coordination and cooperation with affiliated institutions;
- (e) further consultation with the academic community, and with youth in particular;
- (f) sources of finance to guarantee autonomy.

7. Resolution by the U.N. General Assembly at its 26th Session.

At its 26th Session, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a Resolution, the operative parts of which were as follows:-

Requests the Secretary-General to continue his studies, in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other interested bodies, taking into account the views expressed in the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, and to submit any additional information to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session;

Authorises the Secretary-General to call on the assistance of the Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University, set up in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 269(XXV), the membership of which should be increased to not more than twenty to allow for the nomination of five additional experts by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with the Secretary-General and interested agencies and programmes;

Invites the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session such further observations and recommendations on the subject as it may consider appropriate;

Requests the Economic and Social Council to give detailed consideration, in conformity with its resolution 1653(LI) to reports and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, the further report of the Secretary-General and the views of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report together with any recommendations it may make on the question of the establishment of an International University.

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Requests the Economic & Social Council to take into account also the views expressed in the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

Invites the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization at its seventeenth session to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session such comments & observations on the subject as it may consider appropriate;

Decides to consider the matter fully at its twenty-seventh session.

8. Action taken by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare

Following the previous decisions mentioned in paras 3-4 above, a meeting was held in the room of Education Minister on the 3rd February 1972 to discuss the further developments on the question of establishment of an International University. It was decided that a working group consisting of the following gentlemen may be set up:

- (i) Dr. Prem Kirpal  
Chairman, Executive Board of UNESCO.
- (ii) Shri G. Parthasarathi, Vice-Chancellor  
Jawaharlal Nehru University.
- (iii) Dr. S.M.S. Chari, Joint Educational Adviser  
Ministry of Education & Social Welfare.
- (iv) Shri N. Krishnan, Joint Secretary,  
Ministry of External Affairs.
- (v) Shri R.K. Chhabra, Secretary,  
University Grants Commission.

9. The Liaison Group has been set up to coordinate Government of India's approach and strategy regarding the International University.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has since enquired from Member States the possible contribution which they will be able to make to the proposed International University if it is to be established in broad conformity with the guidelines described in the Secretary-General's report to the last U.N. General Assembly.

p.t.o.

He has particularly asked for information on possible contribution:

- (a) to the establishment of an eventual Central programming and administrative unit of the proposed network or system of an International University.
- (b) to advanced research and training units which might be established and to selected existing ones which might be affiliated with the proposed university.

10. A meeting of the Working Group referred to in para above was held in the Ministry of Education on the 1st April 1972. The Group discussed the stand that the India member of U.N. Panel may take up at the meeting of the Panel to be held in Paris on the 7th April 1972. The following is the gist of the discussions:

- (1) That there was not much difference in the approach of UNESCO and the U.N. Panel to the idea of setting up of the International University.
- (2) Whereas most developed countries except Japan are not keen, almost all the developing countries are enthusiastic about the setting up of the university
- (3) Dr. Kirpal felt that the leadership or control of the University should be primarily with UNESCO. Shri Parthasarathi said that although we have proposed the Jawaharlal Nehru University as the base for the branch of the International University in India, other institutions e.g. Bhabha Institute of Atomic Research, the Indian Institutes of Technology, other university centres etc. will also have to be involved. Links could be forged between them and the base in the Jawaharlal Nehru University.
- (4) Shri Parthasarathi pointed out that we have to be careful about the question of leadership as UNESCO's claims are being challenged by others. Other Specialised Agencies of the U.N. may not be prepared to contribute if the control of the University is vested in UNESCO. He said that he would prefer to let the question lie dormant and see how the position emerges. The main thing is to get agreement on modalities.

- (5) Shri Krishnan said that unless fresh funds are pumped into the project - as apart from structuring the university on the basis of the facilities available - developing countries may not get any advantages. Shri Parthasarathi said that is why we should involve also agencies other than UNESCO with capacity to provide funds so that the university does not have to function on a shoe string basis. Dr. Kirpal felt that we do not want the International University to be completely dependent on the U.N. system of funding.
- (6) Dr. Kirpal suggested that the University Grants Commission should set up a cell for collecting literature and material and then identify in India the possible departments and institutions which could conceivably participate in the International University complex, and specially find out what are their present programmes in which the International academic community is already participating to some extent.
- (7) Shri Parthasarathi promised to find out if it will be possible to locate the administrative and academic coordinating centre of the University in India.

11. Views of U.N. Panel during discussions in Paris in April 1972.

It is observed from the report of the U.N. Panel which met in Paris in April 1972 that the following pattern is contemplated. The International University will be a decentralised University but one composed of coordinated units created under the auspices of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and probably several other existing institutes and centres of the United Nations system. The core of the network of the institutions forming the University will be its Centre for Programming and Coordination. The network itself would comprise, in addition to the existing bodies, others that would be developed in accordance with needs and as funds become available, taking into account academic, geographical, and other criteria, and the necessity for mutual coherence. The Research Centres would be linked among themselves and to the Programming Centre in such a way as to permit effective coordination and interaction, as well as to foster initiative, creativity and innovation.

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12. Financing

It is estimated that the capital cost of the Programming and coordinating centre of the International University excluding the cost of land, will be approx. \$ 900,000 and recurring cost approx. half a million dollars. The cost of research and training units will depend upon their scope as well as on the subjects to be dealt with by them. Roughly the cost of each unit would be of about the same magnitude as the cost of the centre itself. The bulk of the budget of the University system would have to come from voluntary contributions. The host Governments will meet the cost of land and buildings for the Units. The principle of financing will have to be different between the developed countries and the developing countries. It is expected that the IBRD and UNDP funds would be made available to support certain research and training activities of the University.

13. Several Governments have offered to host some Units of the proposed University system in their respective countries or have offered some facilities. On the basis of some tentative soundings sufficient potential interest for the establishment of United Nations University system has manifested itself among a number of Governments, non-governmental organisations, foundations, universities and individuals which should enable early launching of the Programming and Coordinating Centre and inclusion within the University of existing institutions of the U.N. system.

Extracts from the report of the U.N. Panel regarding the organisation and financial aspects of the International University are given in the Appendix.

14. Action required on the part of the Government of India.

It will be noted from paras 3 and 4 above that the Government of India have informed the Secretary-General of the U.N. that the International University should be organised on the federal principle with campus or units located in the territories of the Member States and that full use may be made of national university campuses which could provide appropriate facilities. We are generally in agreement with the views of the UN Panel cited in para 11 above. We have also informed the Secretary-General of the UN that the Government of India agree in principle to make an

appropriate contribution for the establishment of an International University and its operations. We have offered to provide facilities for the location of a campus in India based in the Jawaharlal Nehru University, but associating the various centres of excellence in different parts of the country. The views of the University Grants Commission are now required on the following questions:

- (1) Quantum of financial assistance, both recurring and non-recurring, to be offered by India for
  - (a) its centre for programming and coordination, and
  - (b) its campus or centre to be located in India.

In this connection, attention is invited to the views of the UN Panel mentioned in paras 12 and 13 above and extracts from the report of the Panel regarding the organisation and financial aspects of the University given in the appendix to this note.

- (2) The centres of excellence in India which are to be associated with the branch or campus of the International University to be based in the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

15. To avoid misunderstanding, it may be added that the matter is still in the stage of consideration i.e. the United Nations has not yet taken any final decision to establish the International University.

...

Extract from report of U.N. Panel (Paris 1971)

Organisation and financial aspects of the International University.

...

ORGANIZATION

1. While the proposed United Nations University offers great possibilities of expansion, it must inevitably begin modestly, developing a network of research and training centres, existing and to be established. It could originally comprise the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and probably several other existing institutes and centres of the United Nations system. A structure should gradually emerge which will be sufficiently flexible and dynamic in terms not only of confronting the present but also of anticipating and adapting itself to the future.

2. The core of the network of institutions forming the University, directly under the Rector of the University, would be its Centre for Programming and Coordination. The network itself would comprise, in addition to existing bodies, others that would be developed, in accordance with needs and as funds become available, taking into account academic and geographical criteria and the necessity for mutual coherence. The research centres would be linked among themselves and to the Programming Centre in such a way as to permit effective coordination and interaction, as well as to foster initiative, creativity and innovation.

3. The functions of the Programming and Coordination Centre would include:

- (a) Coordination among the component units of the United Nations University system;
- (b) The programming of subjects of research and areas of training for the system;
- (c) Maintaining contact with eminent academic personalities for advice and guidance on programmes;
- (d) Organizing lectures, seminars and discussions and promotion of exchanges of personnel on the above subjects;
- (e) Dissemination of information among the affiliated institutions including information regarding expertise available in various parts of the world on these subjects;

- (f) Assisting the Rector, servicing the governing body and reporting to the legislative organs;
- (g) Assisting in the raising of funds for the units in the network;
- (h) Performing such other functions the governing organ may determine.

4. The University should assume and maintain the character of an academic and scientific institution, integrated in the world academic community, and not that of an inter-governmental organization. It would not engage in undergraduate study but would concentrate on research and training at the postgraduate level.

5. Without prejudging the detailed structure that the governing organs of the United Nations University will assume, the Panel considers that the University's links with the United Nations and the specialized agencies most closely concerned, particularly UNESCO, must find expression in the composition of the governing organs. At the same time, it feels strongly that these organs should be composed of personalities whose intellectual and moral stature are such as to give the University the leadership and dynamism indispensable for its future development. The organs should include representatives of the young scholars and members of the University. Due regard should also be paid in the composition of the governing organs to the world-wide character of the University which must help meet the needs, and require the active collaboration and fair representation, of the various geographical and cultural regions.

6. As brought out so clearly in the previous studies and in its own reports, the Panel reaffirms that the University would differ substantially from the United Nations and its agencies in that it would not be an intergovernmental organization, but an academic institution responding to its own governing organ made up of representatives of the academic world and of participants in the University. While participants in the University would normally do research and publish the results in their own name, staff members of inter-governmental organizations generally act in the name of the organization and not in their individual academic capacity. Finally, although research and training activities are encouraged by some inter-governmental organizations, most do not have these functions as their primary responsibility. The University, on the other hand



will not be subject to the political constraints of intergovernmental organizations, but will carry out its research and training functions within the general guidelines established by its governing organ. Accordingly, the Panel feels that the University would not duplicate, but rather would complement the work of the United Nations and its various agencies and render a major service to the United Nations family by adding a new dimension of global research to its activity.

7. The Panel recognizes that the units undertaking research and training in the United Nations system fulfil many of the criteria of academic institutions, even if the scope of activity of some of them has been limited to specific areas. In this context, the Panel considers that UNITAR should become a research and training centre at the core of the University and thus continue its specialized activity as an integral part of the University. The existing units may retain their separate statutes, budgets, staffs and programmes and continue to report to their respective governing bodies. Obligations incurred through affiliation with the University both by the University to the unit and the unit to the University, would be the subject of negotiation between the respective governing bodies.

8. The Panel considers it important to underline and maintain at all times the academic character of the work of members of the University, who should not be considered as international civil servants. Their legal status would, however, be assimilated to that of international experts, under the relevant international conventions. In principle and in most cases, the employment of scientific participants will be of limited tenure so as to avoid some of the dangers of "brain-drain" and in order not to estrange them from their countries and civilizations. The rules governing their association with the University will have to depend on the stage attained by them in the development of their academic careers, and would have to be fixed in the University charter. The Panel however feels that all efforts would be made to ensure a reasonable degree of mobility of the participants and to aim at a coherent and integrated academic community.

#### FINANCIAL ASPECTS

9. Assuming that the system will be created on a decentralized model with a Programming and Coordinating Centre and various units for advanced research and training - both existing and to be created - and assuming

that this network will be developed stage by stage, the capital cost of the Centre, excluding the cost of the land, has been estimated at approximately \$900,000 and the recurrent cost as approximately \$1/2 million. 2/ The cost of a research and training unit would depend on its scope as well as on the subject to be dealt with; it can be approximately stated that the cost of an average unit would be of about the same magnitude as the cost of the Centre itself.

10. The Panel feels that it is not realistic to expect that the project could be even partly financed in the near future from the regular budget of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies. However, some assistance by the United Nations and/or by its agencies would be desirable in order to mark the international character of the University. Little doubt can be entertained that the bulk of the budget of the University system would have to come from voluntary contributions. Possible sources of such voluntary financing are:

(a) Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies;

(b) Intergovernmental organizations, including the specialized agencies and programmes;

(c) Non-governmental organizations, including foundations and universities, and individuals.

11. As far as capital costs, or the costs of the land and buildings are concerned, it is to be assumed that the host Government or Governments will absorb this cost or supply the facilities. This does not, however, preclude the possibility that, in the case of research and training units to be established in developing countries Governments who are not hosts of the unit as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, may be willing to contribute towards the cost of some of the physical facilities.

12. The Panel considers it of great importance to secure a stable financial basis for annual recurring costs of the different research and training units of the University. In this regard the desirability of having an endowment fund has been mentioned. The principle of financing will have to be different as between the developed countries and the developing countries. In the former, the host countries can be expected to absorb a minimum of 50 per cent of the recurring cost. In the case of developing countries, the share of the host countries might be substantially reduced, the balance to be absorbed by the developed countries, the United Nations system and non-governmental contributions. A special trust fund may be established by the university for receiving these contributions; the possibility of an at least partial financing of some of the local units through the Programming and Co-ordinating Centre may have to be envisaged.

2/ These calculations are coherent with the methods of budgetary provision as exposed in the UNESCO Feasibility Study (ED/WS/257) of 1 September 1971, pages 61 to 82 of the English version.

13. A significant portion of the outlays should be envisaged for the purpose of financing ad hoc activities and exchanges among scholars from as many countries as possible in order to promote research on subjects of major world-wide concern. Some Governments as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations would wish to contribute towards certain specific projects of research or training which concern them particularly within the framework of the programme guidelines determined by the governing organ of the United Nations University system. The governing organ should however ensure that free academic research and training will not be impaired by sources of finance. It is hoped also that IBRD and UNDP funds may be available to support certain research and training activities of the University.

14. Aside from the Programming and Co-ordinating Centre and the component units of the University system as such, there is the question of financing some of the activities of affiliated units (universities, research institutes or parts thereof). While affiliated institutes are expected to preserve their essential administrative and financial autonomy, they would wish to establish, by mutual agreement, co-operation with the University system on specific subject matters. Some financing from the University system may be required for such specific functional co-operation.

15. The Panel has been given a preliminary indication of the response of Governments to appeals for financial support for the United Nations University. It has noted that several Governments have offered to host some units of the proposed University system in their respective countries or have offered some facilities. These efforts include readiness to absorb the full capital cost and in certain instances a substantial portion of the recurring cost as well. The Panel realizes, however, that until the General Assembly authorizes the creation of the University, it is difficult to follow up on these offers or otherwise to organize a systematic fund-raising campaign and stimulate interest in the non-governmental sectors. The Panel is confident that more funds will be forthcoming as the initial units come into being and show their value to the international community in general and to the academic community in particular. The solution of the financial aspect of the University system will therefore significantly depend on the quality of its leadership, the relevance of its programme and the performance and accomplishments of its academic and other personnel.

16. On the basis of some tentative soundings, sufficient potential interest in the establishment of the United Nations University system has manifested itself among a number of Governments, non-governmental organizations, foundations, universities and individuals to enable early launching of the Programming and Co-ordinating Centre and the inclusion within the University of some existing institutes of the United Nations system. The creation of several new research and training centres, as well as the affiliating of some national university centres and institutes, should be possible within a not distant future.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 2nd August, 1972.

Item No. 42 To consider a reference received from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, regarding financing of the development plans of the three schools maintained by the Banaras Hindu University by the Commission.

.....

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (vide its letter No.F.1-38/72-U.2 dated the 6th July, 1972) has requested the Commission to agree to finance the development plans of the following three schools, which are maintained by the Banaras Hindu University:-

1. Central Hindu Boys Schools
2. Central Hindu Girls Schools
3. Ranvir Sanskrit Pathshala.

The Banaras Hindu University has represented to the Ministry that while the University Grants Commission has not reviewed the requirements of these schools on the ground that the funds with the University Grants Commission are earmarked for higher education, the U.P. Government also does not render any substantial financial assistance on the ground that these institutions, being part of the Banaras Hindu University, should claim assistance from the Central Government. A copy of the letter from the Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University to the Minister of Education, Government of India, on the subject is enclosed as Annexure.

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has informed that "as these schools are part of the University these have to be maintained by it and since the responsibility of the maintenance and development expenditure (both plan and non-plan) of the University is that of the Central Government paid through University Grants Commission, the Commission may kindly agree to finance the development plans of these schools".

P.T.O.

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Maintenance grant for these schools was included in the annual block grant payable to Banaras Hindu University. While no such proposals have been received from the Aligarh Muslim University, the Commission had agreed to provide assistance to Visva Bharati within Fourth Plan allocation for the development of Patha Bhavan. The Question of financing of development plans of these schools by the Commission is placed before the Commission for consideration.

F.O.

'CHUGH'

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ANNEXURE TO ITEM No.42

COPY OF LETTER No.HH/469 DATED 12/21 JUNE, 1972 FROM THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, VARANASI-5 ADDRESSED TO PROFESSOR NURUL HASAN, MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, SHASTRI BHAVAN, NEW DELHI.

....

My dear Professor Nurul Hasan,

As you are aware, the University maintenance three schools as part of its historical legacies. These are

- (1) Central Hindu Boys School
- (2) Central Hindu Girls School
- (3) Ramvir Sanskrit Pathshala

Brief paragraphs indications a short history of these institutions are attached. One basic problem of these schools is that for purpose of development and planning, they are not owned by any financing agency.

2. The University has been submitting development plans of these schools to the University Grants Commission. The Commission have not reviewed the requirements in this sector because they take the position that their funds are earmarked for higher education. U.P. Government shies away from giving any substantial assistance on the ground that these institutions are part and parcel of the Banaras Hindu University and, as such, should claim assistance from the Central Government. The Ministry of Education perhaps, has no system of giving direct assistance to schools of this type.

3. You will agree that if these institutions which are historical legacies, are to be saved from the existing mal-nutrition of development funds, financing agency for their development plans must be located. The University is of course, meeting the running expenditure but they are bound to decay if annual and five yearly plans cannot be prepared for them.

4. I shall be grateful if you will kindly get this matter examined in the Ministry and suggest to us how the development plans of these institutions should be financed.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Encl: as above.

