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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Proceedings of the 23rd meeting of the University Grants Commission held at Waltair on the 29th/30th June, 1960. The following were present:

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| 1. | Shri C.D.Deshmukh  | - | Chairman  |
| 2. | Prof. N.K.Sidhanta | - | Member    |
| 3. | Dr. V.S.Krishna    | - | Member    |
| 4. | Pt. H.N.Kunzru     | - | Member    |
| 5. | Dr. K.S.Krishnan   | - | Member    |
| 6. | Dr. A.C.Joshi      | - | Member    |
| 7. | Shri P.N.Kirpal    | - | Member    |
| 8. | Shri Samuel Mathai | - | Secretary |

Apologies for absence were received from Dewan Anand Kumar and Shri N.N.Wanchoo.

The following officers were also present:-

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| 1. | Shri N.N.Iengar  | - | Assistant Secretary.    |
| 2. | Shri R.K.Chhabra | - | Administrative Officer. |

Item 1: To receive the minutes of the last meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 21st March, 1960.

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The minutes of the 22nd meeting held on the 21st of March, 1960 which had been circulated were confirmed.

Item 2: To receive a statement of cases on which action is still pending.

This was recorded.

With regard to item 12 of the minutes, the Secretary reported that the Delhi University had since been informed that they could affiliate the new College from July 1960 if they so desired, provided adequate arrangements could be made and the usual conditions for affiliation were fulfilled.

Item 3: To receive a report on the action taken by Chairman/Secretary on certain matters.

The Commission confirmed the action taken by the Chairman/Secretary on the matters mentioned in Appendix I.

Item 3(i): Allotment of land.

It was pointed out that on final measurement the additional area of the land allotted to the University

Grants Commission is 0.426 acres and not 0.41 acres (and that the cost of this additional land would be Rs.15,336/-).

Item 3(9): Banaras Hindu University - Establishment of a College of Medical Sciences.

Secretary reported that the Ministry of Health and the Planning Commission having approved the idea of the establishment of a Medical College at Banaras, the Chairman had since given his consent to the starting of this College from the academic session 1960-61.

Secretary also reported that the University had asked for permission to have a post-graduate Institute for Ayurvedic Research and to institute the degrees of M.Sc. and Ph.D. in Suddha Ayurveda.

In this connection the Commission desired that post-graduate studies should be integrally related to the Department of Medical Studies and a separate Institute need not be formed.

Item 3(16): Punjab University - Construction of buildings for Science Departments under Phase II of the Programme.

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The Secretary reported that the I Phase of buildings in the Punjab University was nearing completion and that the University had been permitted to start the II Phase, but the cost of buildings under the I Phase had exceeded the original sanctioned estimates and that on receipt of full information, an additional sanction would be necessary. It was agreed that Chairman may look into this matter and do whatever was necessary and the matter may be reported to the Commission later.

Item 3(39): Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth - Construction of a Girls Hostel.

The Secretary informed the Commission that the proposed hostel for girls at Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth would be for 216 students instead of 204 students and that the cost would be approximately Rs.6,76,000/-.

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Item 3(40): Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth - Construction of Staff Quarters.

The Secretary reported that the staff quarters that the Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth proposed to construct included quarters for non-academic staff. The Commission decided that the University Grants Commission could not make grants to State Universities and Colleges for the construction of quarters for other than academic staff.

Item 4: To receive a statement of the Grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 21st March, 1960.

The Commission approved the grants paid/sanctioned and expenditure incurred as shown in the statement at Appendix II.

Item No.5: To receive a report on the replies received from the Universities in regard to the proposal for setting up Tagore Chairs in Indian Universities to commemorate the birth Centenary of Dr.Rabindra Nath Tagore.

The Commission noted that only the Universities of Baroda, Calcutta, Madras and Punjab had agreed to share the cost of instituting a Tagore Professorship under the Tagore Centenary Scheme. It was agreed that these four Universities might be assisted to establish these Chairs, provided they raised Rs.1,00,000/- each, and that the Commission might give a grant of Rs.3,00,000/- to make an endowment of Rs.4,00,000/- in each case.

Item No.6: To receive a report on the replies of the Universities with regard to the minimum number of working days in the Universities.

The Commission noted that some Universities had expressed difficulty in providing 180 working days exclusive of examination days though the majority of Universities had agreed to implement the original scheme. The Commission decided that since the majority of Universities were inclined to agree to 180 working days exclusive of examination days, this might still be suggested as a desirable arrangement though Universities should be free to make any slight variation that seemed desirable to them. In this connection Dr. A.C.Joshi reported that in the Punjab University they were providing for a larger number of

working days. The Commission desired that a statement be obtained from the Punjab University and circulated to the other Universities for information.

Item No.7: To receive a report with regard to the additions to degrees specified in the earlier notification under Section 22(3) of the University Grants Commission Act.

The Commission approved the notifying of the following degrees:-

Master's Degree

Master in Statistics (M.Stat.)

Doctorate Degree.

1. Doctor of Music (D.Mus)
2. Doctor of Education (D.Ed.)

Item No.8: To receive a report of the working of the scheme of scholarships for the study of regional languages.

The Commission decided that the scheme may continue and any University that wished to make use of it may be allowed to do so.

Item No.9: To receive a report on the practice in various Universities regarding the endowments required from private Colleges prior to affiliation.

The Commission considered the statement of the practices adopted by the various Universities in the matter of endowments etc. required for the affiliation of colleges. The Commission noted that the practices varied very greatly from University to University and was of the view that the requirements laid down by the Universities of Andhra, Delhi, and Madras were functionally more satisfactory than those of other Universities and that these might be brought to the notice of other Universities for formulation of principles on similar lines.



Item No.10: To receive a report regarding the medical facilities available in the Constituent Colleges of the Delhi University and a few other Universities.

The Commission noted the medical facilities provided in the Delhi Colleges and a few other Universities and confirmed the decision already taken that the Health Centre of the Delhi University need not be expanded further.

Item No.11: To consider the question whether the University Grants Commission may assist in the revision of scales of pay of the non-academic staff of the Universities/Affiliated Colleges.

The Commission regretted that they could not assist in the revision of scales of pay of non-academic staff in Universities and Colleges, as this was not a function of the University Grants Commission.

Item No.12: To further consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University to start a Flying Club in the University and their request for sanction of funds for acquiring 24.67 acres of land adjacent to the University for this purpose.

The Commission regretted that it could not assist the Banaras Hindu University to implement its proposal to set up a Flying Club.

Item No.13: To consider the recommendations made by the All India Educational and Vocational Guidance Association for setting up Student Counselling Centres in Universities/Colleges.

The Commission was of the view that it would not be practicable to introduce any elaborate 'guidance' scheme in the Universities and Colleges in the country at the present time. The Commission desired that teachers themselves, through the tutorial or seminar arrangements that may be made, might provide for a certain amount of vocational and other kinds of guidance. The Commission, however, desired to know from the Inter-University Board what information had been received from the Universities in response to their enquiry in this connection. It was also agreed that the scheme of guidance sent by the Director of Employment Exchange might be sent to the Banaras Hindu University for consideration in relation to their experience in the working of the

Employment Bureau and the functioning of their Dean of Student Welfare.

Item 14: To consider a reference from the U.P. Government regarding the establishment of a University at Kanpur.