Prof. Nurul Hasan,  
Minister of State for Education,  
Government of India,  
Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.

Sd/-  
(K.L.SHRIMALI)

CENTRAL HINDU BOYS SCHOOL

This school was founded in the year 1898, as a part of the Central-Hindu College by Mrs. Annie Basant. The school along with C.H.C. was taken over by the Hindu University society in the year 1914. The number of students of this school, at present, is about 1300 (excluding P.U.C. students numbering 500).

The school imparts instructions upto Class VIII as per Jr. High School curriculum of the U.P. State Government. Thereafter teaching is conducted in accordance with the curriculum as framed by the University for Admission Examination (equivalent to High School). Pre-University Classes (XI) have also been transferred to the school.

The school has a library containing about 12,000 books.

CENTRAL HINDU GIRLS SCHOOL

The school was founded in 1903 under the Board of Trustees of the Central-Hindu Society. The C.H.C. took charge of this institution in December 1904, and subsequently was taken over by the Hindu University Society in the year 1914. The total enrolment in this institution is 1,180 (excluding P.U.C. students numbering 320).

The curriculum is the same as for the C.H.Boys School. The School has a library containing about 8,000 books.

BANVIR SANSKRIT PATHSHALA

The Ranvir Sanskrit Pathshala; formerly the Jammu Sanskrit Pathshala - was established in 1884 by the Dharmarth Trust Council of the Kashmir Darbar. After the establishment of the C.H.C. by Mrs. Annie Basant, the Pathshala was handed over to the C.H.C. and it was taken over by the Hindu University Society in 1914.

The Vidyalaya prepares students for the Praveshika, Madhya, a (Pt.I) Examinations. The Pathshala has in enrolment of 176 students. It has a library containing of 3,000 books.

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

Dated : August 2, 1972.

Item No. 43 : To consider the proposal of the Mysore University for the development of postgraduate courses in basic medical sciences at Kasturba Medical College.

-.-.

The Mysore University has started postgraduate courses (M.Sc.) in the following basic medical science subjects making use of the existing facilities at Kasturba Medical College, Manipal/Mangalore :

- 1) Physiology (Introduced in 1967 with intake of 4)
- 2) Bio-Chemistry ( -do- -do- )
- 3) Microbiology ( -do- -do- )
- 4) Anatomy ( -do- -do- )
- 5) Pharmacology (introduced in 1971 with intake of 4)

The M.Sc. Courses in the different Basic Medical Sciences are of 3 years' duration and are open to B.Sc. graduates (with optionals as Botany, Zoology, Chemistry etc.) admitted on the basis of their marks. Details of the courses, fees, examination are given in Annexure.

The University has requested the Commission for the following physical facilities for development of these courses :

Non-recurring

- (1) To strengthen the Libraries @ Rs. 10,000/- for each subject (for five subjects) Rs. 50,000.00
- (2) Equipment for Laboratory @ Rs. 1,00,000/- for each subject (for 5 subjects) Rs. 5,00,000.00
- (3) Hostel to accommodate 60 students (60 x 4000/- approx) Rs. 2,40,000.00
- Total Rs. 7,90,000.00
- Or say Rs. 8,00,000.00

Recurring

- (1) Full time research Professor (one in each subject) (5 x 20,000) Rs. 1,00,000 p.a.
- (2) Post-graduate fellowship (Junior) four in each subject (as per UGC pattern)

The proposal of the Mysore University is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D. G. (T)



**Institution of M.Sc. Degree Course under Non-Medical Scheme**

Under section 44-(2) & (3) of the Mysore University Act of 1956, the Chancellor has been pleased to convey his assent for the institution of the M.Sc. Degree Course under Non-Medical Scheme together with the Regulations, syllabus and scheme of examination governing the course as given below :-

M.Sc. course for non-medical graduate will be available in the following subjects :-

Branch	I	Anatomy
Branch	II	Physiology
Branch	III	Biochemistry
Branch	IV	Pharmacology Micro-biology.

**1. Eligibility for admission :**

A candidate for admission to Branch-I-Anatomy should have passed the B.Sc., degree examination with Zoology as one of the optional subject.

A candidate for admission to Branch II-Physiology should have passed B.Sc. degree examination with any three of the subjects of Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology.

A candidate for admission to Branch III-Biochemistry should have passed the B.Sc. degree examination with Chemistry and Zoology or Botany. Candidates with B.V.Sc., degree also are eligible for Branches I and II. As B.V. Sc., candidates have studied physiology, Anatomy and other allied subjects 1 year term is exempted for the preliminary course. For M.Sc., general students.

**2. Courses of Study:**

The courses of study shall extend a period of three academic years., and shall consist of two parts, the preliminary and the final. The first 1-1/2 years of study will be devoted to the preliminary part which shall consist of Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry and shall be common for all branches. The remaining years will be devoted to the study of the main subject ;

**3. Fees :**

Registration fees	Rs. 50.00
Tuition fees per year	Rs. 125.00
Examination fees for preliminary examination	Rs. 100.00
Examination fees for final examination	Rs. 200.00

**4. Scheme of Examination :-**

The examinations for the degree shall be written practical

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and Oral. There shall be two examinations, viz. preliminary and final. The Preliminary examination shall be taken at the end of the first 1-1/2 years and the final examination shall be taken at third year.

No candidate shall be permitted to proceed to the second part of study unless he has passed in the preliminary examinations would be set by enternal examiners only (Board of Examiners) two external and two internal's. Papers should be valued by all the examiners.

5. (a) The Scheme of Examination shall be as follows :  
(For preliminary common to all branches at the end of the first 1 1/2 years)

Anatomy : Theory Paper I	3 hours	75 marks
-do- Paper II	3 hours	75 marks
ORAL		50 marks

Note : Paper I will be devoted to Head and Neck including the C.N.S. and upper limb.

Paper II will be devoted to Thorax, Abdomen and Lower Limb, General Anatomy, Histology and Embryology questions may appear in either paper .

Practical : Histology	-	45 marks
Record	-	5 marks

Anatomy :		
Practical :		
Soft parts, Osteology, surface - marking etc.		45 marks
Records		5 marks

Physiology : Theory Paper I	3 hours	75 marks
-do- II	3 hours	75 marks
(Roughly one half of paper II will be devoted to Biochemistry)		
Oral		<u>50 marks</u>
		<u>200 marks</u>

Practical :

Physiology	2 hours	45 marks
Record		5 marks
Biochemistry	2 hours	45 marks
Record		<u>5 marks</u>
		<u>100 marks</u>

Final : (at the end of the third year)

Branch I Anatomy :-

		<u>Hours</u>	<u>Marks</u>
Paper I	I 3 questions in each paper	3 hours	100 marks
Paper II	I	3 hours	100 marks
Paper III	I	3 hours	100 marks

Viva Voce		
Class records		50 marks
Practical I (Dissection)	3 hours	50 marks
Practical II (Histology)	3 hours	50 marks
Anthropometry etc.		50 marks
		<u>200 marks</u>

**Paper I and II :-**

Human Anatomy including neuro Anatomy comparative Anatomy and Applied Anatomy.

**Paper :-**

Embryology, Micro-Anatomy, Principles of Genetics, Recent Advance in Anatomy and Elements of Physical Anthropology .

Branch II - Physiology

	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Marks</u>
<b>Paper I -</b>		
General Physiology and central nervous system.	3	100
<b>Paper II -</b>		
Blood circulation, respiration, Digestive system	3	100
<b>Paper III :-</b>		
Excretory system, Endocrinology and special senses including reproduction.	3	100
Viva-Voce		50
Class records		50
Practical I	4 to 6	50
Practical II	4 to 6	50
		<u>500</u>

Detailed syllabus is given in Note. 2.

6. Marks qualifying for a pass in preliminary examination for candidates in Branch I :-

(a) A candidate shall be declared to have passed the preliminary examination if he obtains (i) not less than 50 per cent of the marks in Anatomy (written and oral) taken together, 50 per cent of the practical marks in Anatomy and (ii) not less than 50 per cent of the marks in Physiology written and oral taken together and 50 per cent of the practical marks in Physiology.

For candidates in Branch II & III :-

A candidate shall be declared to have passed the preliminary examination if he obtains (I) not less than 50 per cent of the marks

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in Physiology including Biochemistry. Written and Orals taken together and 50 per cent of the practical marks in Physiology including Biochemistry and (2) not less than 50 per cent of the marks in Anatomy written and oral taken together and 50 per cent of the practical marks in Anatomy.

A candidate who fails in one of the subjects, viz., Anatomy or Physiology including Biochemistry may be permitted to take the examination in the subject only and qualify for the preliminary after putting in additional attendance till the next examination.

There will be no classification of the passed candidates at the preliminary examination. Candidates passing the preliminary examination shall be permitted to join the second year course immediately after passing in September/October.

No candidate shall be permitted to sit for the preliminary examination or more than four occasions.

A candidate who is eligible to appear but does not appear has to put in a further attendance of I term before he appears for the examination.

A candidate shall be declared to have passed the final examination if he obtains not less than 50 per cent of the marks in the written papers and oral taken together and 50 percent of the marks in the practical examination and class records.

All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed.

A candidate who fails in the final examination shall put in additional attendance till the next examination and take the whole examination.

#### 7. Classification of successful candidates :-

A candidate who obtains not less than 65 per cent of the aggregate marks of the preliminary and the final examination shall be declared to have passed the examination in the first class. All other successful candidates will be declared to have passed in the II Class.

A candidate who obtains not less than 75 per cent of the aggregate marks shall be deemed to have passed the examination in the first class with distinction.

#### M.Sc. examination - Microbiology

Eligibility of candidates :-

- i) B.Sc., with C.B.Z. (Chemistry, Botany, Zoology)
- ii) B.Sc., with P.C.B. (Physics, Chemistry, Biology)
- iii) B.V.Sc.

2. Examination preliminary : At the end of 1½ years, same as for other branches M.Sc., (non-medical).

3. Final Examination at the end of 3rd year :

- Paper I - General Pathology.
- Paper II - Microbiology including parasitology and  
                  Bacteriology.
- Paper III - -do-
- Viva Voce :
- (Class records) Same as for other branches
- Practical : I and II of 6 hours each.

Curriculum and Syllabus for M.Sc., Degree in Physiology for Non-Medical Graduates:-

The course of study shall extend over a period of three academic years and shall consist of two parts the preliminary and the final. The first year of study will be devoted to the preliminary part which consists of Anatomy, Physiology and Bio-Chemistry (and shall be common for all branches) The remaining years will be devoted to the study of the main branch (Physiology).

Scheme of Examination :

No candidate shall be permitted to proceed to the second part of study unless he has passed in the preliminary examination.

The scheme of examination shall be as follows :

First Preliminary :- (Common to all branches at the end of the first one year)

Anatomy Theory Paper I	3 hours	75 marks
-do- Paper II	3 hours	75 marks
Oral		50 marks
Anatomy Practical :		
Histology		40 marks
Dissection		50 marks
Records		10 marks

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Physiology Theory Paper I	75 marks
-do- Paper II	75 marks
One section of paper will be devoted to Biochemistry Oral	<u>50 marks</u>
	<u>200 marks</u>

Physiology Practical	45 marks
Record	5 marks
Biochemistry Practical	45 marks
Record	<u>5 marks</u>
	<u>100 marks</u>

Marks qualifying for a pass :-

50% in written and oral, in each part, 50% in Practical. A candidate who secured 70% of the marks will be deemed to have passed in 1st Class.

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A candidate who fails to get 50% in any subject or subjects may be permitted to take the examination in that subject or subjects after putting in additional attendance till the next examination.

Physiology including Biochemistry : Syllabus for Physiology  
(Preliminary).

The theory shall include all systemic physiology and principles of General Physiology. The standard of teaching shall be that of the text Book Physiology by B.D.S.

The Practical shall consist of the following :-

Experimental Physiology including Bio-Physics Dietetics and Nutrition.

Experimental Physiology :

1. Physiology of Muscle and Nerve.
2. Physiology of Blood.
3. Physiology of Circulation.
4. Physiology of Respiration.
5. Physiology of Digestion and Metabolism' Demonstrations'.
6. Physiology of body temperature - Practical work.
7. Physiology of nerve system including special senses.

Bio-Chemistry including Bio-Physics, Dietetics and Nutrition

- (a) Practical work
- (b) Demonstrations.

Course of study, scheme of examination and syllabus for the 2nd year and 3rd year are the same as for M.D. Degree in Physiology

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University Grants Commission

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Meeting :  
Dated : August 2, 1972.

Item No.44 : To consider further the proposal of the Roorkee University for financial assistance to the School of Research & Training in Earthquake Engineering.

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At the Roorkee University a School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering was established in 1960. The CSIR maintained the School since its inception upto 1960-69. The CSIR expressed its liability to maintain the School after 1960-69.

The total recurring expenditure met by the CSIR during 1967-68 and 1968-69 was Rs. 3.14 lakhs and Rs. 3.63 lakhs respectively.

The University Grants Commission on the recommendation of the Fourth plan Visiting Committee approved the following expenditure for the development of the School for the period ending 1970-71.

Non-recurring :	Equipment		Rs. 2.00 lakhs
	Books		Rs. 0.05 lakhs
Recurring :	Professor	1 I	
	Reader	1 I	
	Lecturer	2 I	Rs. 1.19 lakhs upto 1970-71.

The Roorkee University requested for an additional grant of Rs. 15.62 lakhs for the period 1971-74 for the development of the School of Research & Training in Earthquake Engineering. The Ministry of Education appointed a Committee to examine the proposal of Roorkee University for maintenance and development of the School. The recommendations of the AICTE Committee were placed at the Commission's meeting held on 3rd March, 1971. The Commission desired that the matter be discussed with the representatives of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, UP Government and the Roorkee University. A meeting was accordingly held in Commission's office on the 31st July, 1971. During discussions the following alternatives were put forth for consideration of the U.P. Government.

- (1) The base level of recurring expenditure of Rs. 3.62 lakhs per annum may be taken over by the UP Government w.e.f. 1971-72. The programme of development of the School as recommended by the AICTE Committee would be separately considered by the UGC in accordance with the normal procedure.
- (2) The UGC may consider giving financial assistance to Roorkee University to meet the base level of recurring expenditure of the School from 1971-72 to the end of the IV plan or for a period of five years provided an assurance is given by the

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UP Government to take over the recurring expenditure as committed maintenance expenditure after the assistance from the UGC ceases.

The State Government proposed that the U.G.C. may assist the School on 100% basis for five years w.e.f. 1972-73 and take steps to recognise the school as a Centre of Advanced Studies with continued Central assistance at 100%. The proposal was considered on 5.4.1972 and the Commission agreed to provide assistance (maintenance) to the Borker University for the School of Research & Training in Earthquake Engineering for a period of five years w.e.f. 1972-73 provided the State Government agreed to continue the School after the UGC assistance ceases (Item No. 34, 5th April, 1972.)

The Chief Minister U.P. in his D.O. letter to Education Minister has brought the following points for consideration.

- 1) The School of Research & Training in Earthquake Engineering was established in 1960. The CSIR maintained the School since its inception upto 1960-69.
- 2) CSIR introduced the programme as a Research Scheme which later on developed into a School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering.
- 3) The CSIR provided the necessary financial assistance for a period upto 1960-69 when it expressed its inability to provide funds as it had developed already as full fledged school.
- 4) The U.G.C. on the recommendations of the IV Plan Visiting Committee agreed to provide recurring grants for a period of five years subject to the conditions that the UP Government takes over the responsibility of continuity of the School.
- 5) The U.P. Government is not in a position to meet the recurring expenditure at 100% after the assistance from the Commission ceases due to the fact that the State Government has to meet the expenditure for the development of all the other branches of higher education in the State.
- 6) The Postgraduate Board of the AICTE has recommended to recognise the School as Centre of Advanced Studies with provision for continued central assistance.
- 7) The School may thereafter, be considered for recognition as a Centre of Advanced Studies with measures for its further development. In that matter the U.P. Government will try to take its share of responsibility.

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has forwarded a copy of the letter from U.P. Chief Minister with the request that the Commission may consider the proposal for full financial assistance.



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on a long term basis as a special case as the school happens to be the only one of its kind in the country.

A copy of the letter from the Chief Minister, U.P. addressed to the Union Education Minister, is enclosed as Annexure .

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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दिनांक 8 अई, 1972.

प्रिय श्री नुस्त हसन,

रुड़की विश्वविद्यालय के दीक्षान्त समारोह के अवसर पर मुझे भूकम्प अभियांत्रिकी अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण स्कूल की भी देखने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ। पिछले 11 वर्षों में इस स्कूल ने अपने कार्य क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है, जिसमें मौलिक अनुसंधान के साथ-साथ राष्ट्र की वर्तमान भूकम्प इंजीनियरी की समस्याओं पर भी कार्य करके योगदान किया गया है। साथ ही अनुसंधान में काम आने वाले उपकरण स्वयं बनाने में भी सराहनीय यत्न किया गया जिसके द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत ही नहीं बल्कि विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित भी की गई है। नदी परियोजनाओं, उद्योगों और सरकार विभागीय प्रोजेक्टों को भूकम्प सह बनाने हेतु जो अन्वेषण इस विभाग ने किया है उससे यह निश्चित प्रतीत होता है कि इस विषय में देश में ही हमें आवश्यक विशेषज्ञ उपलब्ध हो गये हैं और आगे विकास से और अधिक सुविज्ञता प्राप्त हो सकेगी।

मुझे यह भी बताया गया कि यह स्कूल सी०आई०एस०आर० की एक रिसर्च स्कीम के रूप में आरम्भ हुआ था और उसके लिये स्थायी वित्तीय आधार की खोज की जा रही है जिसके बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार तथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से बात चल रही है। मेरे विचार में स्कूल अब अपने विषय में ऐसे उच्च स्तर पर पहुँच गया है कि उसे सेंटर आफ एडवान्स्ड स्टडीज के रूप में विकसित किया जाय। इस संस्थान का उच्च स्तर उन्हीं बातों से विदित है कि इसके निदेशक डा० जय कृष्ण को इस विषय में किये गये स्थायी प्रयासों के लिये भटनागर अवार्ड दिया गया और इस स्कूल के तीन प्रोफेसर्स को यूनेस्को द्वारा यूगोस्लाविया में ऐसे ही स्कूल की स्थापना में सक्रिय सहयोग के लिये बुलाया गया।

यह स्कूल पिछले 11 वर्षों से कार्य कर रहा है। सन् 1968-69 तक इसे सी०एस०आई०आर० से अनुदान मिलता था, परन्तु उन्होंने अब यह अनुदान देना इसलिए बन्द कर दिया है कि स्कूल का पर्याप्त विकास हो चुका है। अनुदान के बन्द हो जाने पर रुड़की विश्वविद्यालय ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से सहायता माँगी थी और आयोग इस संस्था को चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में शत-प्रतिशत सहायता देने को तैयार तो है परन्तु वे यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहते हैं कि 5 वर्ष के बाद इस संस्था का पूरा आवर्तक व्यय राज्यसरकार वहन

(300)

करें। अपने सीमित संसाधनों के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार के लिये इस संस्था का पूरा आवर्तक व्यय वहन करना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि शिक्षा की अन्य विकास योजनाओं के लिये ही राज्य सरकार को अतिरिक्त धन की आवश्यकता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे आपका ध्यान विजिटिंग कमेटी तथा बोर्ड आफ पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट इंजीनियरिंग स्टडीज एन्ड रिसर्च की इस संस्तुति की ओर आकर्षित करना है कि इस संस्था को 'सेन्टर आफ एडवांस्ड स्टडीज' इन अर्थविवक इंजीनियरिंग मान लिया जाय और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस अधिक धारतीय संस्था को वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध करे।

इसलिये मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि स्कूल को आप 'सेन्टर आफ एडवांस्ड स्टडीज' के रूप में विकसित करने पर विचार करें और उसके लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने की कृपा करें। इस और जो भी उत्तरदायित्व उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का होगा वह पूरा किया जायेगा।

आपका,

ह/-

(कमलापीत त्रिपाठी)

श्री नुस्त हसन,  
शिक्षा मंत्री,  
शिक्षा मंत्रालय,  
भारत सरकार,  
नई दिल्ली।  
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University Grants Commission.