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The Commission noted that the proposed university at Kanpur would be of a teaching and affiliating type. The Commission is of the view that such a university should not directly undertake undergraduate teaching. Post-graduate teaching should, as far as possible, be concentrated at University headquarters or at other university centres. At these places, the post-graduate teaching may be on a co-operative basis with the colleges. Elsewhere, if an exception has to be made to allow colleges to carry on post-graduate teaching for any special reasons, it should still be the policy of the university gradually to secure transfer of such post-graduate teaching to university auspices. When a college is permitted to retain post-graduate teaching, it should be required to ensure that facilities of the highest order are made available in the college and for this purpose the university should inspect the available facilities in the college.

The Commission does not think that a Faculty of Morals and Culture is practicable. The Commission is of the opinion that the university should start off with only a few faculties or departments and fresh departments should be added only after those that are in existence have proved a success.

The Commission also wished to say that there should not be too much fragmentation of any subject of study and specialities should not be too narrow.

The Commission is of the view that as an Institute of Technology is being established in Kanpur it may not be necessary for the university also to have a

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Faculty of Technology. The Commission is also of the view that the university should have its own Selection Committee and the Selection should not be by or through the Public Service Commission.

Item No.15: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University to establish Directorates in Hindi and English language teaching at the University.

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The Commission felt that the question of the change of medium at Delhi University needed very careful consideration for various reasons and that it would be desirable, before any steps are taken to change the medium, to have a full and free discussion of the problem with the Vice-Chancellor and the Executive Council of the University and Principals of colleges. The Commission also desired that the attention of the Ministry be drawn to the proposal of the Delhi University so that the Ministry may examine the possible repercussions of such a change and advise the Commission.

Item No.16: To consider the question of appointment of a Committee to determine the scope and size of 'block' grant that may be paid to the Indian School of International Studies during the quinquennium beginning with 1961-62.

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The Commission agreed that a committee be appointed to assess the requirements of the Indian School of International Studies during the next quinquennium period and authorised the Chairman to appoint the committee.

Item No.17: To consider a proposal that the length of service of the University teachers of Mysore and Kerala Universities be taken into account in revising their salary scales under the Second Five Year Plan.

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The Commission accepted the proposal that teachers in Mysore and Kerala Universities be fixed in the new scales of pay on the basis of one increment for every three completed years of service subject to a maximum of five increments.

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Item 18: To consider a proposal received from the Ministry of Education regarding the co-ordination of Secondary Education with University Education.

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The Commission was of the view that it would not be possible to co-ordinate Secondary with University education as Secondary education was intended to be a complete stage of education in itself. But with regard to problems of admission of students to various stages in the university after completing the Higher Secondary or the Intermediate from some other university, universities may be addressed by the Ministry of Education to see in what manner adjustments could be made.

Item 19: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for assessing the needs of Vikram University for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research.

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The Commission accepted the report of the Visiting Committee and sanctioned the following grants to be paid as and when necessary:-

Ujjain Centre - Departments of Physics and Mathematics and Statistics.

1. Non-Recurring.

(a) Buildings

	<u>approved cost</u>	<u>Share of UGC</u>
i) Physics, Mathematics and Statistics (Plinth area of 25000 sq.ft. @ Rs.15/- per sq.ft.	3,75,000	2,50,000
ii) Laboratory, Services and Furniture (@ 33% of the cost of building).	1,25,000	83,333
	<hr/> 5,00,000	<hr/> 3,33,333



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(b) Scientific Equipment

Physics	1,50,000	1,00,000
Statistics	30,000	20,000

(c) Library books & Journals  
(including back volumes)

60,000	60,000
<hr/> 7,40,000	<hr/> 5,13,333

II RECURRING (PER ANNUM)

i) One Professor for each of the departments of Physics Mathematics & Statistics - 2 Professors.	24,000	12,000
ii) Two Readers for Physics and one each for Mathematics & Statistics - 4 Readers.	30,000	15,000
iii) Two lecturers for Physics and one each for Mathematics & Statistics - 4 lecturers.	15,000	7,500
	<hr/> 69,000	<hr/> 34,500

Indore Centre - Department of Chemistry

I. Non-Recurring:

a) Buildings

i) Plinth area of 20,000 sq.ft. @ Rs.15/- per sq.ft.	3,00,000	2,00,000
ii) Laboratory services & furniture @ 33% of the cost of the building.	1,00,000	66,667
	<hr/> 4,00,000	<hr/> 2,66,667
b) <u>Scientific equipment</u>	1,00,000	66,667
c) <u>Library books &amp; Journals</u> (including back volumes)	60,000	60,000
	<hr/> 5,60,000	<hr/> 3,93,334

II. Recurring (per annum)

i) One Professor	12,000	6,000
ii) Two Readers	15,000	7,500
iii) Three lecturers	11,250	5,625
	<hr/> 38,250	<hr/> 19,125

Gwalior Centre - Departments of Botany and Zoology.

1. NON-RECURRING

a) Buildings

i) Plinth area of 12,500 sq.ft. for each department @ Rs.15/- per sq.ft.	3,75,000	2,50,000
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ii) Laboratory services and furniture @ 33% of the cost of building,	1,25,000	83,333
b) <u>Scientific equipment</u> (Rs. 0.75 lakh for each Deptt.)	1,50,000	1,00,000
c) <u>Library books &amp; Journals</u> (including back volumes)	60,000	60,000
	<u>7,10,000</u>	<u>4,93,333</u>

II. Recurring (per annum)

i) One Professor for each of the Departments - 2 Professors in all.	24,000	12,000
ii) Two Readers for each of the Departments - 4 Readers in all.	30,000	15,000
iii) Two lecturers for each of the Departments - 4 lecturers.	15,000	7,500
	<u>69,000</u>	<u>34,500</u>

Bhopal Centre - Department of Geology.

1. NON-RECURRING

a) <u>Buildings.</u>		
i) Plinth area of 12,500 sq.ft. @ Rs.15/- per sq.ft.	1,87,500	1,25,000
ii) Laboratory services and furniture etc. @ 33% of the cost of the building.	62,500	41,667
b) <u>Scientific Equipment</u>	75,000	50,000
c) <u>Library books and Journals</u> (including back volumes)	30,000	30,000
	<u>3,55,000</u>	<u>2,46,667</u>
Total N.R.	3,55,000	2,46,667

II. RECURRING (Per annum)

i) One Professor	12,000	6,000
ii) Two Readers	15,000	7,500
iii) Two lecturers.	7,500	3,750
	<u>34,500</u>	<u>17,250</u>

Total N.R.	Rs. 23,65,000	Rs. 16,46,667
Total Recurring (p.a.)	Rs. 2,10,750	Rs. 1,05,375

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Item 20: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for examining the proposals of Karnatak University for the establishment of Departments of Botany, Zoology and Geography.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee and sanctioned the following grants to Karnatak University to be paid as and when necessary:-

	<u>Approved Expenditure Rs.</u>	<u>Share of U.G.C. Rs.</u>
<u>I. Non-recurring.</u>		
(a) <u>Scientific Equipment:</u> Rs.72,000 for Botany Rs.48,000 for Zoology and Rs.36,000 for Geography.	1,56,000	1,04,000
(b) <u>Library books and Journals including back numbers:</u> Rs.30,000 each for Botany and Zoology and Rs.20,000 for Geography.	80,000	80,000
Total N.R.	2,36,000	1,84,000
<u>II. Recurring (Annual)</u>		
3 Professors - one each for Botany, Zoology and Geography.	36,000	18,000
3 Readers - one each for Botany, Zoology and Geography.	24,000	12,000
6 Lecturers - two each for Botany, Zoology and Geography.	24,000	12,000
Total Recurring:	84,000	42,000

With regard to the space requirements for these departments, the Commission noted that the additional space of 17,000 sq.ft. mentioned by the Visiting Committee would not be immediately needed by the University.

Item 21: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for examining the proposal of the Punjab University for establishing a department of Anthropology.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee and sanctioned the following grants to Punjab

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University for the establishment of a department of Anthropology:-

	<u>Approved Expenditure.</u> Rs.	<u>U.G.C.'s share.</u> Rs.
<b>I. Non-recurring:</b>		
1) <u>Building.</u>		
a) A plinth area of 18,000 sq.ft. at Rs.17/- per sq.ft. including services.	3,06,000	2,04,000
b) Furniture at 12½% of the estimated cost of building.	38,250	25,500
ii) Scientific Equipment	30,000	20,000
iii) Camp Furniture	6,000	4,000
iv) Library books and Journals (including back numbers)	30,000	30,000
Total N.R.	4,10,250	2,83,500

**II. Ceiling Recurring for 1960-61.**

1) Staff:		
(a) One Reader (500-30-800)	8,000	4,000
(b) Two Lecturers(260-20-450-EB-25-650)	8,000	4,000
Total Recurring:	16,000	8,000

Item 22: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee Appointed by the Commission for assessing the needs of Utkal University for the establishment of a Department of Zoology.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee and sanctioned the following grants to be paid as and when necessary:

	<u>Approved expenditure.</u>	<u>UGC's share.</u>
<b><u>Non-recurring:</u></b>		
Building	-	
Furniture	15,000	
Equipment	37,000	
Museum equipment	5,000	
	57,000	38,000
<b><u>Recurring:</u></b>		
Staff consisting of 1 Prof., 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer (12,000; 9,000; 4,500)	25,500	
1 Senior Lab. Assistant.	2,000	
Total Recurring:	27,500	13,750

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Item 23: To approve the establishment of a Third Library Extension Centre under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme in the Rajasthan University at Udaipur.

The Commission agreed to the setting up of an Extension Library at Udaipur. The Commission also sanctioned, as the Commission's contribution, a grant of Rs.50,000 for the purchase of books and journals from the soft currency area and Rs.25,000/- for furniture etc., for the Library. The Commission also noted that under the scheme a building would have to be provided for the Extension Library and it was agreed that the University may be asked to put up plans and estimates. The Commission would also bear the maintenance cost of the Library on 50:50 basis as in other Extension Library Centres.

Item 24: To reconsider the basis of assistance particularly pertaining to staff for Subsidiary Post-graduate Centres.

While generally agreeing to the proposal of the Madras University regarding the needs of the Post-graduate Centre at Madurai, the Commission desired that the whole scheme be further examined with regard to details. The Commission in particular did not agree to the appointment of Readers in Colleges who would also be Heads of Departments in the colleges.

Item 25: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the development of post-graduate studies in the University College of Education of Osmania University.

The Commission felt that the proposals regarding the Education Department of Osmania University may wait till the whole question of the duration of the post-graduate degree in Education has been further examined. The Commission was generally of the view that the post-graduate degree should be of two years' duration.

Item 26: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the development of the S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay.

The Commission accepted the views of the Visiting Committee appointed to look into the development requirements of

the S.N.D.T. Women's University, and desired that the views of the Committee be conveyed to the University for their comments and possible implementation.

Item 27: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding the starting of post-graduate courses in Chemical Engineering and Development of facilities for post-graduate Research in Engineering and Technology at selected institutions.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. and sanctioned the following grants:

S.No.	Name of Institution.	Subject/ Field of Research.	Estimated Cost.		Recurring.	
			Non-Recurring Equipment.	Building.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	J.V.D.College of Science & Technology, Andhra University.	Liquid-Liquid ex- traction, heat trans- fer.	36,000	Nil.	2,000/- p.a. 3,000/- p.a. 9,600/- p.a.	(Contingencies) (One Research Assistant scale 250-500) (4 Research Scho- larships at the rate of Rs.200/-p.m. each.
		Total:-	36,000		14,600	
2.	Deptt.of Technology, Annamalai University.	Heat trans- fer(Sulpho- nation)	10,000	Nil	1,000/- p.a. 9,600/- p.a. 3,000/- p.a.	(Contingencies) (4 Research Sch- olarships at the rate of Rs.200/- p.m. each). (1 Research Assistant scale Rs.250-500).
		Total:	10,000		13,600	
3.	Deptt. of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University.	Liquid - Liquid ex- traction, Heat trans- fer and Catalysis.	9,100/-	Nil.	2,500/- p.a. 4,800/- p.a.	(Contingencies) (2 Research Scholarships at the rate of Rs.200/- p.m. each).
		Total:	9,100		7,300	
4.	Deptt. of Chemical Engineering, Jadavpur University.	Plant Design and Construc- tion, Hydro- genation & related aspects.	7,605/-	6,000/- (Shed for Boiler & small work- shop 20'x36')	960/p.a. 2,000/-p.a. 14,400/-p.a.	(1 Mechanic) (Contingencies) (6 Research Scholarships @ Rs.200/- p.m. including those already sanc- tioned.)
		Total:	7,605/-	6,000/-	17,360/-	



S.No.	Name of the Institution.	Subject/Field of Research.	Estimated Cost.		
			Non-recurring Equipment	Building	
5.	A.C.College of Technology, Madras University.	Heat transfer - mass transfer.	N.B.Grant to be recommended on examination of requirements	Nil.	2,000/-p.a.(Contingencies). 3,000/-p.a.(1 Research Assistant - scale Rs. 250-500). 9,600/-p.a.(4 Research Scholarships @ Rs.200/- p.m.each).
Total:-			Nil	Nil	14,600
6.	Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur University.	Reaction Kine Electrolysis, Fuels.	5,000/-	Nil	2,500/-p.a.(Contingencies). 1 Lab.Assistant (Scale not indicated). 4,800/-p.a.(2 Research Scholarships of Rs.200/- p.m. each).
Total:-			5,000/-	Nil	7,300/-

The following Institutions have been recommended for the development of facilities for Post-graduate Research in Engineering and Technology:-

S.No.	Name of the Institution.	Subject/Field of Research.	Estimated Cost.		
			Non-Recurring Equipment.	Building.	
1.	College of Mining & Metallurgy.	Physical Metallurgy.	34,500/-	-	6,000/-p.a.(2 Junior Fellowships of Rs.250/- p.m.) 4,800/-p.a.(1 Senior Research Fellowship of Rs.400/- p.m.) 4,500/- (Working Expenses).
Total			34,500/-		15,300/-
2.	M.S.University of Baroda.	i) Electrical Engineer.	7,500/-	-	3,000/-p.a.(1 Junior Research Fellowship) 200/-p.a. (Books) 800/- (Working Expenses).
Total:-			7,500/-	-	4,000/-p.a.
		ii) Textile Chemistry.	1,000/-	-	-
Total:-			1,000/-	-	-

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S.No.	Name of the Institution.	Field of Research.	Estimated Cost.		
			Non-recurring Equipment.	Recurring Building.	
3.	Institute of Radio Physics & Electronics, Calcutta University.	Advanced Electro-nics.	1,41,500/-	-	4,800/- p.a. (1 Senior Research Fellowship of Rs. 400/- p.m.) 15,000/- p.a. (5 Junior Research Fellowships of Rs. 250/- p.m.). 9,000/- p.a. (Working expenses @ Rs. 500/- per fellow).
		Total	<u>1,41,500/-</u>	-	<u>28,800/-</u>
4.	A.C. College of Technology, Madras University.	Textile Technology.	15,400/-	-	-
		Total:-	<u>15,400/-</u>	-	-

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Item 28: To consider the views of the Universities on the report of the Library Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission.