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Meeting :

Dated : August 2, 1972.

Item No.45 : To consider the proposal of the Utkal University for financial assistance towards the introduction of correspondence courses for intermediate arts.

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The Utkal University has approached the Commission for financial assistance towards the introduction of correspondence courses for intermediate arts from 1972-73 academic session. The university has pointed out that the introduction of correspondence courses will prevent over-crowding in colleges and the growth of mushroom colleges. It will also strengthen the regional language and help the employees to receive further education.

It is proposed that admissions to the course may be open to students from all over the State. Those students who have passed the matriculation examination or the High School Certificate examination will be eligible for admission. The duration of the course will be two years and the medium of examination will be Oriya. Students will be required to offer English and Oriya (H.I.L.) and any three of the following subjects :-

1. Oriya
2. Economics
3. Political Science
4. Logic
5. History
6. Mathematics.

The estimated expenditure will be Rs. 2,55,020/- after taking into consideration the income from fees etc.

The University has informed that from the next academic session intermediate arts will be a regular course as per the regulations framed by the university. The pattern of courses in the Utkal University will be 2 plus 2 instead of 1 plus 3 from 1972-73.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the Commission provides assistance amounting to Rs. five lakhs for a period of four years towards the introduction of correspondence courses at the undergraduate level. The courses are expected to become self-supporting at the end of four years.

A statement giving the names of the universities which have already introduced correspondence courses is attached (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

F.O. (H.D) / J.S. (H)

Statement regarding Correspondence Courses Offered by the Universities.

Name of the University.	Correspondence Courses offered	Year of starting the course	Medium of examination	Duration of course	No. of students		1971-72
					1969-70	1970-71	
Delhi University	B.A. (Pass)	1962-63	Hindi & English	3 years	15,490	14330	11,112
	B.Sc. (Gen)	1969-70	English		305	364	411
	Group-A B.Com (Pass)	1970-71	Hindi & English		-	1701	3,401
Rajasthan University	B. Com (Pass)	1968-69	Hindi & English	3 years	703	1267	1,464
	M.A.	1971-72	Not available	Not available	Not available		
Punjabi University, Patiala	Pre-University	1968-69	Punjabi & English	1 year 2326(68-69)	2,923	3751	
	B.A.	1968-69		3 years			
Mysore University	Pre-University	1970-71	English & Kannada	1-year		1060	1,274
	B.A.	1970-71	English & Kannada	3-years		415	1,520
Meerut University	B.A.	1969-70	English & Hindi	2-years	1,769	1012	
Madurai Univ.	B.A.	1971-72	English & Tamil	3 years			1,054
Bombay University	I. A.	1971-72	English	4 years			446
	I. Com.	1971-72	English	4 years Leading to B.A. & B. Com Degree			930
Panjab University	P.U.C.	1971-72	Hindi English Punjabi	1 year			9,681
	B. A.	1971-72	Hindi English Punjabi	3 years			

Annexure to  
Sl. no 45

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1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Andhra University	B. A. & B. Com.	The University proposes to start courses from 1972-73		1971-72
10.	Himachal Pradesh University	P. U. C. B. A. (T.D.C.) M.A. B. Ed. M. Ed.	1971-72 Medium of instruction is English, except in case of Hindi and Sanskrit. Medium of examination for M.A. English, Pol. Science, History and Economics is English and for M.A. in Hindi it is Hindi in Dev Nagri script. For M.A. in Sanskrit, the medium of examination is Sanskrit or Hindi. In Pre-University and TDC Part I the medium of examination is either English or Hindi	1-year Each year is divided into two Semesters 3 years 2 years 1 year 1 year	P.U.C. 602 B.A. 366 M.A. 1362 (M.A. English) 1440 (M.A. Pol. Sc.) B.Ed. 3072 1770 (Economics) 360 (M.A. His.) M.Ed. 1772 525 (M.A. Hi.) 64 (M.A. Sa.)
11.	Sri Venkateswara University		The Commission has accepted the proposal of the University to start correspondence courses for B.A. (English, Telugu, Sanskrit, Hindi, History, Economics and Politics and B.Com from 1972-73. The duration of the course will be three years and the medium of instruction will be English except in the languages viz. Telugu, Hindi and Sanskrit.		

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The hostels which were mainly constructed as single seated hostels, due to shortage of accommodation, had been converted into double seated, and were in bad condition. The internal electrification seemed to have out-lived its life and needed immediate replacement.

The dining rooms which were mostly in the sheds were dingy and unhygienic. The bath rooms and W.C.'s which were in most cases, located away from the main hostel, were not functioning and were short of the normal requirements, especially owing to increase in hostel admissions.

The Lucknow University had approached the State Government for special assistance for renovation of the hostels at an estimated cost of Rs.4,61,000 against which a grant of Rupees two lakhs was paid in March, 1972. The University had already undertaken special repairs to the hostels including rewiring. In view of the urgency of the matter, it had also started construction of dining rooms etc., W.C.'s and bath rooms.

In view of the bad state of the hostels, it has been recommended that the Commission may consider giving assistance for the provision of dining hall facilities including furniture (except in Acharya Narendra Dev Hall which has fairly good dining hall) and provision of W.C.'s and bath rooms in the hostels as mentioned above. This is estimated to cost about Rs.11,00,000 (subject to verification by PWD). The University has asked for assistance for the renovation of its hostels as proposed above, outside the fourth Plan allocation.

If the above proposal of the Lucknow University is accepted it may be on the 50:50 sharing basis and may be within the fourth plan allocation.

It is further recommended that the State Government should provide funds beyond Rupees two lakhs already agreed to for special repairs including replacement of flooring where necessary and rewiring.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

University Grants Commission, New Delhi

..... Confidential

Meeting:

Dated : 2nd Feb. 1972.

Item No.41: To consider the proposal of the Lucknow University for financial assistance towards the renovation of university hostels under the scheme of improvement of hostel facilities in the universities.

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The Lucknow University has approached the Commission for financial assistance towards the renovation of University hostels. The total estimated cost of the project which includes renovation and repair, electrification, purchase of furniture, furnishing, new construction and miscellaneous expenditure is Rs.11,61,910/-. The proposal received from the university is attached.

The Commission at its meeting held on 7th May, 1969 (Item No.8) considered the recommendations made by the Committee regarding the improvement of existing hostels in the Universities and agreed that grants (depending on the merits of the proposals received) upto Rs.20,000/- for a university and upto Rs.10,000/- for an Institution deemed to be university may be provided in the first instance. The Commission noted that in some cases requests had been received for U.G.C. assistance for purchase of cooking utensils, crockery etc. for hostels and regretted that because of limited funds it would not be possible to provide such assistance. A grant of Rs.20,000/- was sanctioned to Lucknow University for improvement of existing hostel facilities on 16th June, 1969 and the third and final instalment of this grant has since been released to the University in November, 1971.

A similar request received from the Osmania University for further financial assistance for the improvement of hostel facilities including improvement of kitchens, water and electricity supply, sanitary arrangements, furniture and fans at an estimated cost of Rs.3,76,000/- was placed before the Commission at the August, 1971 meeting (Item 27(ii)) and the Commission agreed to make a contribution not exceeding Rs.20,000/- to Osmania University to remodel the kitchen-ovens (provision of gas fittings) in the hostel of the University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.



Copy of letter dated 4.11.1971 received from the Registrar, Lucknow University, Lucknow addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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Subject: Renovation of University hostels.

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I am directed to say that the Lucknow University being a residential University has to provide due facilities to the students in the hostels. Besides the number of hostels being inadequate to provide accommodation to a larger number of students, these hostels, excepting a few, had been constructed some fifty years ago. The present condition of these hostels is far from satisfactory and the structures and their fittings are in the process of deterioration. In order to maintain these hostels properly and make them fit for residential purposes it is urgently needed that these hostels be renovated and their fittings be replaced.

There are hostels which need provision of certain essential amenities to students such as Dining Halls, covered passages, proper latrines and bath rooms. The furniture in the hostels also being old needs replacement and additional furniture is required for additional number of students now being accommodated in the hostels. Furnishing of common rooms, rewiring of electric lines and providing tube lights are the other essential requirements of these hostels.

The members of the Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission at the time of their visit also observed in their report that the hostels are not properly maintained, wiring in some of the hostels is very old and there are no proper light arrangements. The University is very keen to improve the condition of these hostels but it could not provide necessary facilities out of the Annual Repair Grant in its Budget which is quite insufficient for this purpose.

p.t.o.

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The University stands in urgent need of a sum of Rs.11,62,000/- as per details given below for meeting these requirements and providing better and due facilities to students residing in the hostels:-

1. Renovation and repair	Rs. 4,48,000/-
2. Electrification	Rs. 2,00,000/-
3. Furniture	Rs. 96,600/-
4. Furnishing	Rs. 12,660/-
5. New construction	Rs. 3,00,000/-
6. Miscellaneous	Rs. 1,04,650/-

Total:- Rs.11,61,970/-

The University Grants Commission were pleased to sanction a sum of Rs.20,000/- to the University in this behalf vide their letter No.F.14-23/69(SA) dated 16th June, 1969 and this amount has almost been spent in full but the amount being very small it could not meet the requirements.

It is, therefore, requested that the Commission, who are well aware of this unsatisfactory position of the hostels of the University may be pleased to consider these genuine needs for renovation and provision of due amenities to the residents sympathetically and sanction a special grant of Rs.11,62 lakhs for the purpose. In case it is not possible to sanction the whole amount just now, a portion of the grant may be sanctioned during the current financial year and the balance next year.

An early sanction will be greatly appreciated.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
2nd August, 1972

Item No.47: To consider proposals of the following colleges for Commission's assistance beyond the Fourth Plan ceiling of Rs. three lakhs:-

- i) Vimla College, Trichur (Calicut University) - for the construction of additional class rooms, purchase of furniture and equipment. P.310
- ii) Saldiha College, Saldiha (Burdwan University) - for the construction of additional teaching accommodation. P.311

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972.

- Item No.47(i) To consider a proposal of Vimala College, Trichur (Calicut University) for assistance beyond the normal Fourth Plan ceiling of Rs. three lakhs for the construction of additional class rooms, purchase of furniture & equipment.

The Vice-Chancellor of Calicut University has forwarded for Commission's assistance a proposal from Vimala College, Trichur for additional teaching accommodation, furniture and equipment for its Home Science Department at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,25,882/- (Rs. 1,01,882/- for teaching accommodation, Rs.13,000/- for furniture and Rs. 11,000/- for equipment) with a request that admissible grant may be sanctioned to this college over and above the ceiling of Rs. 3 lakhs available for each college. This recommendation has been made by the Vice-Chancellor in view of the actual progress made by the college in the implementation of its development programmes.

The following grants have been made available to this college during the current plan period under the ceiling of Rs. 3 lakhs:

i.	Construction of N.R.S.C. in the erstwhile St. Mary's College, Trichur. Amount debitible to the Rs. 5 lakhs ceiling of Vimala College.	Rs. 35,000/-
ii.	Purchase of Library books/journals Laboratory equipment and furniture to undivided St. Mary's College, Trichur now transferred to Vimala College, Trichur.	Rs. 41,732/-
iii.	Construction of Teachers' Hostel	Rs. 1,08,000/-
iv.	Construction of Extension of Women's Hostel	Rs. 1,00,000/-
v.	Purchase of Books and Journals (sanctioned in July, 1972).	Rs. 11,250/-
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rs. 2,95,982/-</u>

The college has completed all the above projects except purchase of books and journals for which Commission's share of Rs. 11,250/- was sanctioned in July, 1972. Only a sum of Rs. 2,018/- is available within the ceiling of Rs. 3 lakhs for this college.

If the proposal of the college is accepted Commission's share will be limited to Rs. 63,764/- for additional class rooms, Rs.8,667/- for the purchase of furniture and Rs. 8,250/- for purchase of equipment on the usual sharing basis on admissible terms.

F.O. 111/D.O. (c)

Confidential

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972.

Item No. 47(ii) To consider a proposal from Saldiha College, Saldiha (Burdwan University) for assistance beyond the Fourth Plan ceiling of Rs. 3 lakhs for construction of additional teaching accommodation.

The Vice-Chancellor, Burdwan University has forwarded a proposal from Saldiha College, Saldiha seeking Commission's assistance for the construction of additional teaching accommodation at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,92,835/-. The College has been sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,21,297 for the construction of a men's hostel during the current plan period and as such a sum of Rs. 1,68,603 is available within the ceiling of Rs. 3 lakhs for this college.

Since the estimated cost for the project comes to Rs. 5,92,835/- the Burdwan University has recommended a grant of Rs. 2.25 lakhs over and above the Commission ceiling of Rs. 3 lakhs available for a college. The Vice-Chancellor of Burdwan University has stated:-

" I had occasion to visit the college which is situated in a rural and very backward area of West Bengal inhabited mostly by Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe people. The College is doing very useful work by providing opportunity for higher education to the deserving poor students of the locality. There is no other college within a distance of 20 miles. I was also much impressed by the progress of the college and the eagerness of the sponsors for further developing the college. I, therefore, strongly recommend for the sanction of an additional grant of Rs. 2.25 lakhs to the college, outside ceiling limit, for extension of Teaching accommodation".

If the proposal is accepted in view of the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, the assistance payable by the Commission will be Rs. 2,68,603/- (Rs. 1,68,603 balance available within the ceiling + special grant of 1 lakh.)

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.C. (CI)/D.O. (C)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

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MEETING:

Dated: August 2, 1972.

Item No 48 : To consider a proposal from the United States Educational Foundation in India for a joint meeting of the United States and Indian scholars to review the question of the academic exchanges under the Fulbright programme.

The United States Educational Foundation in India which is implementing the programme of academic exchanges between the United States and India under the Fulbright programme have had under consideration for some time the question of the review of the programme. The Foundation has decided that efforts should be made to channel their limited resources and the limited opportunities available to scholars in both countries into areas which would be most profitable and mutually beneficial from the point of view of the two countries. They have taken the discussions between the British delegation and the members of the UGC and Vice-Chancellors and Professors of Indian Universities, held in January 1972, as a useful model. The Foundation has proposed that a meeting may be arranged between a team of U.S. scholars and Indian scholars under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, University Grants Commission. In order to facilitate exchange of views between American and Indian scholars the Foundation would request the Board of Foreign Scholarships in USA to nominate six to eight American scholars who would hold discussion with a similar number of Indian participants. They have suggested that the meetings may be held between 10th and 20th January, 1973. The Foundation has requested the Commission to agree to this proposal and obtain the clearance of the Government of India for such a conference. A copy of the letter received from the Director, U.S.E.F.I., is at Annexure.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Soe)

Ann. No. 48

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Copy of letter No. F:5204 dated 19th July 1972 from Dr. Charles Boewe, Director, U.S.E.F.I., New Delhi, addressed to Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, UGC, New Delhi.

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Arising from a suggestion by Mr. G. Parthasarathi at the February meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Educational Foundation in India, at which applications of American students and research scholars were considered, the Board desired that the whole question of the areas in which academic exchanges between the U.S. and India under the Fulbright program might take place should be examined carefully.

This proposal was discussed at a subsequent meeting of the Board and at more than one meeting of its Executive Committee. As you will see from the attached minutes of the Executive Committee meetings, agreement has been reached that an attempt should be made to channel the Foundation's limited resources and the limited opportunities available to scholars in both countries into areas which would be most profitable and mutually beneficial from the point of view of the two countries. The discussions last January, under your chairmanship, between the British delegation and members of the UGC and Indian Vice-Chancellors and professors invited by the UGC, to further collaboration between Indian and British universities was suggested as a useful model.

The Foundation has now accepted the proposal to arrange for a meeting, as soon as may be practicable, between a team of U.S. scholars and Indian scholars, to be held under your chairmanship, in order to facilitate a similar exchange of views between American and Indian scholars. The Foundation is requesting the Board of Foreign Scholarships in Washington, D.C. to nominate six to eight American scholars, and we hope that you will nominate a similar number of Indian participants. It is proposed to arrange for meetings to take place for 3 to 5 days between the 10th and 20th of January, 1973.

We hope that the UGC will approve of this proposal and will extend its co-operation to the Foundation to ensure the success of the discussions which our Board of Directors regard as crucial to the future of Indo-American educational exchanges as a whole.

We would be grateful if the UGC could also obtain the Education Ministry's clearance for the holding of the conference proposed above at an early date so that the Foundation could initiate the necessary planning and act in Washington.