The Commission resolved that the report of the Library Committee be accepted and be used as the basis on which matters relating to University Libraries will be examined by the Commission.

Item 29: To consider the request of the Rajasthan University for making certain adjustments in fixing the location of Post-graduate Departments of Science sanctioned earlier by the Commission.

The Commission agreed to the proposal of the Rajasthan University to change the location of their post-graduate centres and have departments of Botany and Zoology at Jodhpur instead of Ajmer and the Department of Chemistry at Jaipur instead of Jodhpur. The Commission noted that temporary arrangements would be made for these departments at the respective places.

The Commission also sanctioned posts of one Professor and one Lecturer in Chemistry at Jaipur and agreed to meet 50% of the expenditure for the next four years.

Item 30: To consider the requests received from Universities for financial assistance towards extension work by University teachers.

The Commission sanctioned the following grants for extension work by University teachers:-

1. Bihar	Rs. 6,800
2. Bombay	1,050
3. Delhi	9,500
4. Jadavpur	3,300
5. Karnatak	6,400
6. Mysore	10,000
7. Marathwada	6,500
8. Panjab	4,800
9. Poona	10,000

The sanction of Rs.2,500/- for Utkal University accorded in 1958-59 was renewed for 1960-61

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Item 31: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to inspect the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts in University Libraries and to recommend measures for improvement.

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The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts in University Libraries, and agreed that grants as set forth in Appendix III may be paid as and when necessary to the universities on a non-sharing basis for the Third Five Year Plan period.

Item 32: To consider the comments of the Universities on the findings of the Seminar on work-flow in university/College Libraries.

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The Commission noted that the comments of the universities on the findings of the Seminar on work-flow in university libraries were generally favourable and desired that recommendations of the Seminar be used as a guide in dealing with the requirements of the libraries.

Item 33: To consider the proposals received from the universities for introducing a tutorial system.

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The Commission considered the note on tutorial or seminar system which had been placed before it and felt that to begin with these suggestions may be communicated to some six selected colleges in different parts of the country and these colleges may be asked to try out the suggestions made in the note and to send the results of their experience to the Commission. The scheme may be expanded on the basis of this experience. The Commission was of the view that in addition to tutorial and seminars intended to enable students to go through the courses of study, there might be special seminars specially for

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the more gifted students, dealing with matters of general interest and background material. The Commission thought that in the near future it may not be practicable to have tutorial arrangements for all the undergraduate students, and therefore it may be desirable to introduce Honours courses involving some degree of specialisation in one subject and the tutorial system may, at least to begin with, be tried with Honours students.

Item 34: To consider the draft bills sent by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for the establishment of Agricultural Universities at Rajendranagar-Andhra Pradesh and Udaipur-Rajasthan.

The Commission reiterated their view that a university should have at least three major faculties which should not be simple sub-divisions of one department or one branch of learning. The Commission also was of the opinion that the creation of universities is an educational activity and should ultimately be within the purview of the Ministry of Education and a practice should be established by which all matters connected with the establishment of a university should be referred by any interested Ministry of Government to the Ministry of Education and the advice of the Commission should be sought by the Ministry of Education.

The Commission desired that with regard to the bills of the proposed universities at Rajendranagar (Andhra Pradesh) and at Udaipur (Rajasthan), views of the Commission on the same lines as expressed on the establishment of Rudrapur University be sent to the Ministry of Education for onward transmission to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Item 35: To consider the draft bill sent by the Bihar Government for the creation of new universities in that State.

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The Commission noted that the Government of Bihar had passed the Bihar Universities bill without waiting for the advice of the Commission, although they had been specifically requested to delay the passing of the bill until the Commission's advice was received. The Commission's attention was drawn to a statement of the Secretary of the Education Department of Bihar Government in his letter dated 22.6.60 addressed to the Secretary of the Commission that the Commission's advice had been taken into account. The Commission wished to point out that the only matter on which the Commission had expressed an opinion about the proposal to establish new universities in Bihar was that there may be four regional universities and that the University of Patna might in addition to its present teaching functions be empowered to affiliate the colleges in the Patna Division, so as to avoid the establishment of a separate university merely to affiliate the colleges in the Patna Division.

The bill having been passed by the Bihar Legislature it seems useless for the Commission to examine it now and to express any opinion on it unless the Bihar Government specifically requests the Commission to do so.

The Commission desired that all State Governments should be informed that at least three month's notice should be given to the Commission when the views of the Commission on a proposed university bill are desired, so that the Commission may examine the bill thoroughly at a session of the Commission.

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Item 36: To consider a proposal received from the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs for the establishment of a Central Institute of Indology.

...

The Commission did not think that there was need for a Central Institute of Indology, and the Commission was of the view that in any case the establishment of any such institute concerned with the history of ancient India and its culture was not the function of the Ministry of S.R.&C.A. Co-ordination of research in universities on aspects of Indian life and culture is, of course, the function of the University Grants Commission. The Commission wished to point out further that the word 'Indology' was an unscientific and inaccurate word. Aspects of the History and Culture of India deserve to be treated as major subjects of study and research and it may be undesirable to lump them and other related matters together under the loose term 'Indology'. Even if some European scholars may have used this term, Indians themselves should avoid the use of a miscellaneous term like Indology.

Item 37: To consider the report of the Blue Prints Committee on the development of Linguistic studies in Indian Universities.

...

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations of the Blue-Print Committee on the development of Linguistic Studies in Indian Universities. The Chairman reported that he had had a further discussion with Dr. Katre, Director of the Deccan College, and he recommended on the basis of this discussion that the following proposals be accepted for implementation by the Commission:-

1. Universities be grouped as follows:-
  - (a) Universities in the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore;
  - (b) Universities in the States of Bombay (Maharashtra and Gujarat);
  - (c) Universities in the States of Uttar Pradesh (excluding Aligarh) and Madhya Pradesh;

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- (d) Universities in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa;
- (e) Universities in the States of Punjab, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and Aligarh Muslim University.

2. A committee consisting of five members be appointed by the University Grants Commission to advise on matters such as conducting schools and seminars, co-ordinating and directing pan-Indian research formulating advise to Universities on conducting Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars, suggesting placement of research scholars, serving as liaison between Indian and foreign universities and as an expert body generally co-opting members from sponsoring universities to frame courses selecting faculty members constituting local committees. The UGC should maintain a National Roster of Linguists in consultation with the Committee.

3. Strengthening the staff at the departments of Linguistics in the universities of Calcutta, Poona, Agra and Annamalai by adding two posts each for Modern Descriptive Linguistics and Phonetics of Linguistic Geography.

4. Immediate setting up of at least one department for teaching Linguistics in all its aspects; two or three centres should be distributed over different areas, far from one another, to serve the larger needs of a big country.

5. Recognize survey projects at universities as regular part of their activities and sanction an expenditure not exceeding Rs.50,000 a year for 10-15 years for each of possibly 10-15 universities regionwise, provided adequate funds are available for such a purpose.

6. Selection of universities on zonal basis and setting up survey units on lines suggested for a regular department of Linguistics and combining training with survey work should be done by the U.G.C. and not by the Ministry of S.R.&C.A.

The Commission accepted the Chairman's recommendations.

Item 38: To consider the revised proposal of the U.P. Government received through the Ministry of Education that 100% central assistance in respect of both recurring and non-recurring expenditure be provided for introducing the Three Year Degree Course in the U.P. universities.

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The Commission regretted that they were unable to accept the proposal of the U.P. Government for giving hundred per cent central assistance both towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure for introducing the three-year degree course in U.P.

Item 39: To review the scheme of the Allahabad University for the establishment of a Printing Press approved by the Commission in 1958.

...

The Commission agreed to revive the scheme of the Allahabad University to establish a Press. The Commission noted that the estimate of the requirements for this purpose amounted to Rs. 4,89,000 as against the suggested general expenditure of Rs. 1,81,000 for this purpose per university. The Commission agreed that the Allahabad University's proposals may be generally accepted, but desired that they may be further examined to see if the cost can be brought down.

Item 40: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for assessing the needs of Jabalpur University for the development of Higher Scientific Education & Research.

...

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee and sanctioned the following grants to Jabalpur University to be paid as and when necessary :-

Non-recurring

A. Buildings:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Approved cost</u>	<u>UGC's share.</u>
1. Physics	3,00,000	2,00,000
2. Chemistry	3,30,000	2,20,000
3. Mathematics	1,50,000	1,00,000
4. Botany	2,25,000	1,50,000
5. Zoology	2,25,000	1,50,000
6. Geology	2,25,000	1,50,000
7. Workshop	75,000	50,000
	<hr/> 15,30,000	<hr/> 10,20,000
8. Laboratory services & furniture @ 33% of the cost of the buildings.	5,10,000	3,40,000
	<hr/> 20,40,000	<hr/> 13,60,000

B. Scientific Equipment

Physics	2,00,000	1,33,333
Chemistry	1,75,000	1,16,667
Botany	1,25,000	83,333
Zoology	1,25,000	83,333

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Geology	1,25,000	83,333
Mathematics	50,000	33,334
Workshop	50,000	33,334
	8,50,000	5,66,667
C. <u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Green House, Glass House and Herbarium etc.	75,000	50,000
Museum for both the deptts. of Botany and Zoology.	10,000	6,667
Botanical Garden	5,000	3,333
	90,000	60,000
D. <u>Library books and Journals</u>		
Physics	40,000	
Chemistry	40,000	
Botany	30,000	
Zoology	30,000	
Geology	30,000	
Mathematics	30,000	
	2,00,000	2,00,000
Total N.R.	31,80,000	21,86,667

Recurring

6 Professors; one each for six departments mentioned above.	72,000	36,000
13 Readers; two for each of the five deptts. but 3 in Chemistry	97,500	48,750
13 Lecturers; two for each of the five deptts but 3 in Chemistry	58,500	29,250
Workshop Supdt. in the grade of Lecturer.	4,500	2,750
Workshop mechanic, carpenter and a glass blower.	6,000	3,000
	2,38,500	1,19,250

Item 41: To receive the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of Calcutta University for the establishment of a Post-graduate Unit in Basic Medical Sciences.

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The Commission accepted the report of the Expert Committee that examined the proposal of the Calcutta University to establish a post-graduate Unit in Basic Medical Sciences. The Commission however was of the opinion that the salaries of the staff appointed in this Unit should be the same as in the science faculties. The Commission sanctioned the following grants to be paid as and when necessary:-

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	<u>approved</u>	<u>UGC's share</u>
A. i) Building for five deptts 50,000 @ 25 per sq.ft.	12,50,000	
ii) Fittings & Furniture @ 1/3 of the cost of the building	4,20,000	
iii) Workshop with fittings and furniture.	1,00,000	
B. Equipment Rs.1,50,000 for each department.	7,50,000	
Workshop Machines and tools	50,000	
	25,70,000	17,13,000

II. Recurring (salary on the usual basis of Professor etc. in the faculty of Science on 50:50 basis)

- a) Academic staff  
1 Professor, 1 Reader and 3 Lecturers  
for each deptt. minus 1 Professor and  
5 Readers created under centenary grant.
- b) Other staff including Workshop Supdt.,  
Librarian and Technicians etc.

Item 42: To receive the report of the Expert Committee appointed by the Commission for the development of post-graduate training in Basic Medical Sciences in Indian universities.

...

The Consideration of this item was postponed.

Item 43: To consider a request received from the Gauhati University for financial assistance towards the construction of an Assembly-cum-Examination Hall.

...

The Commission regretted that they were unable to make a grant towards an Assembly-cum-Examination Hall for the University of Gauhati.

Item 44: To consider a note received from the Ministry of Education on the working of the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun with reference to its application for being declared as deemed to be a University under Section (3) of the University Grants Commission Act 1956.

...

The Commission was of the opinion that though the Forest Research Institute was an institution of high quality doing very good work, its range was limited and that therefore if it was considered desirable to permit it to give its own degrees this might be done by legislation rather than by deeming it to be a university under Section (3) of the University Grants Commission Act.

Item 45: To receive a report regarding the fixation of the salary of the Accounts Officer, U.G.C. on re-employment.

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The Commission agreed to the fixing of the pay of the Accounts Officer of the University Grants Commission, Shri P.R. Bennett at the last pay drawn by him in the office of the A.G.C.R. without counting the pension equivalent of his gratuity

....

Item 46: To fix the date and place of the next meeting of the Commission.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Commission be held on the 9th & 10th of September 1960 at Delhi.

Additional Item 1:

To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education that the U.G.C. may make a provision of Rs.2 crores in the Third Five Year Plan for the construction of hostels for women students in colleges as recommended by the National Council of Women's Education as a part of the special programme for the education of girls and women during the Third Five Year Plan.

The Commission agreed in principle that subject to the availability of funds, Rs.2 crores be earmarked for the construction of hostels for women students in colleges and Universities during the Third Five Year Plan.

Addl. Item 2: To receive a report of the Committee appointed by the Commission with regard to the norms and standards to be laid down for the construction of hostels in Universities and colleges.

The Commission accepted the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission with regard to the norms and standards to be laid down for the construction of hostels and desired that the report be sent to the Universities and colleges for their guidance.

Addl. Item 3: To receive the report of the Indiscipline Committee which has already been circulated to the Members of the Commission.

The consideration of this item was postponed.

Addl. Item 4: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education with regard to the provision of free education to the children of teachers.

The Commission thought that there were many details regarding the proposal that needed careful consideration before any opinion could be expressed on it. In general terms, the Commission was of the view that, as far as possible, it would be more desirable to give teachers the benefit of enhanced salary rather than to provide facilities of this kind. If it was at all considered necessary to provide such benefits for University teachers, they should be confined to categories of staff receiving salaries upto Rs.250/- p.m.

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**Addl. Item 5:** To consider the question of the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. giving grants for post-graduate teaching in affiliated colleges.