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REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee met at 9:30 a.m. on Friday, June 9. The following were present:

Dr. McCrea Hazlett	- Chairman
Dr. Fred Harrington	- Ford Foundation
Mr. G. Parthasarathi	- Vice-Chancellor, JNU.
Mr. R.K. Chhabra	- Secretary, UGC
Dr. Charles Boewe	- Director
Mr. C.S. Ramakrishnan	- Dy. Director

The meeting had been convened in pursuance of the proposal initiated by Mr. G. Parthasarathi at the February 7 meeting of the Board, to arrange for an exchange of views between Indian and American scholars on study and research in the U.S. and India.

Pointing out the desirability of planning academic exchanges between India and other countries, primarily to identify areas of need and interest to each, Mr. Parthasarathi referred to the recent exchange of views between the Inter-University Council of Higher Education Overseas of the U.K. and the UGC which could serve as a model with respect to other countries also. A working group of British academics had been constituted in the U.K. and one of Indian scholars in India, consisting of 6 or 7 members each. Among areas named at the original discussions were:

- Biological and environmental studies
- Engineering and Technology
- Indian and British Studies
- Mathematics and physical sciences, including the chemistry of natural products
- Medical Sciences, including community medicine
- Social Sciences, including public administration, population study, etc.

Working papers prepared by members of the two delegations had been discussed and broad conclusions had been arrived at and set out in a brief report, of which Mr. Chhabra was requested to send a copy to Dr. Boewe.

Mr. Parthasarathi emphasized that the designation of the above areas did not preclude others, and that both sides recognised the need to avoid rigidity and to ensure a certain degree of flexibility.



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The Chairman pointed out that we should expect that American scholars participating in the meeting would initially be disturbed by recent developments. From their point of view anything which curtails freedom to choose research topics is a violation of academic freedom. In addition, delays of approvals of proposed American study and research activities in India have caused concern in the American academic community.

Mr. Parthasarathi also referred to the feeling generated by proposals for study or research by foreign scholars which tend to use India as a testing ground for their hypotheses, and to the impression created by projects relating to sensitive areas. He hoped that an exchange of views among scholars of the two countries would help to mitigate this problem.

As a first concrete step, the Chairman proposed that a meeting on the lines of the one between the Inter-University Council and the UGC, which had led to the setting up of the working groups and the production of the report referred to by Mr. Parthasarathi, should be arranged between distinguished US and Indian scholars.

After some discussion the Committee agreed that USEFI should work towards a conference to be held in New Delhi some time towards the end of November or the end of December 1972, of 5 or 6 outstanding American scholars with their Indian counterparts. It was agreed that the UGC should be requested to constitute the Indian team, which will include the Chairman of the UGC, who will also preside over all of the joint sessions, as he had done in the case of the meetings with the British group. The Director of USEFI would serve as Convenor and Secretary, and USEFI would be responsible for the physical arrangements for the conference, with such assistance as may be required from the UGC.

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The U.S.E.F.I., NEW DELHI.

Enclosure

R E P O R T

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The following members of the Executive Committee met informally with Dr. James R. Roach, Member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships and Chairman of the Committee on the Near East and South Asia, on Thursday, July 6th:

Dr. McCrea Hazlett	- Chairman
Mr. G. Parthasarathi	- JLN Univ.
Mr. R.K. Chhabra	- UGC
Dr. Fred Harrington	- Ford Foundation

USEFI Staff:

Dr. Charles Boewe	- Director
Mr. C.S. Ramakrishnan	- Dy. Director

Dr. Hazlett stated that the meeting had been arranged to enable Dr. Roach, the Foundation's principal link with the American academic community in the U.S., to learn at first-hand the views of the USEFI Board's Executive Committee on the future of academic exchanges between the U.S. and India, particularly as they affect the Fulbright program. He hoped that the meeting would clarify for Dr. Roach the Board's objectives and hopes for the suggested meeting of American and Indian scholars.

Mr. Parthasarathi made it clear that in suggesting the Indo-British discussions on university collaboration as a model he had not meant to restrict fields in which exchanges might take place between the U.S. and India to the six which had been mentioned in the Record of Discussions circulated to the Committee. Those fields were merely illustrative and were in no sense exclusive. The main purpose of the discussions was to make academic exchanges more profitable and mutually beneficial. Mr. Parthasarathi also clarified that the proposed meeting need not seek to identify national priorities nor limit itself only to areas of relevance to such priorities. Creative work in any field is always welcome. It is, however, essential that in channelling limited resources a balance should be struck between what is desirable and what is possible.

The working groups referred to in the record of Indo-British discussions, which could serve as a model, could examine and propose action to correct imbalances in specific areas. They could also serve to identify opportunities available to scholars of either country, and hopefully lead to joint programs.

Each working group would prepare in advance papers which would serve as a basis of discussion at the meeting of the American and Indian teams.

Another by-product of the labors of such working groups might be the preparation of an inventory of U.S. programs, which is now lacking.

It was agreed that members of the American team would be drawn preferably from among those familiar with the university situation in both countries, and not necessarily from among American Scholars who have specialised in Indian studies; who would tend to be mostly in the arts and humanities and social science.

It was agreed that in view of the fact that most professional societies in India have their annual conferences at Christmas time, it would be desirable to arrange the proposed meeting some time between the 10th and 20th of January, 1973. The formal meeting would be planned for 3 days, with a possible extension for a day or two. During their visit to India the members of the American team would also be enabled to visit various centers of Indian higher education.

While discussions between the two teams could cover the whole range of Indo-U.S. academic exchanges, the consensus was that any recommendations resulting from the discussions should focus on the Foundation's Program within its charter and its financial limitations, and that any action or recommendations which will extend beyond these confines should be left to the course of future developments.

Mr. Chhabra agreed, in his capacity as Secretary of the UGC, to seek Government of India clearance for the constitution of the teams and convening of the meeting.

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Meeting:  
Dated: 2nd August 1972.

Item No. 49: To consider the proposal on items relating to higher education for implementation by UGC under proposed Indo-Bangladesh Cultural Exchange Program

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th July 1972 (Item No. 122) received the minutes of the meeting held between the Ministers of Education of Bangladesh and India in New Delhi in June 1972.

The Commission welcomed proposals for collaboration between India and Bangladesh and desired that a note on the action to be taken on items concerning the UGC as contained in the minutes of the meeting between the Education Ministers of India and Bangladesh, may be placed at its next meeting.

The Ministry of Education have also suggested that the Commission may formulate concrete proposals on various items relating to higher education.

On the basis of the minutes of the meeting held between the Education Ministers of India and Bangladesh, the following proposals are suggested for implementation by the UGC:

Recommendations of the Education-  
Ministers of India and Bangladesh

Proposed action by  
UGC

III - Higher Education

1. Bangladesh would offer research facilities in the following fields:

- i) Bengali language and literature.
- ii) History of Bangladesh.
- iii) Archaeology of Bangladesh.
- iv) Folklore of Bangladesh.
- v) Developmental economics.
- vi) International Relations.

UGC may send 4-6 scholars for 1-4 months each in subjects to be mutually agreed to.

2. Exchange of specialists, professors & other teaching staff - subjects to be mutually decided including international relations and study of West Asia.

Exchange of 12 Professors/Specialists (5 in sciences + 4 in Professional subjects + 3 in humanities and social sciences) for 6-8 weeks each.

3. Setting up of bi-national Bangladesh-India Joint Commission on Higher Education to identify and promote areas of cooperation in education, sciences and technology.

The joint bi-national Commission may be constituted after details are worked out by the Joint Coordinating Committee about fields to be covered (Item I-V: Setting up of a Joint Co-ordinating Committee to work out details of cooperation).

4. Institutions of Visiting Professorships specially in the field of Sanskrit, Pali or Hindi.

I.C.C.R. may implement the Item.

5. Exchange of delegations of university level teachers.

Exchange of university level teachers' delegations (5-6) in mutually agreed subjects for 6 weeks.

6. Encouraging of scholars of both the countries for participation in seminars etc.

Exchange of 3-4 scholars for 1-2 weeks for participation in seminars etc

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(G)/DO(T)

Confidential

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University Grants Commission

Meeting :

Dated : August 2, 1972.

Item No.50 : To consider a proposal from Dr. H.D. Sankalia, Director, Deccan College, Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona, for assistance for exploration work at Somnath and Inamgoan.

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Dr. Sankalia, Director, Deccan College, Poona, submitted a proposal for 'Archaeological investigations in Western India' for assistance from US PL-480 rupee funds. The proposal was to be undertaken in collaboration with the Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada System, Nevada and Smithsonian Institution, Washington. The proposal was approved by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology. The proposal was also considered by the National Screening Committee, appointed by the Government of India at its meeting held on 3rd April, 1972. The committee could not agree to recommend the proposal for support from PL-480 funds. It was desired that the proposed research may be undertaken with support from any Indian organisation.

Dr. Sankalia has now submitted a proposal for assistance from the UGC for undertaking excavation at Somnath in Gujarat State and Inamgoan in Maharashtra. He has requested assistance of Rs. 1,70,000 for the duration of two years. He has mentioned that the college has already undertaken excavation work at these two sites and he would like to carry out the work on a larger scale. A copy of the letter from Dr. Sankalia is attached as Annexure.

The details of the estimated expenditure are as under :

I. <u>Somnath</u>	<u>Rs. p.a.</u>
1. Labour charges	23,000
2. D.A. & T.A. of the staff	20,000
3. Contingencies & equipment	5,000
4. Jeep	12,000
Total	60,000
II. <u>Inamgoan.</u>	
1. Labour charges	15,000
2. D.A./T.A. of the staff	5,000
3. Contingencies & equipment	5,000
Total	25,000
Total for two years :	
Somnath	Rs. 1,20,000
Inamgoan	Rs. 50,000
Total	Rs. 1,70,000

The proposal is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E. O. (Secy) / Addl. Secy.

Copy of letter No. 701/2364 dated June 13/16, 1972 from Shri H.D. Sankalia, Director, Deccan College, Poona, addressed to Dr. D. Shankar Narayan, Additional Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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This year we carried out a very important piece of work in Gujarat-Saurashtra around Somnath. Our entire team consisting of geologists, archaeological chemists and excavators of proto-historic sites, had participated in this work. Our main work was confined to Somnath and its vicinity.

The problem which I had set was this. This land is associated with Krishna and the Yadavas. But we cannot say for certain anything about the time unless we prove the antiquity of the area in which they lived. This cannot be proved without a scientific excavation.

Another problem was, according to the geologists, the whole of Saurashtra was under the sea. But according to my discovery made near Rajkot in 1963, it appeared that Early Man was in Saurashtra about a lakh of years ago. If this was so, when was the present land submerged under the sea. For this purpose, I had set one of my students on a survey of the Badar river. He had surveyed the entire river for the last three years and also came to the conclusion that the view of the earlier geologists was not right. Not only man of the Early Stone Age but of the later Stone Ages was in Saurashtra and, therefore, the land had not gone under the sea after the arrival of man. But this also happened around the coast. This was the point on which we were interested.

Fortunately, a survey of the river just where the ancient site of Somnath is situated gave us ample proof both of the existence of man in the Early Stone Age and also evidence that the sea had once again encroached upon the land together with the disappearance of Early Stone Age man that is sometimes between 1,40,000 years ago. This evidence viz. the encroachment of the sea was found in the shape of huge fossil oyster base some 5 km. inside in the Hiran river. Afterwards, we also surveyed the river Sarasvati and got similar evidence.

In our excavations on the site at a depth of 15 ft. we came across a huge structure about 40 ft. long and 20 ft. broad divided into several rooms, this structure is all made of stone. Though the people lived in such kind of houses, they used excellent pottery, and according to our evidence were in contact with Western Asia from where they had got amulets of steatite. This period, according to the contents of the house, can be dated to about 1500 B.C.

Now we have excavated only a very small area. But my feeling is that much of the house or the city remains under the mound which is more than 1500 ft. long and 500 ft. wide. It is also possible that there was an ancient port here as in the case of Lothal because only a few furlongs from here, the two rivers - Saraswati and Hiran - met the sea. Thus this area which we had explored is interesting from the geological archaeological point of view, from the point of view of prehistoric maritime activities and from the point of view of the period of the Krishna and the Yadavas of which time probably we have got a huge structure much of which remains to be excavated. Our finds at the

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moment are not much. We have already spent Rs. 10,000/- from the main grant of Rs. 25,000/-. However, if the University Grants Commission can give us a special grant (as you intend to give for our excavation at Inamgaon) in lieu of the P.L. 400 funds, then we can carry out a much bigger survey of the coast with the help of our geologists, archaeological chemists and also undertake a larger excavation and lay bare city of 1500 B.C. of which nothing is so far known anywhere in India.

The idea of approaching you occurred to me when you told me that the UGC was going to consider sympathetically our request for larger grants for excavations at Inamgaon in case you do not sanction the P.L. 400 funds. I am enclosing herewith a small estimate of further excavations at Prabhas Patan, (Appendix).

I may inform you that no additional staff is necessary.

With kind regards,

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12/7



Estimated expenditure for further  
exploration at Prabhas Patan, Somnath and Inamgaon.

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I. Somnath

First Year

	Es.
1. Labour charges	23,000
2. D.A. & T.A. of staff	20,000
3. Contingencies & equipment	5,000
4. Jeep	<u>12,000</u>
Total	<u>60,000</u>

Second Year

(Details as above)	Es. 60,000
Total for 1st and 2nd year	Es. 60,000 +
	<u>Es. 60,000</u>
	<u>Es. 1,20,000</u>

II Inamgaon

First Year

1. Labour charge	15,000
2. D.A. and T.A. of staff	5,000
3. Contingencies & Equipment	<u>5,000</u>
Total	25,000

Second year

(Details as above)	Es. 25,000
Total for 1st and 2nd year	Es. 25,000 +
	<u>Es. 25,000</u>
	<u>Es. 50,000</u>

Ground Total	Somnath =	Es. 1,20,000
	Inamgaon =	<u>Es. 50,000</u>
		<u>Es. 1,70,000</u>

Rs. one Lakh Seventy Thousand only

University Grants Commission

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Meeting :

Dated : August 2, 1972.

Item No.: 5: To consider a request from Professor R.C. Paul, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Panjab University, Chandigarh for financial assistance for participating at the ICSU General Assembly's meeting being held in Helsinki (Finland) from 15th to 21st September, 1972.

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The Commission has been informed that Professor R.C. Paul, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Panjab University, Chandigarh has been nominated as a delegate to the ICSU for attending its General Assembly's meeting being held in Helsinki from 15th to 21st September 1972 by the Indian National Science Academy, and that the INSA has agreed to meet 50 per cent of the expenses the remaining half to be met by other sources.

The total expenditure involved in the visit has been indicated to be as below:

Air-fare (Delhi-Helsinki-Delhi)	Rs. 8084
DA for 8 days @ Rs.140/- per day	Rs. 1120
Incidental for 8days @ Rs.30 per day	Rs. 240
Registration fee	Rs. 364
Rail fare from Chandigarh to Delhi and other misc. expenses.	Rs. 200

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Rs.10008

p.t.o.

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Professor Paul has informed that it may not be possible for the Panjab University to meet expenditure out of the unassigned grant for 1972-73 as the entire fund has already been spent/committed. Professor Paul has therefore requested the Commission to make available to him an amount of Rs.5,000/- to cover his expenses on the visit to Helsinki.

The Commission has earlier agreed to provide 50% of the total expenditure involved in the trips to be undertaken by Professor J.N. Bhar (Department of Radio Physics & Electronics, Calcutta University) for attending the 17th General Assembly of URSI to be held at Warsaw at the invitation of the INSA which has provided the remaining 50% of the expenses followed by a visit to U.S.S.R. at the invitation of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences (with provision of board, lodging, internal travel etc. for the duration of his stay in U.S.S.R.).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(321)

Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August 1972

Item No. 52: To consider further the question of establishment of Mithila University of Darbhanga.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 5th July, 1972, received a note on the Mithila University Ordinance, 1972. The Commission desired that the matter may be brought up again at the next meeting.

The Governor of Bihar had issued the Mithila University Ordinance, 1972, for the establishment of the Mithila University at Darbhanga. The Ordinance was promulgated on 11th May, 1972. The date from which the Ordinance would come into effect has not yet been notified by the State Government. The UGC at its meeting held on 5rd May, 1972, had considered the proposal of the Government of Bihar for re-organisation of KS Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga. In the light of the report of the Education Secretary and the Secretary, University Grants Commission, the Commission had agreed generally with the recommendations made by the Committee (that the decision to set up a new affiliating or teaching university along with a decision on the broad pattern of its organisation and working as also about its location may be taken on the basis of the educational requirements and not the offer of any land, building or library holdings by the Darbhanga Raj Trust or any other prospective donor). The Commission also felt that the question whether Bihar needs another university would have to be examined on merits.

The Chief Minister, Bihar, has written to the Chairman, UGC, requesting for the concurrence of the Commission to the establishment of Mithila University. A note sent by the Chief Minister justifying the need for a new university at Darbhanga is attached (Annexure). It has been pointed out by the Chief Minister that with the establishment of the Mithila University the pride and glory of Mithila will come to life again. There would be some institutions under this University which would help in the development of culture, language and art of the region.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Subject: Mithila University

The University Grants Commission in its meeting held on 3-5-1972 have dealt with the question of Mithila University. It appears that the basis for consideration was the report submitted by Shri TP Singh, Union Education Secretary and Shri RK Chhabra, Secretary of the University Grants Commission, and further, it appears that discussions were guided by the recommendations made by the visiting team of the University Grants Commission led by Professor MV Mathur who had visited Darbhanga few years ago and had recommended the development of the existing Kameshwar Singh Sanskrit University into a multi-faculty University. This suggestion of Professor Mathur and his team was endorsed by Bihar Government's Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the then Bihar State Minister for Education, Shri Nitishwar Prasad Singh.

2. Since these reports, besides the exchange of correspondences between the Executor of the Darbhanga Raj and the State Government, number of representations from various groups and interests have been received by the State Government. Both the Darbhanga Raj Executor and the Sanskrit lovers all over have been pressing that the character and separate entity of the KSD Sanskrit University should remain undisturbed. As has been rightly pointed out in their report by Shri TP Singh and Shri RK Chhabra, the deed of grant of the buildings and library by the late Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga to the Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University precludes the donation being used for any other purpose. Hence the State Government have not been able to accept the recommendations of Professor Mathur's team and that of Shri NP Sinha committee.

3. The University Grants Commission in the meeting held on 3-5-1972 have further been good enough to resolve as follows:

"..... The Commission noted that the question whether Bihar needs another University, would have to be examined on merits". This indicates that UGC are willing to examine the feasibility of a new University in Bihar. The Government and the people of Bihar especially, the intelligentsia of the State are deeply grateful to the UGC for this opportunity.

4. The pre-conditions for a new University cannot be entirely on terms which are quantifiable. The intellectual and cultural back ground of the area in this regard and aspirations of the people should play, if not a decisive role, at least a crucial role in the process of decision making. The statistical data enclosed speaks eloquently for itself about the need for a University in this area, especially because the facilities for higher education are thoroughly inadequate. Since the report of Shri TP Singh and Shri RK Chhabra has dealt with this aspect in detail, no further facts needs to be advanced as it sufficiently highlights how a culturally advanced area is so much educationally backward.

5. Gajendragadkar Committee on the "Governance of Universities" have supported the observation of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee (1969) that all possible steps are

required towards moving imbalances in the academic life of our country and special considerations given for educationally backward areas. One cannot think of an area where this principle applies with full force other than Mithila, a culturally and artistically rich area known since ages for its high learning. The area now requires facilities to come up and re-capture its own high watermark of intellectual and cultural heritage and enrich our national life.

6. There is at present only one University in North Bihar, e.g. University of Bihar with Headquarters at Muzaffarpur and which has the jurisdiction over the districts of Tirhut Division with a total population of 179.00 lakhs. Out of which Darbhanga District has a population of 52 lakhs i.e. 1% of the country's population. The remaining portion of the proposed Mithila University, viz. the districts of Saharsa and Purnea are under the territorial jurisdiction of Bhagalpur University. They together have a population of 62.88 lakhs. Thus, the total population served by Mithila University is 115.30 lakhs.

7. The University of Bihar has now 83 colleges, including six constituent colleges and the Bhagalpur University has 59 colleges including 5 Constituent Colleges. Twenty new institutions (Arts and Science) have recently started functioning in the territorial jurisdiction of Bihar and Bhagalpur Universities and they are awaiting affiliation. It is obvious that both the universities have rapidly increasing and almost unmanageable number of affiliated colleges. Besides rapidly increasing number of affiliated colleges and the unmanageable under-graduate population, the backwardness of the area in provisions for modern education, call for a separate University at Darbhanga. The New University will provide avenues for modern education in the rich cultural background and high intellectual traditions.

8. This view finds support in the two most valuable and important reports on Higher Education, e.g. the Report of the Education Commission and the Gajendragadkar Committee report on Governance of Universities and Colleges.

"In view of the expansion visualised for the Undergraduate and Post-graduate stages, the establishment of some new universities is inevitable. It is even desirable for reducing the size of some existing Universities. x x x x administrative regroupings of existing colleges through the establishment of new universities would be necessary in certain cases" - (Education Commission.)

x x x x x x

"In our view the number should not ordinarily exceed about thirty, and certainly not beyond twice this size. We regard this as most important principle that the Head of every college should have a seat in the University Court and on the Academic Council, but this is not practicable if the number of colleges is more than thirty or so, for otherwise the size of the University Court and the Council would become so large as to defeat the very purpose for which these are constituted. We are aware that

aware that this recommendations would require setting of new universities, -but we see no other way of meeting of the present situations" - (Gajendragadkar Committee report.)

The proposed Mithila University, besides providing facilities for modern higher education, will through special facilities fill a void for teaching and research in the fields largely related to the life and culture of Mithila. The specialised institutions would be :

1. Vidyapati Institute of Maithili and Linguistics (Oriya, Bengali, Assamese, Bhojpuri, Magahi);
2. Ganesh Institute of Nabya Nyaya.
3. Vaschaspati Institute of Dharma Shastra.
4. Institute of Rural Studies and Economic Development.
5. Lochan Upadhaya Institute of Mithila Arts, Drama and Music.

Detailed schemes can be worked out only after the Union Minister of Education and UGC, New Delhi, concur in principle in the proposal for the Mithila University and indicate the nature and quantum of assistance that would be forth-coming.

10. The State Government have already issued an Ordinance for the establishment of Mithila University which will start work from the date to be notified by the State Government. The people of Mithila area are anxiously looking forward for this University for the past quarter of a century in order to meet their genuine aspiration. The State Government would like to start the University from the current working session, commencing from July this year, even on a very modest scale, after due concurrence from the UGC and the Central Government.

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Area, Population and number of colleges and University Departments in the various universities of Bihar.

Sl. No.	Name of the University	No. of Dist.	Area in Sq. miles	Population (in lakhs)	No. of colleges	No. of P.G. Deptts.
1.	Patna	Teaching in residential University	Only portion of Patnacity		10	21
2.	Bihar	4	12,591	179.00	.86	.16
3.	Ranchi	5	25,197	110.00	52	15
4.	Bhagalpur	5	17,403	154.84	62	16
5.	Magadh	3	11,266	119.93	50	15
	Total:	17	67,000	563.87	260	

Bihar University also conducts P.G. teaching in 6 departments at the C.M. College, Darbhanga (English, Economics, Political Science, Maithili, Mathematics and Commerce).



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Data on Mithila, Bihar and Bhagalpur Universities after the establishment of Mithila University.

No. Name of the University	Districts	Area in Sq. miles	Population in lakhs.	No. of College
1. Bihar	1. Muzaffarpur	3,020	48.56	30
	2. Saran	2,681	42.82	17
	3. Champaran	3,551	35.39	8
	Total:	9,252	126.57	55
2. Bhagalpur	1. Bhagalpur	2,126	20.82	19
	2. Santhal Pargana	5,489	31.85	7
	3. Monghyr	3,958	39.28	20
	Total:	11,553	91.95	46
3. Mithila	1. Darbhanga	3,359	52.42	28 *
	2. Saharsa	2,106	23.47	7
	3. Purnea	4,224	59.41	7
	Total:	9,689	115.30	42

Remarks: \*\* Transfer from Bihar University

\* Transfer from Bhagalpur University

'CHUGH'

CONFIDENTIAL

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 2nd August, 1972.

Item No. 53: To consider the question of framing regulations under the Amended University Grants Commission Act.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting hold on 5th July, 1972 received a note on the amendment of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare have drawn the attention of the State Governments and all Ministries of the Government of India to Section 12A of the Amended University Grants Commission Act which is reproduced below:

"12A No. Grant shall be given by the Central Govt. the Commission, or any other organisation receiving any funds from the Central Government, to a University which is established after the commencement of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1972, unless the Commission has, after satisfying itself as to such matters as may be prescribed, declared such University to be fit for receiving such grant."

The have been requested to keep the above in view. The Commission may have to prescribe regulations for the above purpose.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have also requested that a copy of the amended University Grants Commission Act may be circulated to all the universities for their information and their attention drawn to the provisions contained in Section 14 of the Act which is reproduced below:

"If any University fails within a reasonable time to comply with any recommendation made by the Commission under Section 12 or Section 13 or contravenes the provisions of any rules made under clause (f) or clause (g) or sub-section (2) of Section 25, or of any regulation made under clause (e) or clause (f) or clause (g) of Section 26, the Commission, after taking into consideration the cause, if any, shown by the University for such failure or contravention with such recommendation, may withhold from the University the grants proposed to be made out of the fund of the Commission

This has been done

P.T.O.

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-2-

The Government of India have also requested that the regulations framed under Section 27 of the Act may also be sent to them in due course. Section 27 of the Act reads as under:-

- (1) "The Commission may, by regulations made under this Act, delegate to its Chairman, Vice-Chairman or any of its officers, its power to general superintendance and direction over the business transacted by, or in, the Commission, including the powers with regard to the expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the office and internal administration of the Commission.
- (2) No regulation shall be made under this section except with the previous approval of the Central Government.

The regulations to be framed under this section have to be sent to the Government of India for their approval. The Commission has already appointed a Committee with the following composition to look into the question of rules and regulations under clause 2 (a) of Section 25 and clause 1(b), 1(c), 1(f) and 1(g) of Section 26 of the University Grants Commission Act.

1. Dr. S.N. Sen,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Calcutta University.
2. Prof. A.B. Lal,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Rajasthan University.
3. Dr. Sarup Singh,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Delhi University.
4. Dr. S.M.S. Chari,  
Joint Educational Adviser,  
Ministry of Education & Social Welfare.
5. Professor Rais Ahmed,  
Professor of Physics,  
Aligarh Muslim University.
6. Shri O.P. Mohla,  
Deputy Financial Adviser,  
Ministry of Education & Social Welfare.

The matter is place before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (CD)

'CHUGH'

CONFIDENTIAL

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 2nd August, 1972

Item No. 55 (a) : To consider a proposal received from the University of Delhi for provision of additional teaching staff for the Law Faculty.

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The Delhi University has sent a proposal for provision of the following additional teaching posts for the Faculty of Law (A copy of the letter received from the University in this connection is enclosed as (Annexure))

(a) Evening Law Centre I

Readers.....2

Lecturers.....5

(b) Evening Law Centre II

Readers.....2

Lecturers.....5

(c) Day shift (Faculty of Law)

Readers.....1

Lecturers.....1

During 1971-72 the university had admitted 1400 students instead of 700 students as originally planned, in the 1st year of LL.B. Course. Consequent upon the excess of admissions of 100 students in Day Class, 300 students in Evening Law Centre No.I, and 300 students in Evening Law Centre No.II, the Commission had accepted the proposal of the university for the creation of the following additional posts:

1. Evening Law Centre No.I..... One reader & five lecturers
2. Evening Law Centre No.II..... One Professor, One reader and five lecturers.

No post was sanctioned for the additional intake of students in the Day Shift.

Adhering to the same intake of 1400 students in the LL.B. 1st year course during the year i.e. 1972-73, the number of

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students in the 2nd year class will be more. The present enrolment position in the Law Faculty as obtained from the University of Delhi is as under:-

<u>Class</u>	<u>Day Shift</u>	<u>Evening Law Centre I</u>	<u>Evening Law Centre II</u>	<u>Total</u>
LL.B. I year	220	510	400	1330
LL.B.II year	310	515	255	1305
LL.B.III year	190	307	-	497

Due to this additional teaching load in the LL.B. Course - 2nd year, the Executive Council of the Delhi University, at its meeting held on 27th June, 1972, accepted the recommendations of the Academic Council for the creation of following additional teaching posts for the Law Faculty during 1972-73 to be distributed as indicated in para (1) above.

- Readers..... Five
- Lecturers.....Eleven

In this connection it may be stated that a Committee was constituted by the Commission in November 1970 to examine the additional requirements of the Law Faculty, Delhi University. On the basis of the norms suggested by this committee and on the basis of the existing number of subjects including optionals in LL.B. II & III years, the additional staff requirement of the Faculty of Law during 1972-73 has been worked out to be 3 readers and 11 lecturers which if accepted, may be distributed as under:-

1. Day Shift (Faculty of Law) - One Reader and One Lecturer
2. Evening Law Centre I - One Reader and Four Lecturers
3. Evening Law Centre II - One Reader and Six Lecturers

The University has proposed that the additional posts for the year 1972-73 may be sanctioned by the Commission outside the IV Plan.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Copy of Letter No. Estab. (T)/13872 dated 21st June, 1972 from the Registrar, Delhi University, Delhi addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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As you are aware, last year the Faculty of Law had admitted about 1400 students in the LL.B. I year, in place of 700 originally planned. The excess admission was 100 in the Day class, 300 in the Evening Law Centre No. I and 300 in the Evening Law Centre No. II. The Commission had sanctioned the following additional posts last year:

Evening Law Centre No. I	Readers	2
	Lecturers	5
Evening Law Centre No. II	Professor	1
	Reader	1
	Lecturers	5

No post was sanctioned for the additional intake of students in the Day Shift.

Adhering to the same intake of 1400 students in the first year for the academic session 1972-73, the number of students in the 2nd year will be more. In the first year course, all the subjects proscribed being compulsory ones, teaching arrangements will have to be made only for 15 lectures per week per section, whereas in the second year, there are 8 subjects, including optionals, requiring teaching arrangements to be made for 24 periods per week per section.

The Academic Council, keeping in view the teaching needs of the Faculty, considered the proposal of the Faculty for the creation of the following additional teaching staff from July 1972 at its meeting held on 14.6.1972, and recommended the same to the Executive Council for approval.

(a) Evening Law Centre I

Readers	2
Lecturers	5

(b) Evening Law Centre II

Readers	2
Lecturers	5

(c) Day Shift (Faculty of Law)

Reader	1
Lecturer	1

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It may take some time before the Executive Council meets and considers the above recommendations of the Academic Council, for the University is now closed for the Summer Vacation and there is no meeting of the Executive Council scheduled to be held before 15.7.1972. It is, therefore, requested that the Commission may kindly consider the additional requirements of teaching staff for the Faculty of Law, as mentioned above, and convey their approval to the same as early as possible, so that the Faculty is not handicapped in making its teaching arrangements from July, 1972.

An early sanction is requested.

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University Grants Commission.

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Meeting:

Dated : 2nd August, 1972.

Item No:55 (b) To consider the proposal of Delhi University to transfer M.A. Courses in English and Hindi from South Centre to the University Campus.

At a meeting held in Education Minister's room on 25th April, 1970 to consider the proposal of the Delhi University for establishment of a second campus in South of Delhi it was agreed that the University of Delhi may be permitted to start post-graduate classes in English and Hindi in South Delhi. In accordance with this, University of Delhi subsequently sent proposals for starting of post-graduate classes in Hindi, English and Commerce in South Delhi w.e.f. 1970-71. In pursuance of the decision taken in the meeting held on 25th April, 1970 the proposal for starting post-graduate classes in English and Hindi were accepted by the Commission at its meeting held on 5th August, 70 (Vide Item No.2(a)(11)). Later, the University of Delhi reiterated their earlier proposal for starting postgraduate classes in Commerce which was also agreed to by the Commission. Additional staff required for the courses as well as other recurring and non-recurring expenditure required for the South Delhi Centre were sanctioned by the Commission from time to time and the present position in respect of the staff sanctioned as well as the recurring and non-recurring expenditure are as follows:-

Staff:

English	Professor	1
	Readers	3
Hindi	Professor	1
	Readers	3
Commerce.	Professor	1
	Readers	2
	Lecturer	1

In respect of administrative and library staff ceiling limits of Rs.24,000/- per annum and Rs.9,000/- per annum respectively were laid down. In addition a provision of Rs. 20,000/- during 1970-71 and Rs.35,000/- during

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1971-72 for cooperative teaching was also accepted. In respect of non-recurring expenditure, an amount of Rs.1,35,000/- for Books and Journals and Rs.42,500/- for furniture and equipments were also sanctioned during the two years 1970-71 and 1971-72.

Delhi University has now intimated that the Classes in the above three subjects have been running in the South Delhi Postgraduate Centre for the last two years and that while arrangements for M.Com. Classes which are held in the afternoon have been found to be satisfactory, it has not been so in the case of English and Hindi. It is stated by the University that it has been noticed that the students take admission in English and Hindi at the South Delhi Postgraduate Centre, but do not attend classes regularly there. Instead, most of the students avail of teaching in the University even though they take admission in the South Delhi Postgraduate Centre. In view of these circumstances, the University has proposed to discontinue M.A. Classes in English and Hindi at South Delhi Postgraduate Centre and to increase admission in these two subjects in the Faculty of Arts by increasing the number of sections in these subjects. The M.Com classes will, however, continue to be held in South Delhi Centre. The University has also proposed to transfer the staff sanctioned for these two departments of the South Delhi Centre to University for meeting the additional teaching requirements. It has also stated that there will be no reduction in the work load as the number of students taking admission in M.A. classes in English and Hindi will remain un-changed. The Library books relating to M.A. English and Hindi and the furniture and equipment etc. not needed by the Centre now will be transferred to the Faculty of Arts and the University Campus, where the same will be needed on account of increased admissions. It has also been stated that the question of non-academic staff is being examined by the University separately.

The proposal of Delhi University for the discontinuance of classes in English and Hindi at South Delhi Postgraduate Centre is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 2nd August 1972

Item No. 56 : To consider the proposal for implementation of Item No.55 of Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme 1972-74 pertaining to the development of bilateral contacts between specific universities/institutions in India and-USSR.

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There has been a provision during the last few years for scientific and academic exchanges between some specific universities in India and USSR under Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programmes. So far not much has been done for developing bilateral contact between the specified universities under the provision of this item.

2. Under Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programmes 1972-74, provision has been made for continued scientific and academic exchanges between Soviet and Indian universities/institutions (Item No.55) as mentioned below:-

Name of the Indian Univ.	Name of the Soviet University	Remarks
Delhi University	Moscow State University	Subject not specified.
JLN University	Moscow State University - Faculty of Philology.	Faculty of Philology.
Bombay University	Leningrad State University	Subject not specified
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	-do-	-do-
Mysore University	Kiev University	-do-
Madras University	Tbilisi State University	-do-
Aligarh Muslim University	Tajik State University	-do-
Lucknow University	Tashkent State University	-do-
Gujarat University	Kingiz State University	-do-

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Name of the Indian Univ.	Name of the Soviet University	Remarks
10. Osmania University	Turkmen State University	-do-
11. Panjab University	Yerevan State University	-do-
12. Jammu & Kashmir University (Universities of Jammu & Kashmir).	Azerbaijan State University	-do-
13. Allahabad University	Byelo-Russian State University of Minsk.	-do-
14. Karnatak University	-do-	-do-
15. Jadavpur University	Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute	May be in the field of Geological sciences.

3. Besides the above 15 universities in India, provision exists for developing bilateral contacts between institutions other than universities in India, such as, IIT, Bombay with Moscow Power Institute, I.I.T., Kharagpur and Indian Institute of Statistics with Patrice Lumumba Friendship University.

4. Under Items 47 and 48, provision has been made for exchange of 15 Professors annually between the above 15 universities in India and USSR (for implementing Item No. 55) for delivering lectures on Natural Sciences and Humanities and developing Inter-University Contacts for a period upto three weeks each. Items No. 47 and 48 thus have been amalgamated with the implementation of Item 55, as suggested by the Soviet authorities.