The Commission noted that the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. was considering giving grants for the development of post-graduate teaching in basic sciences in certain affiliated colleges. The Commission is of the view that it is the statutory responsibility of the U.G.C. to co-ordinate and maintain standards of research and teaching in all subjects in universities and colleges and to make grants for the purpose and that therefore it is unnecessary for any Ministry of the Government of India to make grants for the same purposes (as distinguished from specific project grants). If any Ministry of the Government of India has funds at its disposal for such a purpose, these funds should be placed at the disposal of the University Grants Commission. The Commission desired that the attention of the Ministry of Education be drawn to the proposal of the Ministry of S.R. & C.A., so that the matter may be taken up at the highest level in the Government of India to avoid conflicts in jurisdiction and confusion in regard to standards.

**Addl. Item 6:** To consider the present position with regard to the continuance of the post-graduate Evening College of the Delhi University.

As the Commission had not reviewed their earlier decision that post-graduate courses in Evening College should not be continued beyond the two year period for which they had been approved in 1959, if the Delhi University gives admission to a fresh batch of post-graduate students in the Evening College for the session of 1960-61, the Commission would not be responsible to make any grants to the University towards the expenditure involved.

On the broader question of the desirability of providing special classes, including post-graduate classes, for people in full time employment through morning or evening colleges, the Commission agreed to await the report of the Committee already appointed for the purpose and it was agreed that Dr. Krishnan be added to this Committee.

continued....

Addl. Item 7: To approve the appointment of an Education Officer and allied matters.

The Commission approved the appointment of Dr. J.N. Kaul as Education Officer on the recommendation of the Selection Committee, on an initial salary of Rs. 900/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 800-50-1150. The Commission also agreed to the creation of three additional posts of Education Officer in the scale of Rs. 800-50-1150. The posts are to be filled up as and when the need arises. The Commission noted that three other persons interviewed by the Selection Committee were considered suitable for appointment to these posts and agreed that these posts be offered to them if it is decided to fill any of the vacancies within six months.

Addl. Item 8: To consider the deputation of Development Officer (S) to the United States of America and other countries en route under the Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme.

The Commission agreed to the deputation of Dr. B.D. Laroia, Development Officer (S) to the United States of America under the Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme for a period not exceeding three months.

Addl. Item 9: Chairman's deputation to Japan.

In continuation of the Commission's resolution No. 55 dated 11th/12th February 1960, the Commission approved that the period of Chairman's visit to Japan may be treated as deputation and the Chairman may be paid daily allowance @ 1/4 of the rate that he could have drawn if he had not been the guest of the International House of Japan. The Commission also sanctioned an entertainment allowance of Rs. 500/- to the Chairman during his visit.

Addl. Item 10: The payment of revised salary scales for teachers in Engineering and Technological Institutions.

It was agreed that this may be circulated to the members for their views in the first instance.

Sd/-  
SAMUEL MATHAI  
Secretary.

Sd/-  
C.D. DESHMUKH  
Chairman.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI-1.  
/ = = = = =

Report on the action taken  
by Secretary/Chairman on certain matters.

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1. Allotment of land.

The Government of India have already allotted a land measuring 0.75 acres to the Commission for the construction of its office building. As the plans of the building had been prepared by the C.P.W.D. who required additional land, the Government of India had been requested to allot the extra 0.41 acres of land which had been taken off from the main plot. The Government of India have agreed to this on payment at the rate of Rs.36,000/= per acre plus usual ground rent at 5% per annum.

2. Extension of appointment.

The Chairman has extended the term of appointment of the following officers for a period of one year with effect from the dates shown against each:-

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Shri N.N. Iengar,<br>Assistant Secretary.             | .. 16th July,<br>1960. |
| 2. Dr. B.D. Laroia,<br>Development Officer<br>(Science). | .. 7th June,<br>1960.  |
| 3. Shri P.R. Bennett,<br>Accounts Officer.               | .. 5th June,<br>1960.  |

3. Selection Committees for recruitment of officers.

The Commission had previously decided that the Selection Committee for recruitment of officers in the Commission under rule 4(2) of the University Grants

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Commission (Terms and conditions of service of employees)

Rules, 1958 should consist of the following:-

1. Chairman, University Grants Commission.
2. Two members of the Commission.
3. Secretary, University Grants Commission.

The Chairman has decided that the quorum at any meeting of this Selection Committee should be three.

4. Amendment to Staff Car Rules.

In accordance with the Government of India's decision dated 18th February, 1960, the staff car rules approved by the Commission in their meeting dated 11/12th February 1960 have been amended under "note 1 to Rule 10 as under:-

"v. Journeys performed in cases of emergency when an officer on being suddenly taken ill or on meeting an accident, is removed from office either to hospital or to his residence. The Head of the Office/ Controlling Officer should place on record a certificate indicating the circumstances necessitating such journeys."

5. Delhi University - Northern City Extension Scheme - II and Sewage Scheme - Payment of grant to.

In 1943, the Government of India, Ministry of Education approved a Sewage Scheme for the Delhi University at a cost of Rs.70,000/= and paid a grant of Rs.40,000/= towards it. The Superintending Engineer, Delhi State P.W.D. however, subsequently sanctioned in 1950, a revised estimate of Rs.1,30,607/= for the above scheme and the actual expenditure incurred against this estimate was Rs.1,24,001/= excluding Departmental charges which is to be shared by the three

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parties as under:-

1. Delhi University and .. Rs.1,00,569/= some Colleges on the Campus.
2. Delhi Improvement .. Rs. 19,965/= Trust.
3. Sri Ram Institute of .. Rs. 3,467/= Industrial Research.

-----  
 Ps.1,24,004/-  
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The amount due from the Delhi University on its behalf and on behalf of some of the Constituent Colleges as provided in the sanctioned estimate and distributed as stated above is Rs.1,00,569/= plus Departmental charges at the rate of 17.5% i.e. Rs.1,18,169/= (Rs.1,00,569/= plus Rs.17,600/=). Out of this the Delhi University had paid Rs.54,271/= to the P.W.D. and the balance of Rs.63,898/= is yet to be paid. The Ministry of Education to whom the Delhi State P.W.D. made a request for payment of a further grant recommended that the balance amount of Rs.63,898/= may now be paid by the University Grants Commission. The Chairman, University Grants Commission accepted the recommendation of the Ministry of Education and agreed to the payment of a non-recurring grant of Rs.63,898/= to the Delhi University for the purpose.

6. Delhi University - Selection grade posts - Increase in number of.

The existing scales of teachers in the Delhi University are as follows:

Lecturers	..	Rs.250-25-500-30-560
Readers	..	Rs.500-25-800
Professors	..	Rs.800-50-1250

The Delhi University has for some time past been representing that the scales of pay

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of teachers may be revised as under;-

Lecturers	..	Rs.300-25-500-30-800
Readers	..	Rs.600-40-1000
Professors	..	Rs.900-50-1500

The question of the general revision of scales of pay of University teachers is under examination and it will take some time before final decisions are taken. In the meantime the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University suggested that if the revision of all categories of teachers is not possible immediately, at least 25% of the posts of lecturers be placed in the scale of Rs.500-25-800 as has been done in the case of the Constituent Colleges of the University. The Chairman considered this request of the Vice-Chancellor and decided that as the chances of Lecturers in the University for promotion to the post of Readers and Professors is larger than those of the Lecturers in Constituent Colleges, the number of selection grade posts need be raised only to 20% of the permanent posts of Lecturers.

7. Delhi University - Dr. T.R. Seshadri - Payment of special grant to.

The Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University reported that Dr. T.R. Seshadri, Head of the Department of Chemistry in the University had been elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Society and that in that connection the Professor is required to attend a meeting of the Society in London to sign the Register and complete admission formalities. The Society has also invited him to attend the Tercentenary Celebration of the Society which will take place between the 18th and 26th July, 1960.