5. The Commission has received the nominations of the following Soviet experts who have been given the authority to speak with the heads of Indian educational institutions/universities and to sign Inter-Institute Contracts towards the implementation of Items 47 and 55 (amalgamated).

Name of the Soviet expert acceptable to the Commission

For developing Inter-University Contracts between.

1. Dr. Meredov Oves Ogli  
(Born in 1937)  
Dean of Turkmen State University.

Osmania University and Turkmen State University.

<u>Name of the Soviet expert acceptable to the Commission</u>	<u>For developing Inter-University Contract between.</u>
2. Dr. Malishev Andrey Yakolevich (Born in 1930) Professor of Bylo-russia State University.	Allahabad University and Bylo-russia State University.
3. -do-	Karnatak University and Bylo-russia State University.
4. Dr. Tkachov Valentin Dmitrievich (Born in 1939) Head of Physics of Semi-conductors Chair at Bylo-russia State University.	Allahabad and Bylo-russia State University.
5. -do-	Karnatak University and Bylo-russia State University
6. Dr. Hartishvily Gurem Levanovich (Born in 1934) Dean of Tbilisi State University	Madras University and Tbilisi State University.
7. Dr. Turin Yuri Nikolaevich (Born in 1935) Reader of Mechanical and Mathematical Faculty, Moscow State University.	Delhi University and Moscow State University.
8. Dr. Ulchibaev Abdusafi Abdulazisovich (Born in 1932) Professor of Tashkent State University	Lucknow and Tashkent State University.
9. Dr. Ahundov Agamusa Agasi (Born in 1932) Dean of Philological Faculty, Azerbaidzhan State University.	Universities of Jammu/Kashmir and Azerbaidzhan State University.
10. Dr. Podemi Roman Yricvich (Born in 1932) Head of the Chair at Moscow Mining Institute.	Jadavpur University (indicated as Gudzheram Institute) and Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute (indicated as Moscow Mining Institute).-clarification is being sought from the Indian Embassy, Moscow.
11. Dr. Karnaukhov Igor Mikhailovich (Born in 1921) Prorector of Kiev State University.	Mysore and Kiev State University.

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6. Besides above, names of Dr. Utkan German Michailovich (Born in 1929), Professor of the Chair of Radio-techniques of Moscow Power Institute for developing bilateral contact with IIT, Bombay and Dr. Lobov Gennadii Dmitrievich (Born in 1931), Reader of Moscow Power Institute with IIT, Bombay have been proposed for a visit of three weeks under Item No.47 (amalgamated with Item No.55) for signing Inter-Institute Contracts. These two do not fall under the purview of the University Grants Commission and further action could perhaps be taken by the Ministry of Education (T Division) as it concerns IITs.

7. The Commission appears to be concerned with the visit of 9 Soviet specialists (under amalgamated Items 47 and 55) as indicated in para 5 above.

8. On the basis of the discussions to be held between the Soviet specialists and the concerned university authorities in India, the Universities in India could submit specific proposals to the Commission for developing bilateral contracts with sister institutions departments in USSR under Item No.55. The programme for developing bilateral contact as furnished by the concerned Indian Universities (on the basis of discussions with the Soviet specialists who have been authorised to sign the inter-institute contracts) may have to be considered by the Commission and with the approval of the Commission the same could be forwarded to the Government of India for its concurrence. The programme with the concurrence of UGC/  
/could Government of India/ then be taken up by the concerned universities in India and USSR for implementation.

9. In this regard, a decision may have to be taken as to whether the expenses incurred on hospitality, internal travel etc. on the visit of the Soviet Experts (for developing bilateral contacts under Item 55)/concerned universities in India. Similarly the expenses to be incurred on the visit of Indian specialists from these specific universities on their international air-fare, to be met by the UGC (whether on 100 per cent or on 50 per cent basis as has been the practice in respect of Indian teachers going to foreign countries under bilateral contacts) or to be met entirely by the concerned universities in India.  
- /would be met by the UGC or by the

10. It may be mentioned here that as per terms and conditions for implementation of various items of Cultural Exchange Programmes, the receiving side is required to meet all expenses on board, lodging, internal travel, local transport, out of pocket money allowance in respect of visiting specialists and the international air-fare in respect of the specialists is being borne by the sending side.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meetings:

Dated: 2nd August, 1972

Item No. 57 : To consider a note on the recommendations made at the seventh meeting of the local members of the U.G.C. advisory committee on seminars, symposia, conferences, workshops, refresher/orientation courses held on July 21, 1972.

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The seventh meeting of the local members of the U.G.C. advisory committee on seminars, symposia, conferences, workshops, refresher/orientation courses was held at 10.30 a.m. on July 21, 1972, in the University Grants Commission building. The following were present:-

1. Professor F.C. Auluck,  
Head of the Physics Department,  
Delhi University.
2. Professor (Mrs.) A. Chatterjee,\*  
Department of Chemistry,  
Calcutta University.
3. Professor S. Wahid-ud-Din,  
Department of Philosophy,  
Delhi University.
4. Professor S. Rangaswami,  
Department of Chemistry,  
Delhi University.
5. Professor Rasheed-ud-Din Khan,  
Department of Political Science,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University,  
New Delhi.
6. Dr. R.D. Deshpande,  
Joint Secretary,  
University Grants Commission.
7. Shri Y.D. Sharma,  
Education Officer,  
University Grants Commission.

A copy of the proceedings of the meeting is enclosed (Annexure). The committee recommended 28 proposals received from the universities/institutions deemed to be universities covered u/S. 3 of the UGC Act.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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\* Attended the meeting she happened to be in Delhi.

Proceedings of the seventh meeting of the Advisory Committee on seminars/symposia, workshops, conferences, refresher/orientation courses held on July 21, 1972.

The seventh meeting of the local members of the University Grants Commission Advisory Committee on Seminars, Symposia, Conferences, Workshops, Refresher/Orientation-Courses etc. was held at 10.30 a.m. on July 21, 1972, in the U.G.C. building. The meeting was attended by the following:

1. Prof. F.C. Laluck,  
Department of Physics,  
Delhi University.
  2. Prof. (Mrs.) A. Chatterjee, \*  
Department of Chemistry,  
Calcutta University.
  3. Prof. S. Wahid-ud-Din,  
Department of Philosophy,  
Delhi University.
  4. Prof. S. Rangaswari,  
Department of Chemistry,  
Delhi University.
  5. Prof. Rashood-ud-Din Khan,  
Department of Political Science,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University,  
New Delhi.
  6. Dr. R.D. Deshpande,  
Joint Secretary,  
University Grants Commission.
  7. Shri Y.D. Sharma,  
Education Officer,  
University Grants Commission.
- II. Prof. Satish Chandra, Jawaharlal Nehru University conveyed his inability to attend the meeting.
- III. The committee took up the consideration of the proposals received from the universities/institutions for holding seminars, symposia, conferences, workshops orientation/refresher courses during 1972-73. The following proposals were recommended subject to the application of prescribed norms of assistance:

\* Attended the meeting as she happened to be in Delhi. - -  
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S. No.	Name of the University	Title of the Project	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Aligarh	Holding of XXVI All India Congress of Radiology at the JN Medical College, Aligarh.	UGC contribution upto Rs.5,000/-
2.	Bangalore	Seminar on Industrial Sociology to be conducted by Dr. Konard Thomas (University of Gottingen W. Germany).	-
3.	Banaras	Sixth convention of the Indian College of Allergy & Applied Immunology.	UGC contribution upto Rs.3,000/-
4.	Bihar	Refresher course in Chemistry	-
5.	Calcutta	Symposium on Advancing Frontiers in Nutritional Biochemistry (on the inauguration of Gita Institute of Biochemistry).	-
6.	Delhi	12th All India Law Teachers Conference.	UGC contribution upto Rs.3,000/-
7.	Delhi	7th Annual Conference of the Electron Microscope Society of India (in collaboration with Ministry of Defence & Department of Physics and Astrophysics, Delhi University).	-
8.	Gujarat	All India Seminar on Molecular Cytology and Cytogenetics (Cell Biology)	-
9.	Gujarat	Seminar on Restructuring the courses of studies in Economics.	-
10.	IISc. Bangalore	Organisation of a National Systems conference	UGC contribution upto Rs.3,000/-
11.	-do-	Binational conference in Engineering Mechanics.	Proposal accepted in principle. The I.I.Sc. Bangalore may be advised to send a revised concrete proposal for December 1973.



1.	2.	3.	4.
12.	Osmania	Recent advances in Chemistry, Biology and Immunology of Gonadotropins.	-
13.	Jadavpur	Conference and Seminar of the Indian Association of Special libraries and information centres (IASLIC)	UGC contribution upto Rs.3,000/-
14.	Jawaharlal Nehru, New Delhi.	Winter Institute in French, German and Russian for University and college teachers.	-
15.	-do-	An all-India seminar on French, German and Russian following the winter institute.	-
16.	Kerala (Medical College, Trivandrum)	National seminar on Medical Education sponsored by AIMS to be held at Trivandrum Medical College.	-
17.	Lucknow	Holding of a seminar on structure activity relationship of compounds affecting central nervous system.	-
18.	Madras	Seminar on materials science and technology concurrently with 53rd Annual convention of Institution of Engineers.	-
19.	-do-	15th Annual Conference of the IATE (at Rama Krishna Mission Vidyalaya, Teachers College, Coimbatore)	UGC contribution upto Rs.3,000/-
20.	Osmania	All India Seminar on Regional Tensions	-
21.	-do-	Seminar on Inter-Regional Cooperation in South and South East Asia.	-
22.	Poona	Symposium on Respiratory Problems in India.	-
23.	Punjab Agriculture	Congress of Association of Microbiologists of India.	Rs.3,000/-
24.	Rajasthan	Workshop for college teachers of Commerce Faculty.	-
25.	-do-	VI all Rajasthan Geographer's Conference.	UGC contribution upto Rs.2,000/-

1.	2.	3.	4.
26.	Gujarat Vidyapith	Seminar on Peace Research at Ahmedabad.	-
27.	Andhra	Small Industry Development Programme for University Teachers.	-
28.	Mysore	Seminar on comparative approach to the Novel.	-

Regarding the following proposals the comments of the experts may be invited as indicated:

1.	Kuruks <del>htra</del>	Seminar on the Post-Harappan and Late Harappan Chal-colithic Culture of India : a study in interrelationship.	Comments of Prof. Romila Thapar (JNU) and Prof. AB Lal (Ex-director of Museum) may be invited and the proposal may be considered at the next meeting.
2.	Nagpur	Fourth Seminar on Maratha History	Comments of the ICHR may be invited.

Regarding the Udaipur University proposal for the organisation of a seminar on recent trends in Biological Sciences, it was recommended that the University may be requested to reframe the proposal based on the recommendations of the binational conference on life sciences held recently and send the revised concrete proposal giving the academic objectives and necessary details for consideration of the committee.

The Committee desired that further details may be obtained from the Himachal Pradesh University in respect of the proposal for the modernization of courses in Mathematics for degree classes.

The following proposals were not recommended:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Title of the Project</u>	
1.	Agra (Agra College)	Conference-cum-seminar of Librarians of sixty Post-graduate colleges of UP	
2.	Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras.	Seminar on Research in Hindi done in South Indian Universities.	As the Institute is not covered under the UGC Act they may be requested to approach the Govt of India (Ministry of Education) for necessary action.

- 3. Gujarat Workshop for discussing and drafting model objective type of question papers in the subject of Gujarat at all levels of University Examination.
- 4. Jadavpur Seminar on our environment - the extent of pollution
- 5. IISc, Bangalore Conference on Science in ~~Termination~~
- 6. Aligarh Seminar to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Independence. This may be considered under the programme of symposia to be held by the University.
- 7. Bhagalpur (Sahibganj College) Symposium on the Creative course of study for undergraduate students in Chemistry
- 8. Nagpur Refresher course in Sanskrit (at Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati)
- 9. Osmania Conference for the teachers of the Public Administration.
- 10. Patna Seminar on Human Rights.
- 11. Roorkee Second national symposium on Refrigeration and Air-conditioning 1973.

The committee considered the proposals of Sardar Patel University and the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi, for the organisation of orientation courses for fresh/junior teachers from affiliated colleges and could not recommend the proposal of the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya as it did not have affiliated colleges covered under Section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act. The proposal of the Sardar Patel University may be considered after the review of the scheme is made available as recommended by the Committee earlier. In this connection, the committee noted that the Commission had suggested that this may be considered by the standing committee on colleges.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting

Dated: 2nd August, 1957

Item No.58: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee to Cochin University.

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1. The Cochin University submitted proposals to the University Grants Commission for assistance during the fourth five year plan. The proposals were considered by the UGC and it was desired that a committee may visit the university to discuss the proposals with the University authorities. Accordingly, a committee consisting of the following was constituted:-

1. Prof. A.R. Verma,  
Director,  
National Physical Laboratory,  
New Delhi.
2. Dr. A. Ramachandran,  
Director,  
Indian Institute of Technology,  
Madras.
3. Dr. V.P. Dutt,  
Pro-Vice-Chancellor,  
Delhi University.
4. Prof. S. Swaminathan,  
Professor of Organic Chemistry,  
Madras University.
5. Prof. S. Krishnaswami,  
Professor of Bio-Sciences,  
Madurai University.
6. Prof. A. K. Bose,  
Professor of English,  
Calcutta University.
7. Dr. S. Chandrashekar,  
Raman Research Institute,  
Bangalore.
8. Dr. Gautam Mathur,  
Department of Economics,  
Osmania University.

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Officers of the Commission

9. Dr. M.L. Mehta,  
Education Officer,
10. Shri L.R. Mal,  
Education Officer.

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The Committee visited Cochin on 12th and 13th May, 1972. Dr. A.Ramachandran, Dr. V.P.Dutt, Dr. S. Chandrashekar and Dr. Gautam Mathur could not join the Committee. The Committee discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, staff members, students and the members of the Syndicate. It also visited various departments of the university as also teachers' and the students' hostels at the Campus. The report of the committee is attached (Annexure). The committee in its report has made the following observations and recommendations.

1. The Cochin University has been established with effect from 10.7.1971 (Act.No.30 of 1971). It is a federal type of university with an aim to develop industrially and technologically based higher education and research.
2. At present, none of the colleges within the jurisdiction of Cochin University is affiliated to the university. The affiliation of the colleges to the university is governed by Section 48, 57 and 58 of the Cochin University Act.
3. The University has been established with the definite objective of making full use of the industrial complex of the area. Collaboration is needed in fields where there are no comparable facilities in the university or constituent colleges. Research should be carried out under the joint supervision of academic staff and the staff of the industries and their research units. The University desires to offer fellowships to the people with initiative and proved ability in the important fields of economic advantage to the State. The University proposes to run short-term courses related to the needs of the area.
4. Cochin University has submitted proposals amounting to Rs.274.45 lakhs. The proposals include schemes for which the Commission does not make any allocation for five year period, but are examined individually on merit. Besides, the proposals also include schemes which are to be examined in consultation with the AICTE. The University may make separate references for these to the University Grants Commission.

5. The resources of the university are limited and there are difficulties in having qualified personnel, the university should, therefore, be very careful in the opening of the new departments. The university may appoint a Planning Board with experts from universities and industries which may prepare the blue print of a plan for the next ten years keeping in view the objectives of the university as defined in the act.

6. The committee has recommended that assistance may be provided for the strengthening of the existing departments of Law, Hindi, Physics and Marine Sciences. It has also recommended that assistance may be provided for the opening of the Departments of Mathematics and Statistics, appointment of teachers in Modern European Languages, opening of the Departments of Applied Chemistry, Applied Economics as also for providing Central Library, Central Workshop and other general schemes.

The financial implications of the recommendations of the committee are summarised below:-

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Total cost</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>
1. Spill-over schemes	Rs.3,71,000/-	Rs.3,71,000/-
2. Fourth plan schemes	Rs.31,09,000/-	Rs.23,28,000/-
3. New schemes recommended by the Visiting Committee	Rs.56,35,000/-	Rs.48,38,000/-
Total	Rs.91,15,000/-	Rs.75,37,000/-

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Annexure to Item No.58:

Report of the Visiting Committee to Cochin University.

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The Cochin University submitted proposals to the University Grants Commission for assistance during the fourth five year plan. The proposals were considered by the U.G.C. and it was desired that a committee may visit the University to discuss the proposals with the University authorities. Accordingly, a committee consisting of the following was constituted:

1. Professor A.R. Verma,  
Director,  
National Physical Laboratory,  
New Delhi.
  2. Dr. A. Ramachandran,  
Director,  
I.I.T., Madras.
  3. Dr. V.P. Dutt,  
Pro-Vice-Chancellor,  
Delhi University.
  4. Professor S. Swaminathan,  
Professor of Organic Chemistry,  
Madras University.
  5. Professor S. Krishnaswami,  
Professor of Bio-Sciences,  
Madurai University.
  6. Professor A.K. Bose,  
Professor of English,  
Calcutta University.
  7. Dr. S. Chandrashekhar,  
Raman Research Institute,  
Bangalore.
  8. Dr. Gautam Mathur,  
Department of Economics,  
Osmania University.
- Officers of the Commission.
9. Dr. M.L. Mehta,  
Education Officer.
  10. Shri L.R. Mal,  
Education Officer.

1.2. The Committee visited Cochin on 12th and 13th May, 1972.  
Dr. A. Ramachandra, Dr. V.P. Dutt, Dr. S. Chandrashekhar and

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Dr. Gautam Mathur could not join the Committ. It held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Staff members, students and the members of the Syndicate. It also visited various departments of the university as also teacher's and the student's hostels at the Campus.

## Part II, Basic Facts

2.1 The Cochin University has been established with effect from 10.7.1971 (Act No.30 of 1971). It is a federal type of university with an aim to develop industrially and technologically based higher education and research. The territorial jurisdiction of the university comprises.

- a. The Corporation of Cochin
- b. The Municipalities of Alwaye and Parur and
- c. Seventeen panchayats around the headquarters of the University. The University is situated in the University Campus at Trikkakar about 10 km north of Ernakulam town.

2.2 The University Centre for postgraduate studies at Ernakulam of Kerala University has been transferred to the Cochin University. This centre now forms the nucleus of the new university at Cochin.

2.3 The university has at present the following post-graduate departments (under its direct control):

- a. Sciences: (i) Marine Sciences, (ii) Physics;
- b. Humanities & Social Sciences: (i) Hindi, (2) Law;
- c. Miscellaneous: (i) School of Management Studies;

2.4 The University has acquired one teachers' hostel one men's hostel, one women's hostel and one hostel in the Department of Marine Sciences i.e. Oceanography Hostel from the Kerala University.

### (A) Staff position

Department	<u>Staff</u>			<u>Others</u>
	P	R	L	
1. Hindi	-	1	3	1 Research Assistant
2. Law	1	-	3	-
3. Management Studies	1	3	2	1 Research Assistant
4. Marine Sc.	1	1	6	4
5. Physics	-	2	3	

### (B) Student Enrolment (1971-72)



Department:

	<u>I year</u>	<u>II Year</u>	<u>Research</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Hindi	20	17	18	55
2. Law	18	3	10	31
3. Management Studies.	72	56 44 (III Yr)	6	176
4. Marine Science	15	15	22	52
5. Physics	20	21	4	45
<u>Total</u>	145	112 (44)	60	361

2.5 At present, none of the colleges within the jurisdiction of Cochin University is affiliated to the university. The affiliation of the colleges to the university is governed by Section 48, 57 and 58 of the Cochin University Act which read as under:-

Section 48: Colleges within the university area having postgraduate courses may, on satisfying the conditions specified in the Act, be admitted to the university as constituent colleges and

Section 57: Every college in the university area remaining affiliated to the university of Kerala on the date of commencement of this act shall notwithstanding such commencement continue to be affiliated to the University of Kerala provided that they may, on complying with the provisions of Section 48 within a period of two years from the date of commencement of this Act, and on the Chancellor being satisfied that the college can be admitted to the university as a constituent college be so admitted and thereupon it shall become a constituent college of the University and cease to be affiliated to the University of Kerala.

The College eligible to become Constituent Colleges of the University are:

(a) Government Colleges:

1. Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, with M.A. in English, Malayalam, Hindi, Economics and History and M.Sc. in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, (Pure), Chemistry (Applied) Botany and Zoology.

2. Law College, Ernakulam with L.L.M.

(b) Private Colleges:

3. Union Christian College, Alwaye with M.A. in History and English and M.Sc in Physics, Botany & Mathematics.

4. St. Albert's College, Ernakulam with M.Sc. in Botany and Mathematics.

5. St. Theresa's College, Ernakulam with M.A. in Sociology and

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M.Sc. in Botany, Home Science (Child Welfare) and Home Science (Home Management).

6. Sacred Heart College, Thevara with M.A. in English and Economics, M.Sc. in Chemistry and Zoology, M.Com. and M.S.W./D.S.S.

Further details about the affiliation of colleges to the Cochin University as laid out in the Act of the University are given in Appendix-I.

Part-III - Fourth Plan proposals

3.1 The University submitted to the U.G.C. fourth Plan proposals involving an outlay of Rs. 274.45 lakhs (UGC share Rs. 177 lakhs) for the period ending 31.3.1972 (details given in Appendix-II). This related to strengthening of the existing departments, opening of new departments, starting specialised courses related to the need of the area, general schemes for the welfare of students and teachers.

Part-IV - Third Plan Spill Over - Fourth Plan proposals

4.1 The U.G.C. allocated an amount of Rs. 26.49 lakhs to the Kerala University for the development programmes of their Centre for postgraduate studies at Ernakulam for the Fourth Plan period. After the establishment of the University of Cochin which has taken over the Postgraduate Centre at Ernakulam, a further amount of Rs. 50,000/- was sanctioned for science equipment. The break-up of Rs. 26.99 lakhs is given in Appendix-II.

Part-V - Discussions with University authorities, Teachers and students.

The Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and members of the teaching staff during the course of their discussions with the Committee inter-alia made the following main observations:

1. The University has been established with the definite object of making full use of the industrial complex of the area. The facilities for research and study in these establishments are national assets much too valuable to remain isolated from the educational system. Collaboration is needed in fields where there are no comparable facilities in the university or constituent colleges. Research should be carried out under the joint supervision of academic staff and the staff of the industries and their research unit. There should be free movement of staff between the University and industry. Closer contact with education will provide scientists working in industry with new interests and will introduce a flexibility in the careers of some whose interests are no longer in research. The university, therefore, desires to be closely linked with industry in its new developmental activities, convinced that job oriented education can be properly organised and carried out only in a milieu in which fruitful research on the subjects is going on simultaneously.

2. The university has plans for two major unconventional lines

of approach. These are:

(a) Special purpose fellowships: The University proposes to meet one of the crying demands from interested research workers that they do not get facilities to pursue specific research problems. The university desires to offer fellowships to the people with initiative and proved ability such opportunities in the important fields of economic advantage to the State, viz. the spices, fisheries, fibres, minerals and resins. The fellowship should provide for meeting the actual salaries of such workers, wherever they are engaged, for a period of 2 to 3 years. The University desires to sponsor and maintain 4 to 6 fellowships at a time. The scholars will be selected on the basis of experience of a research in the particular field suggested by them, evidenced by published literature on the subject. An amount of Rs. one lakh per annum on equipment and other assistance, will be required for this purpose. The cost of this project will thus work out to Rs. 5 lakhs for the next two years.

(b) Short-term courses: There is an urgent demand for qualified men fitted for executive responsibility and for men capable not only of research, but of applying resulting research to development in both respects, therefore there is a demand for special qualities and for a high grade both of ability and character. At present this demand is not being met. The whole reputation of our national system of education in this field depends upon the extent to which it can be met in the future. The University proposes to run short-term courses related to the needs of the area. Their salient features are:

(i) The courses will be organised only based on demand from interested groups, or agencies who require such specific courses:

(ii) The consumer demand as indicated above should be accompanied by a consumer stake i.e. they should have definite professional or financial interests and stakes.

(iii) The consumer should be cooperating participants i.e. should be willing and capable of helping the conduct of such courses.

(iv) The duration shall be worked out jointly by the consumer and the university.

(v) Field units or extension centres in the nature of the research laboratory of the participating agencies will be recognised as centres of educational effort.

(vi) Courses shall be not merely in the form of lectures or standardised experiments but shall also involve basic fundamental or applied research calculated to expand the frontiers of knowledge in that field.

(vii) Any new knowledge emerging out of such team action will be universal knowledge and not the monopoly or secret product of any participating agency.

The Committee was also informed that the university has explained

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these objectives to the local industry and called for suggestions regarding areas where the consumer would like to cooperate and learn new things. Several suggestions have been received and the university is trying to coordinate suitable institutes and competent staff and equipments after a closer study of how real, urgent and general the needs are in the suggested fields. The staff of the centre will, expect for a few permanent supervising and controlling staff, consist of experts in various fields taken on contract basis for organising and conducting ad-hoc short-term courses according to the requirements of the industry and employees. The different courses which the university proposes to undertake are indicated in Appendix-IV. Provision may be made for the conduct of specified number of courses during the remaining period of the plan period. An overall provision of Rs. five lakhs would be required.

(3) Cochin is ideally situated for the establishment of a first class computing centre. The numerous big industrial concerns, the harbour, the flourishing business community, all will require and can be efficiently served by such a centre. The idea will certainly have to be sold upon the community and when once that is done, there is no limit to the scope for its development and popularity. The proposed Institute of Applied Sciences, and the Department of Physics with its special emphasis on Industrial and Radar Electronics will also require a Computing Centre as a necessary adjunct. It is an almost indispensable component for a university which specialises in higher Technology. The Computer Centre will have to be organised in stages; only a beginning can be made during the early stages. More sophisticated equipment and specially trained personnel may be available only during the second stage. The computer centre will be available to all the universities in the state. Computer time can be made available to other customers also on rates to be specified.

(4) Transport with its immense, technical, financial and functional significance, should undoubtedly form one of the major areas of study in research in Cochin University. Although huge investments have been made for the development of transport services in India practically very little progress has been made in the sphere of teaching and research of Transport Economics and Transport Management. The University fully supports the following recommendations made by the U.G.C. Committee on Transport Economics and Transport Management:

" For the training of teachers in Transport Economics and for building up a body of research workers, priority should be given to the setting up, in a phased manner, of four centres of study for Transport Economics at selected Universities/Institutions ... Since transport development has both national and regional aspects, these call for inter-disciplinary studies, one of the centres might be located within the University of Delhi and the remaining three might be located on each in the Eastern, Western and Southern Regions, the precise location being decided upon by the U.G.C. in consultation with the Universities/Institutions."

The University would like the Southern Regional Centre for

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Study for Transport to be located at the Cochin University under the School of Management Studies. In view of the special facilities for study and research in this discipline already available and also on account of the location of a wide network of rail, road and sea transport available in Cochin.

(5) In view of the growth of a large number of industries in the neighbourhood of Cochin there is need for undertaking a study for the planned development of economic activity and also conducting techno-economic surveys of the area. It would be desirable to have a Department of Applied Economics in which the courses offered and research undertaken would not be duplication of the prevailing patterns in other universities. The department will have special emphasis on planning and development. The courses offered would have core papers on planning and planning techniques, regional planning, models of economic development, project evaluation etc. and would also include a research paper or thesis based on actual industrial problems of the region. The courses would also deal with the problems of industrial economics, economics of transportation, labour and industrial relations, economics of fisheries education etc. The main emphasis of research in the department will relate to the problems of planning in the region especially in the growing industrial belt around the University. The department would also undertake techno-economic surveys on an area basis enlisting the cooperation of experts drawn from different disciplines such as industry, engineering, etc. Pre-investment surveys or studies to help prospective entrepreneurs and for industrial planning of the region as well as consultancy services would also be undertaken.

During the courses of discussions with the students representatives the Committee was informed that the Act provided for five student representatives on the senate and three on the academic council. The student representatives made the following points:-

1. There was a need for a students Centre in the University with a small library attached to it.
2. Great difficulty was experienced in the absence of a central library.
3. The University should introduce the semester system and instead of awarding classes after the examination the University should give grades.
4. There was over-emphasis on the practicals for science students.
5. Assistance should be provided to research scholars for Visiting centres of research.
6. Facilities should be provided to commerce students for obtaining practical training.

The Committee felt that most of the points made by the

students could be dealt with by the University and suggests that the University may look into grievances of the students. The University may also be provided the annual unassigned grant as is for other universities so that assistance inter-alia may be provided to the research scholars for visiting centres of research.

#### Part-VI - Observations/Recommendations

1. Cochin University has submitted proposals amounting to Rs. 274.45 lakhs. The proposals include schemes for which the Commission does not make any allocation for five year period, but are examined individually on merit. Besides, the proposals also include schemes which are to be examined in consultation with the AICTE. Two statements indicating these proposals are attached (Appendix IV & V). The University may make separate references for these to the U.G.C.
2. The State Government has made a provision of Rs.25 lakhs in the budget of the university for the year 1972-73. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs was also made for 1971-72. The provision is both for maintenance and development. The funds provided by the State Government seem to be inadequate in relation to the needs of a new university at the initial stages. The State Government it is hoped would provide adequate funds to enable the University to meet its requirements for maintenance and development.
3. The resources of the university are limited and there are difficulties in having qualified personnel, the university, should therefore, be very careful in the opening of the new departments. The university may appoint a planning Board with experts from universities and industries which may prepare the blue print of a plan for the next ten years keeping in view the objectives of the university as defined in the act.
4. Department of Law: The present university department of Law was started in June, 1962 as a part of the Kerala University and was located at Ernakulam. When the Cochin University was started on 10.7.1971, the Department of Law which was the only postgraduate university institution imparting instruction in Law in the State of Kerala was statutorily transferred to the University of Cochin. The Department is now having 10 candidates for Ph.D. It has a LLM with a curriculum based on a Pedagogic principle for advanced study and research in Law. It runs a law review. Its library has only six thousand volumes. It has complete statutory and law reports coverage for India and England and the U.S.A. Supreme Court reports. It subscribes to 40 local periodicals of which 30 are foreign. The University proposes to introduce a postgraduate diploma course in Labour Law and tax Law. There is also a proposal to start LLB course from the next year. The matter was discussed with the Head of the Department and the university authorities and they agreed that introduction of the LLB course be deferred to the next plan. Assistance may, however, be provided for strengthening the existing Department and to enable it to introduce the proposed diploma courses. The Committee suggests

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one Readership, 4 Lecturership, One Technical Assistant and a book grant of Rs. 1 Lakh.

5. Department of Hindi: The Department of Hindi for Postgraduate Studies and advanced research of the Kerala University located at Ernakulam was started in July, 1955. It imparts instruction leading to M.A., M.Litt., and Ph.D. degrees. At the M.A. level in addition to the general schemes of the examination the department offers dissertation on a literary subject in place of a paper. The University, besides, strengthening the existing teaching and research programmes of the Department also proposes to develop a wing for comparative study and translation of works in Hindi and Malayalam. The object to do intensive work in a specialised area of enriching Hindi literature and Malayalam Literature. The committee suggests that assistance may be provided for the strengthening of the teaching and research programmes of the Department at this stage. The question of developing a wing for comparative study and translation of works in Hindi and Malayalam be postponed to the next plan. The committee suggests One Readership, One Lecturership and a book grant of Rs. 50,000/-.

6. Marine Biology and Fisheries: The Department of Marine Sciences (formerly known as Department of Marine Biology and Oceanography) was established in 1938. Besides, conducting two M.Sc. courses—one in Marine Biology and the other in Oceanography, students are admitted for doctorate degrees. As regards research programmes, the Department has worked on various problems connected with Marine Biology, Estuarine Biology, Fisheries and Oceanography. As development programmes, (1) a comprehensive survey of the continental shelf of the Kerala Coast has been completed and very valuable data regarding the bottom topography and deep sea fisheries have been collected. Guidance for fish culture in inland waters and free distribution of fingerlings of fast growing fish have been done. Already about 200 students from the Department have been awarded M.Sc. or doctorate degrees and about half of them are holding research posts in Fisheries and Oceanographic Institutes in India. The Fourth Plan committee which assessed the requirements of Kerala University recommended the creation of posts of a Professor in Physical Oceanography and Reader in Chemical Oceanography for Ernakulam Centre. Though the U.G.C. sanctioned these posts and as the subjects were not specifically mentioned, both the posts, were filled with "Biologists" and the posts along with incumbents were later transferred to the Trivandrum Centre, at present functioning under the Kerala University.

The University proposes to start a course in Meteorology with particular reference to Marine Meteorology, at the request of the Indian Meteorology Department for which there is a great job potential in that Department. It also proposes to strengthen the various sections of the Departments during the Fourth Plan. The Committee suggests that assistance may be provided for these purposes. The Committee recommends 5 Readerships, 5 Lecturership

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provision for books (Rs. 1 lakh) Expt. (2.50 lakhs), Aquarium (Rs. 50,000). The question of having a Research Vessel, be postponed to the next plan.

7. Physics: The Department of Physics provides teaching facilities for M.Sc. course in Solid State Physics and Spectroscopy. It is proposed to introduce a new course on Industrial and Radar Electronics as special subject. In addition to regular M.Sc. course now existing this course will have two theory papers- paper 1. Industrial Electronics, Paper-I. Radar and Microwave Electronics. The new course will give more intensive training to the students in the field of electronics and this course will be more practical oriented. In addition to the work being carried out i.e. to study the lattice imperfections in Crystals, the Solid State Physics Division of the laboratory is to be organised to bring greatest weight to bear on problems such as the investigation of the mechanical properties of metals, and alloys, with special reference to yield point phenomena, twinning behaviour, strain hardening properties over a large range of temperatures; the effect of grain size of the properties of metals, the study of anisotropic behaviour of the electrical conductivity of single crystals, and the dielectric properties of crystals over a wide range of temperature and frequency. Research in the field of Industrial Radar, and Microwave Electronics are also to be developed. The Committee suggests that at this stage the university be assisted for the strengthening of the teaching and research programmes. The university may give further thought to the introduction of industrial and radar electronics as a new course in M.Sc. This course could be started in the Fifth Plan. At this stage the Committee recommends a provision for books (Rs. 1.00 lakh) (Rs. 3.00 lakhs).

Central Workshop: The Committee suggests that assistance may be provided for the development of the Central Workshop. The workshop may be housed in the building of the Physics Department which has adequate space. Funds may be made available for the appointment of three technicians (one general, one electrical and one glass-blower) and purchase of equipment (Rs. 1.50 lakhs).

8. Department of Mathematics and Statistics: The U.G.C. agreed to the opening of a Department of Mathematics and Statistics in Kerala University to be located at Ennakulam during the second plan period. This Department could not be started uptill now. Cochin University now proposes to establish this Department. The Committee recommends 1 P, 2R, 3L and provision for books and journals (Rs. 1.50 lakhs) and Equipment (Rs. 50,000).

9. The university has included in its proposals the teaching of foreign languages like German, French, Russian, Japanese and English etc. to be assisted towards the teaching of German, French, Russian at this stage. The committee recommends three lecturer-ships (one each in German, French and Russian) and a book grant of Rs. 30,000/-.



10. The University has proposed to start an Institute of Applied Sciences. This will provide for Chemical Technology, Engineering Technology and the Computer Centre. The special purpose of the Institute is stated to be to help advancement of applied technological development in cooperation with well established industries of this area. The Institute is proposed to be organised in such a way as to develop applied research in the fields of Technology, Meteorology, Marine and Coastal Engineering, Ship building, Aeronautical Engineering and Communication Engineering, and various resources including sea-shore, etc. While proposals for the development of engineering and technology are outside the purview of this Committee and have to be examined in consultation with AICTE, the committee is not in favour of a Computer Centre being established in a new university at this stage. The committee feels that there will be enough utilisation of the computer facility in view of the present activities of the University.

11. Because of the location of the University in the Industrial complex, it seems desirable that the university should have a Department of Applied Chemistry. The M.Sc. course syllabus dissertation on a problem of interest to the area. The department should have interaction with local industry. The University should allow consultancy of practice for the lecturers of the department under prescribed rules. The Department may have one P, three R (one each in organic, Inorganic and Analytical) and there lectures besides Rs. 1.50 lakhs for books, Rs. 3,00 lakhs for equipment, Rs. 0.50 for Gas Plant.

12. The proposal of the University for locating the Southern Regional Centre for Advanced Study for Transport at Cochin in the light of the recommendation of the U.G.C. Committee on Transport Economics and Transport Management may have to be considered by an Expert Committee which may have to assess the potentialities of other areas in the Southern Region before deciding the location of the Centre.