The Vice-Chancellor requested that a

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special grant may be made to the Delhi University for the purpose of deputing Prof. T.R. Seshadri for these purposes, involving the following expenditure as now estimated:-

1)	First class return airfare.	Rs.4,873.00
ii)	Approximate cost of living for one week.	Rs. 400.00
iii)	Miscellaneous such as special visits, programmes, etc.	Rs. 100.00
		-----
		Rs.5,373.00
		-----

The Chairman has as a special case agreed to a grant not exceeding Rs.5,373.00 to the Delhi University for this purpose.

8. Indian School of International Studies - Procedure for working out - Grant-in-aid.

The Indian School of International Studies is one of the Constituent Colleges of the Delhi University. Under current orders, the University Grants Commission is committed to pay a grant not exceeding Rs. 1.5 lakhs to the Institute annually for maintenance purposes after taking into account all income and approved expenditure of the School. The School authorities represented that as all the income is taken into account, they were finding it difficult to meet expenditure on un-approved items as no source of income remained to meet those charges.

The matter was considered and the Chairman decided that while working out the annual grant-in-aid to the Indian School of International Studies, the following procedure should be followed:-

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- (a) Interest earned by the School from all investments will be taken as income except where the endowment is created for a specific purpose expenditure at which is met from the interest of this endowment;
  - (b) All donations to the School should be treated as income of the School except when these are received for a specific purpose;
  - (c) All Royalties and sale proceeds of School publications should be taken as Income for purposes of determining the maintenance grant;
  - (d) The expenditure on T.A. of the Governing Body members may be treated as "approved expenditure" provided the rates of T.A. are approved by the Commission;
  - (e) The Indian School of International Studies should have a separate Provident Fund account. All interests accruing from investments from these funds should be for the benefit of the subscribers under the rules;
  - (f) The School may have its own capital fund provided however that only such amounts are credited to this fund as are specifically received for capital projects;
  - (g) Income and expenditure of the students association will not be taken into account in working out the maintenance grant. A separate account viz. "The Students Association Account" should be maintained for this and it need not be mixed up with the main account of the School.
9. Banaras Hindu University - Establishment of a College of Medical Sciences.

The University Grants Commission vide resolution No. 7 of 11th/12th February, 1960 noted the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University to establish a College of Medical Sciences which would include both Ayurvedic and Modern Medical Sciences and involving an expenditure of Rs.34,68,000/= during

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1960-61 and Rs.1,08,51,000/= during 1961-66 in addition to the expenditure that is at present being incurred by the University on the College of Ayurveda and the S.S. Hospital. The Commission further resolved that the whole question of the development of Medical Education in Banaras be referred to the Health Ministry for advice in the first instance. Accordingly the question was referred to that Ministry. The Ministry of Health has referred the matter to the Planning Commission.

The Banaras Hindu University in the meantime requested that the decision of the Commission may be expedited so that the course could be started from July, 1960. The University has been informed that the Commission will take up the matter on receipt of the recommendations/comments of the Planning Commission.

10. Aligarh Muslim University - Purchase of 'Sir Syed House' - Payment of grant for.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 30th October, 1959 (Resolution No.10) had approved the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University to purchase the 'Sir Syed House' and sanctioned the payment of a grant not exceeding Rs.1.18 lakhs for the purpose. The University authorities have now reported that the possession of the above property which had previously been purchased by a private person has reverted back to the Ministry of Rehabilitation, due to non-payment of earnest money by the person concerned. The Ministry of Rehabilitation have now demanded Rs.1,62,782/= for the said property. The Chairman has agreed to the payment of the additional amount of Rs.44,782/= (total Rs.1,62,782/=) to the Aligarh

Muslim University for the purchase of this property from the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

11. Aligarh Muslim University - Purchase of Evacuee properties - Payment of grant - Conversion into interest-bearing loan.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 28th July, 1956 vide Resolution No. 24 had agreed that all payments made for the purchase of Evacuee Property required for residential purposes in the Aligarh Muslim University Enclave be treated as interest bearing loans.

The University Grants Commission has paid a grant of Rs.2,23,000/= to the Aligarh Muslim University for the purchase of certain Evacuee properties on the condition that later on, as these houses would be used for residential purposes, the amount spent on them would be converted into an interest-bearing loan in accordance with the present policy regarding staff quarters. The University has so far purchased houses worth Rs.1,89,000/= and intimated that the other two houses for which the remaining Rs.34,000/= were to be utilised would not be purchased by them. The Government of India with whom the question of converting the grant of Rs.1,89,000/= into an interest-bearing loan had been taken up, have intimated that since the Aligarh Muslim University has not been expressly empowered to borrow money under its incorporating Act or statutes, the Government of India could not approve the proposal of the University for the grant of an interest-bearing loan of Rs.1,89,000/= for the purchase under reference. It has therefore been

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decided that the sum of Rs.1,89,000/= expended by the University for purchase of Evacuee property be treated as a grant.

12. Aligarh Muslim University - Creation of the post of a Lecturer in Anthro-geography.

The M.A. and M.Sc. Courses in Geography at Aligarh Muslim University include a special paper in Anthro-geography. The Visiting Committee, appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of the University for the introduction of Anthropology as a subject of study under the three year degree course recommended the creation of a post of a lecturer in Anthro-geography in the Department of Geography to meet the needs of this special paper on this part of the subject. As the consideration of the report of the Visiting Committee was postponed for further investigation, the recommendation regarding the creation of a post for Anthro-geography was also left over. The Registrar, Aligarh University, however, impressed the necessity of an early decision in this matter. The Chairman appreciating the urgent need of the Department sanctioned a Lecturer's post in the Department of Geography for the teaching of Anthro-geography.

13. Andhra University - Sanction of grant for services and furniture for Geophysics Building

On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee, the Commission approved in February, 1957, the construction of a new building for the department of Geo-physics, Andhra University, to cover a plinth area of 12,000 sq.ft. This building has now been constructed at a cost of Rs.2,32,000/= including Rs.28,895/= spent on sanitary and electric fittings.

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The Andhra University requested that an additional expenditure of Rs.66,667/= be approved to meet the cost of Laboratory services i.e. gas, water, electricity and furniture on the usual basis of calculation (the cost of services being 1/3rd of the cost of buildings. The Chairman accorded approval for this additional expenditure and sanctioned a grant of Rs.45,111/=.

14. Lucknow University - Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research.

On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee, the Commission, at its meeting held on 4th December, 1957, sanctioned the following equipment and library grants to the Lucknow University for the Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research under the Second Five Year Plan:-

<u>Purpose.</u>	<u>Approved cost.</u>	<u>Share of U.G.C.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Equipment	3,50,000 (NR)	2,33,333 (NR)
(b) Library Books & Journals.	1,20,000 (NR)	1,20,000 (NR)

In January, 1960, the Lucknow University informed the Commission that in the case of some of the Departments, the grants had been fully utilised and additional grants were needed for implementation of the projects already approved. To meet this demand sanction was accorded to the payment of additional grants of Rs.74,000/= as per details shown below:

<u>Name of the Department/purpose.</u>	<u>Additional amount asked for by the University.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s share</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.