13. The Committee supports the proposal of the University for the establishment of a Department of Applied Economics. The Department would be or considerable help in providing guidance for the proper planning and development of economic activity and industry in the area around Cochin. We would, however, suggest that the University may consult a few other universities which have set up a similar Department. The Committee recommends one Professorship, Two Readership and Two Lecturership, besides Rs. 50,000/- for books, Rs. 30,000 for equipment and Rs. 1.00 lakh for additional space.

14. Special Schemes: The Committee agrees that the proposal of the University for (i) starting short-term need based courses in the light of the consumers' demand and (ii) providing special fellowships to interested research workers for conducting specified research work are of special importance to the University. These are novel experiments and should be tried by Cochin University. The Committee recommends that an allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs each for the two schemes may be provided for the period ending 1970-71 and the University may utilise these amounts in consultation with the UGC. The details of the programme may be worked out by a committee.

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15. Other Schemes: The Committee considered the proposal of the University for a Central Library, Health Centre, Students Hostels, Teachers Hostel, Non-resident Students Centre, Guest House, Staff quarters etc. The Committee recommends assistance to the University for the construction of a central library, a guest house and staff quarters (two professors, three readers and five lecturers) The Committee observed that the teachers hostel already constructed at the campus was not being fully utilised and members of the ministerial staff were occupying a portion of the teachers hostel. The Committee expressed the view that the teachers hostel, if it cannot be utilised for the residence of the teachers, should be utilised for the women students and the accommodation released in the women's hostel could be used for the men students. The Committee felt that at present there was not much need for additional hostel accommodation. The U.G.C. has a scheme of providing assistance to universities for the construction of a students home and health centre outside the plan allocation. The University may send separate proposals to the Commission for assistance for these projects.

A central library in the University campus is a basic necessity and the University should give priority to the construction of the central library building at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 lakhs (UGC share Rs. 8 lakhs). Apart from this assistance may also be provided to the University for the following for central library:-

1.	Books	Rs. 3 lakhs
2.	Deputy Librarian in the Reader's Scale	One
3.	Professional Asstts.	One
4.	Equipment	Rs. 30,000/-

Financial Implications:

The financial implications of the recommendations are indicated in appendix.

The committee puts on records its thanks to the Vice-Chancellor the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, staff members university authorities and students for helping the committee in their work.

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CHAPTER IX

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Admission as Constituent Colleges - (1) Colleges within the University area having postgraduate courses may, on satisfying the conditions specified in this section, be admitted to the University as Constituent Colleges.

(2) Every such college shall have a duly constituted Governing Body approved by the Syndicate and consisting of not more than twenty persons including among others, at least two representatives of the University and at least three representatives of the teaching staff of whom the Principal of that College shall be one:

Provided that a college maintained by the Govt. shall have an Advisory Committee consisting of such number of members not exceeding twenty as the Government may determine of whom at least three shall be teachers to the college including the Principal, and two shall be representatives of the University.

(3) Every such college shall also satisfy the Syndicate:-

(a) that the accommodation for the college and the equipment for teaching are suitable and adequate;

(b) that the strength and qualification as laid down by the Statutes, Ordinances or Regulations of the teaching staff and the non-teaching staff and the conditions governing their tenure of office are sufficient and suitable for the courses of instruction, teaching or training to be undertaken by the college.

(c) that adequate arrangements will be made for the welfare, discipline and supervision of its students;

(d) that the financial resources to the college are such as to enable due provision being made for its continued maintenance and efficient working; and

(e) that provision has been made for such other matters as are in the opinion of the Syndicate necessary for the maintenance of the standards of University education.

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(4) Appointments to the teaching staff for postgraduate departments of the constituent college shall be made only on the recommendation of the Board of Appointments constituted under sub-section (4) of section 29.

(5) Admission to the Post-graduate courses in all constituent colleges and University Departments will be based on a common pool and coordination of the instructional facilities in all such institutions will be effected at University level.

(6) No college shall be admitted to the University as a constituent college except on the recommendation of the Academic Council made after considering the report of a committee of inspection appointed for the purpose by the Academic Council.

(7) A college desirous of admission to the University as a constituent college may make an application to the Registrar within such period as may be specified by the Ordinances.

(8) Subject to the conditions specified in this section and section 57, the Ordinances of the University may prescribe such other conditions and procedure which may be necessary for the admission of colleges to the University as constituent colleges and for the withdrawal of such admission.

(9) Every Constituent college shall be inspected at least once in every year by a Committee appointed by the Academic Council and the report of the said Committee shall be submitted to the Academic Council which shall send the report with its recommendations to the Syndicate. The Syndicate shall consider such report and the recommendations, if any, of the Academic Council, and forward a copy of the report to the Governing Body of the College along with such remarks as it deems fit, for necessary action.

(10) The Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, and after consulting the Academic Council, withdraw by order in writing the admission to the University granted in favour of any college, if he considers that the college is not fulfilling the requisite conditions:

Provided that before passing an order for the withdrawal of admission the Governing Body shall be given an opportunity to representative Chancellor why such order should not be made.

Particulars

(Rupees in lakhs)				
Particulars	U.G.C. Share Rs.	Plan Rs.	Non- Plan- Rs.	Total Rs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>I. Development of Post-graduate studies in Humanities and Science Subjects.</b>				
<b>1. Humanities:-</b>				
(A) Existing Departments.				
(i) III Plan spill over staff	0.48	-	-	0.48
(ii) Hindi	1.71	-	1.80	3.51
(iii) Law	1.36	-	2.00	3.36
(iv) School of Management Studies.	5.41	-	3.50	8.91
(B) New Departments proposed.				
(i) Department of Foreign Languages (German, French, Russian, Chinese, Japanese & English).	2.00	-	-	2.00
(ii) Linguistic laboratory	2.00	-	-	2.00
<b>2. Sciences</b>				
(A) Existing Departments				
(i) (a) III Plan spill over staff	0.44	-	-	0.44
(b) III Plan spill over Physics Building.	1.88	-	-	1.88
(ii) Marine Sciences.	20.89	-	5.50	26.39
(iii) Physics	12.13	-	2.26	14.39
(iv) Mathematics & Statistics	5.85	-	0.68	6.53
(B) New Departments proposed				
Institute of Applied Sciences.				
1. Chemical Technology	10.75	0.80	-	11.55
2. Engineering Technology	26.50	1.00	-	27.50
3. Computer Centre	1.00	-	-	1.00

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
II. General Schemes:					
i) Youth Welfare Department.	11.32	5.57	-	-	16.89
ii) University Library	9.31	4.00	-	-	13.31
iii) University Health Centre	1.00	1.10	-	-	2.10
iv) Teachers' Hostel	1.50	1.50	-	-	3.00
v) Men's Hostel	2.00	2.00	-	-	4.00
vi) Women's Hostel	4.10	-	-	-	4.10
vii) Staff Quarters	7.87	12.00	-	-	20.87
viii) N.R.S.C.	0.50	-	-	-	0.50
ix) Guest House	1.00	1.00	-	-	2.00
x) Students' Home	1.00	0.25	-	-	1.25
xi) Students' Aid Fund	0.20	0.20	-	-	0.40
xii) Scholarships & Fellowships	10.54	-	-	-	10.54
xiii) Seminars, Summer Schools etc.	2.00	-	-	-	2.00
xiv) Research by superannuated teachers	0.50	-	-	-	0.50
xv) Grant-in-aid to Individual Research workers for fundamental research.	0.50	-	-	-	0.50
xvi) Preparation of University level text books.	0.50	-	-	-	0.50
xvii) Publication grant for publication of doctoral thesis etc.	0.25	-	-	-	0.25
xviii) Central Workshop	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
xix) Unassigned grants					
a) Travel grants	0.20	-	-	-	0.20
b) T.A. for attending conferences etc.	0.20	-	-	-	0.20
c) U.G.C. Unit	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
XX) Grant for improvement of Constituent Colleges	20.00	-	-	-	20.00
xxi) Examination Reform	5.00	-	-	-	5.00

III. Schemes to be fully financed by State Government

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
i) Land Acquisition	-	10.00	-	10.00
ii) Campus Development	-	5.00	-	5.00
iii) Maintenance of University Office and other auxiliary Departments.	-	1.55	29.00	30.53
iv) Additional Engineering Staff for speedy completion of Departmental Buildings.	-	2.00	-	2.00
	177.01	48.85	44.74	270.60

IV. Schemes Sponsored by other Agencies.

1. C.S.I.R. Scholarships/ Fellowships	-	-	-	0.50
2. G.O.I. Scholarships/ Fellowships	-	-	-	0.50
3. I.C.A.R. Scholarships/Fellowships	-	-	-	0.10
4. Project on Marine Life & Ambient Noise in the Sea (G.O.I.)	-	-	-	0.60
5. Project on Translation and Secretariat Drafting in Hindi (G.O.I.)	-	-	-	0.15
6. L.S. Provision for new Schemes	-	-	-	2.00
				274.45

'CHUGH'

APPENDIX - III

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Allocation of Ernakulam Centre  
of Kerala University for IV Plan.

S.No.	Scheme	Total Cost	U.G.C.Share	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>Spill over Schemes</u>				
1.	Staff - 1) Humanities (III Plan)	95,000	95,000	
	ii) Science Deptts. (III Plan)	87.648	87.648	
2.	Construction of Math. & Physics Block	1,88,333	1,88,333	
Total 'A' or Say		3,70,981 3,71,000	3,70,981 3,71,000	
<u>Schemes approved during IV Plan</u>				
1.	Basic Grant - i) Books(Humanities & Science)	1,00,000	1,00,000	
	ii) Equipment - Science	1,40,000	1,40,000	
2.	Hindi i) Staff - One Reader	54,000	54,000	
	ii) Equipment	5,000	5,000	
3.	Law - Library books	25,000	25,000	
4.	Commerce - i) Staff-One Reader & 2 Lecturers	1,34,000	1,34,000	
5.	Marine Biology & Oceanography			
	i) Books	25,000	25,000	
	ii) Equipment	50,000	50,000	
	iii) Boat	30,000	30,000	
	iv) Temperature Controlling Equipment including installation	25,000	25,000	
	v) Furniture circulating sea water, fittings etc.	25,000	25,000	Approved vide UGC letter No. F.30-3/71- (Sc.I) dt.5.11.71



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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6. Physics -				
i) Staff - One Reader & 3 Lecturers.		1,61,000	1,61,000	
ii) Books		50,000	50,000	
iii) Equipment		2,00,000	2,00,000	
iv) Lab. Building		1,50,000	1,50,000	
7. Mathematics -				
i) Staff - One Reader and 2 Lecturers.		60,000	60,000	
ii) Books		40,000	40,000	
8. General Schemes -				
i) Teachers Hostel		3,00,000	1,50,000	
ii) Staff Quarters		2,94,000	1,47,000	
iii) Men's Hostel		5,94,000	2,97,000	
iv) Women's Hostel		5,47,000	4,10,000	
v) N.R.S.C.		1,00,000	50,000	
	Total 'B'	31,09,000	23,28,000	
	Total 'A' & 'B'	34,80,000	26,99,000	

'CHUGH'

APPENDIX

S.No.	Subjects	Duration	Minimum qualification
1.	Safety Engineering	3 months	B.E.
2.	Quantity Surveying & real estate business	6 months	Pro-Degree
3.	Fisheries including fish breeding, processing and marketing	2 years	B.Sc. (Zoology)
4.	Precision instruments	2 years	D.Engg. (Mech)
5.	Electronic Appliances	2 years	D.Engg. (Elec)
6.	Computer operation techniques	6 months	B.Sc. (Science)
7.	Mathematics for functional purposes (Biologists, engineers, medical practitioners)	3 months	Graduate
8.	Acoustic Engineering	9 months	B.Sc.(Engg. Civil)
9.	Shell structures	9 months	-do-
10.	Practical Soil Mechanics	6 months	-do-
11.	Transportation problems	3 months	Graduate
12.	Biochemistry	2 years	M.Sc. (Chemistry)
13.	Radiation Biology	1 year	B.Sc. (Zoology)
14.	General Microbiology	6 months	B.Sc. (Chemistry)
15.	Pharmaceutical Technology	2 years	-do-
16.	Pharmaceutical quality control	6 months	-do-
17.	Applied Pharmacology	9 months	-do-
18.	Petro Chemicals	2 years	-do-
19.	Beach Minerals	2 years	-do-
20.	Catering Technology		
21.	Industrial Law	6 months	Graduation
22.	Trade Union Law, Company Law etc.	to	-do-
23.	Management Studies at various levels	1 year	-do-
24.	Taxation	-do-	-do-
25.	Theory and practice of banking.		

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APPENDIX

COCHIN UNIVERSITY

Statement showing schemes for which allocation is not made for a plan period but are considered individually.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Total cost</u>	<u>U.G.S. Share</u>
I.	<u>Youth Welfare Programmes</u>		
1)	Asstt. Directors of Physical Education & Youth Welfare (2 posts)	27,600	27,600
2)	Games & Sports Coaches (2 Nos)	23,000	17,250
3)	Books & Periodicals	10,000	10,000
4)	Athlete Equipment	15,000	15,000
5)	Gymnasium (120' + 90')	2,50,000	1,87,500
6)	Sports Pavilion/track	2,50,000	1,25,000
7)	Swimming Pool (50M x 21M)	5,00,000	2,50,000
8)	Building	5,00,000	5,00,000
II.	Students Home	1,25,000	1,00,000
III.	Students Aid Fund	40,000	20,000
IV.	Scholarships & Fellowships	10,54,000	10,54,000
V.	Seminars, Summer Schools etc.	2,00,000	2,00,000
VI.	Grant to Research Workers	50,000	50,000
VII.	Research Teachers.	50,000	50,000
VIII.	Publication of Theses	25,000	25,000
IX.	Preparation of University text Books	50,000	50,000
X.	<u>Un-assigned grants</u>		
i)	Travel grants	20,000	20,000
ii)	T.A. for attending Conference etc.	20,000	20,000
iii)	U.G.S. Unit	12,000	12,000
XI.	Improvement of Constituent Colleges	20,00,000	20,00,000
XIII.	Examination Reforms	5,00,000	5,00,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57,01,600</b>	<b>52,33,350</b>

COCHIN UNIVERSITY

Statement showing schemes which are to be examined by A.I.C.T.E.

S.No.	Deptt.	Staff upto 1973-74				Amount	Books	Equipments	Bldg.	Other
		P	R	L	O					
<u>I. Institute of Applied Sciences</u>										
1.	Chemical Tech.	1	1	2	-	1,24,600	1,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,50,000
2.	Engineering Tech.	5	5	-	-	1,50,000	5,00,000	10,00,000	8,00,000	2,00,000
3.	Computer Centre	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
4.	Management Studies	1	1	7	-	3,20,500	1,20,000	1,00,000	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,45,100</b>	<b>7,20,000</b>	<b>14,00,000</b>	<b>11,00,000</b>	<b>5,00,000</b>

SUMMARY

1) Staff	6,45,100
2) Books	7,20,000
3) Equipment	14,00,000
4) Building	11,00,000
5) Other	5,00,000

Total      43,65,100

S.No.	Scheme	Total Cost	Total Cost
<u>C. New Schemes Recommended by the Visiting Committee</u>			
1.	Hindi - i) Staff - One Reader, one Lecturer. ii) Books	44,000 50,000	44,000 50,000
2.	Law - i) Staff - One Reader, 3 Lecturers, One Officer	1,14,000 -	1,14,000
3.	Foreign Languages i) Staff - 3 Lecturers ii) Books	60,000 30,000	60,000 30,000
4.	Applied Economics - i) Staff - One P.2R, 2L ii) Books iii) Equipment	1,24,000 50,000 30,000	1,24,000 50,000 30,000
5.	Marine Biology - i) Staff 3R, 3L ii) Books iii) Equipment iv) Aquarium	1,32,000 1,00,000 2,50,000 50,000	1,32,000 1,00,000 2,50,000 50,000
6.	Physics - i) Books ii) Equipment	1,00,000 3,00,000	1,00,000 3,00,000
7.	Math./Stat. - i) Staff 1 P, 2R, 3L ii) Books iii) Equipment	1,44,000 1,50,000 30,000	1,44,000 1,50,000 30,000
8.	Applied Chemistry - i) Staff one P, 3R, 3L ii) Books iii) Equipment iv) Gas Plant etc.	1,68,000 1,50,000 3,00,000 50,000	1,68,000 1,50,000 3,00,000 50,000
9.	Central Workshop - i) Staff - 2 Tech. & One Class Blower ii) Equipment iii) Building	30,000 1,50,000 1,00,000	15,000 1,50,000 1,00,000
10.	Central Library i) Staff - One Dy. Lib. & one T.A. ii) Books iii) Building iv) Furniture & Equipment	34,000 3,00,000 12,00,000 45,000	17,000 3,00,000 8,00,000 30,000
11.	Special Schemes	4,00,000	4,00,000
12.	General Schemes i) Guest House ii) Staff Quarters (2P, 3R, 5L Quarters)	1,50,000 6,00,000 -	1,00,000 3,00,000
Total		56,35,000	48,33,000

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 2nd August, 1972

Item No. 59: To receive a note on the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 1020 regarding re-orientation of educational system.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have asked for material for the following Rajya Sabha Question relating to re-orientation of educational system:-

- (a) Whether it is a fact that 25% of the India's graduate are jobless and
- (b) If so, what attempts are being made to re-orient the education system so as to avoid such a situation in future.

With regard to part (a) of the question, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has been informed that the University Grants Commission has no information to confirm that 25% of India's graduate are jobless.

As regards part (b) of the question the Ministry has been informed as under:-

The Commission's following recommendations of Education Commission in Planning introduction of work experience (which includes production activities) as part of Education. It is proposed to relate this with the University Grants Commission Scheme recently started for assistance to selected colleges for improvement of science education. The Commission has appointed a committee to formulate guidelines and to select institutions and schemes for assistance to universities/colleges for projects designed to link education with production experience. The work of the Committee is in progress. The Commission is in close touch with the Industries Ministry in this regard.

The U.G.C. has accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for introduction of vocational courses. The question of starting a "quality honours level vocational course", leading to a degree in Applied Arts say B.A. applied" is under consideration of the university/U.G.C.

Further, diploma courses in vocational subjects on the analogy of Office Management Course in the Department of Business Management may be also started by the University.

The matter is reported the commission for information.

EO (CB)