1. Physics Department

Purchase of scientific equipment.	51,000	34,000
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(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>2. Geology Department</u>		
1) Purchase of Scientific equipment.	15,000	10,000
ii) <u>Literature</u>		
* Books & Journals.	5,000	5,000
<u>3. Mathematics Department</u>		
Purchase of scientific equipment.	25,000	25,000
	-----	-----
Rs. 96,000	-----	Rs. 74,000
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15. <u>Osmania University - Additional grant for construction of Green House.</u>		

The Commission, at its meeting held on 8th and 9th July, 1958, sanctioned a building grant of Rs.33,333/= being 2/3rd of the total approved expenditure of Rs.50,000/= to the Osmania University, Department of Botany. The approved expenditure of Rs.50,000/= included Rs.20,000/= for construction of a Green House. In March, 1960, the Osmania University submitted blue prints and estimates amounting to Rs.26,500/= for construction of the proposed Green House. The estimates were supported by certificates from the local P.W.D. As the increase in the estimated cost was due to rise in prices of building materials, the plans and estimates submitted by the University were approved and sanction was accorded to an additional grant of Rs.4,333/= (being 2/3rd of Rs.6,500, the increased cost of construction).

16. Panjab University - Construction of buildings for Science Departments under Phase II of the Programme.

The Visiting Committee which assessed

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the needs of the Panjab University in 1956-57 for the development of Higher Scientific Education & Research had recommended that construction<sup>work</sup> of new buildings to be put up for housing the Science Departments at Chandigarh be carried out in two phases; the first phase to be completed within the Second Five Year Plan and the second phase to be undertaken in the Third Five Year Plan period. The first phase included a building programme to cover a plinth area of 2,01,500 sq.ft. at an approximate estimated cost of Rs. 46.0 lakhs whereas the second phase consisted of additional construction work over a plinth area of 90,000 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.1 lakh. The Commission at its meeting held on 27th March, 1957 accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee and sanctioned implementation of the 1st phase.

In March, 1960 the University informed the Commission that the construction work undertaken in Phase I of the programme was nearing completion and, therefore, sought permission to go ahead with the second phase programme as well because it would be more economical and much more convenient to construct the additional blocks at this time rather than later when the entire machinery for construction work would have to be put in gear again. Afresh this may also involve disturbance in the working of the Departments. The Visiting Committee had anticipated the need for this additional area, but perhaps liked the construction work to be so phased that the University could proceed with the programme at a comfortable rate. The University authorities, however, find that the increased admissions to the M.Sc. classes would have to be delayed for over a long period unless the additional buildings are provided without further delay. The demand for increased admissions in M.Sc. classes is urgent and pressing if the need of Higher Secondary Schools<sup>for</sup> teachers were to be met.

The Building Committee of the University Grants Commission also agreed that it would be more economical if the construction of phase II is proceeded with immediately.

Keeping in view the above circumstances particularly, the

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economy of expenditure, the convenience of construction with a view to avoid any disturbance in the working of the laboratories if construction work was taken up later, the Chairman, University Grants Commission permitted the Punjab University to execute the Phase II part of the programme forthwith. The University has been asked to submit plans and estimates for the buildings to be constructed under phase II. The Commission will be approached for sanctioning additional grants when the expenditure likely to be incurred is known from the plans and estimates prepared by the University.

17. SAUGAR UNIVERSITY - Department of Geography.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, the Commission had approved the construction of a building for the Department of Geography, Saugar University over a plinth area of 5,200 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,19,700/- (Commission's share being Rs. 79,800/-) Later the University requested the approval of the Commission for an additional expenditure of Rs. 18,900/- for providing furniture and fittings in the new building. As expenditure on furniture is generally estimated at 10-12½% on the cost of the building, approval was accorded for an additional expenditure of Rs. 15,000/- and for the payment of Commission's share of Rs. 10,000/- ( being 2/3rd of the approved cost.).

18. OSMANIA UNIVERSITY - NIZAMIAH OBSERVATORY.

Commission had approved in 1956, a scheme to develop Nizamiah Observatory at a cost of Rs. 18.58 lakhs as an All-India Centre for Astronomical (experimental) training. The question of finding a suitable site for building a dome for housing the 48" telescope, now under manufacture in U.S.A. ( as a part of the India Wheat Loan Education Programme). has been exercising the mind of the University. A social committee was appointed by the University to select a suitable site, later at the instance of the University Grants Commission a Visiting professor ( Dr. Wilson, Director, Lowell Observatory, U.S.A.) was invited to India to advise in

this respect. Prof. Wilson during his stay in India (early in 1960) toured an area covered by a radius of 30 miles from the University campus. He desired that a detailed survey be made of certain sites in this area regarding clear nights, pressure of smoke or dust in the air and that certain meteorological data be collected over a period of six months or so. This work was entrusted to Dr. Abhyankar the Reader in the Department of Astronomy, Osmania University, for carrying out detailed survey and for buying meteorological instruments etc. etc. The University requested permission of the Commission for utilising funds not exceeding Rs.10,000/= from the grants already sanctioned for the purchase of equipment for the Observatory. This request of the University was accepted by the Chairman. Survey is being carried out and the site for dome will be decided upon within the next few months, Matter is reported to the Commission.

19. Banaras Hindu University - College of Engineering.

For the construction of additional buildings for the College of Engineering, Banaras Hindu University on a total plinth area of 1,02,470 sq.ft. the Commission sanctioned a grant of Rs.13,58,000/= under two different schemes. Plans and estimates for the first phase of this construction involving a plinth area of 24,940 sq.ft. at a cost of Rs.3,27,400/= were approved in the first instance. Under the second phase of construction the university submitted plans and estimates for a plinth area of 77,696 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.12,28,920/=. These were ~~scrutinized~~ and approved by the C.P.W.D. Thus the total plinth area proposed under two phases exceeded the sanctioned area by 166 sq.ft. and the total estimated cost of construction by Rs.1,98,320/=. The Chairman

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approved this small increase in the plinth area and sanctioned an additional grant of Rs.1,98,320/= to enable the University to complete the Building.

20. Roorkee University - Course in Architecture.

On the recommendation of the Northern Regional Committee, the Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 1st March 1960, approved the institution of a degree course in Architecture at the University of Roorkee, with an annual intake of 30 students. The financial implications of the scheme as approved by the All India Council for Technical Education are given below, indicating in Column 3 the share of the University Grants Commission, calculated on the accepted basis of 50:50:

Non-recurring (1)	Total approved expenditure. (2)	U.G.C.'s share (3)
Buildings (19000 sq.ft. plinth) ...	Rs.2,85,000	Rs.1,42,500
Equipment, furniture and Library. ...	Rs. 86,000	Rs. 43,000
Total N.R.	Rs.3,71,000	Rs.1,85,500
<u>Recurring</u>		
Staff (as per Visiting Committees' report)	Rs.1,37,000	Rs. 68,500
Honorarium to Visiting Professors (to be paid on the basis of actual requirements of the time table).	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 25,000
Total: R.	Rs.1,87,000	Rs. 93,500

N.B: A loan of Rs.4,50,000 for a hostel for 150 students has been separately recommended.

As the University was anxious to give effect to this scheme with the commencement of the next academic session,

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beginning in July 1960, the Chairman accorded his approval to the scheme as recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education and sanctioned grants as University Grants Commission's share of the expenditure as indicated above, to be paid as and when necessary.

21. Introduction of the Three Year Degree Course in the Banaras Hindu University - Starting construction of building prior to approval of the plans and estimates.

The Commission has approved an expenditure of Rs.7,25,000 (NR) and Rs.1,60,000 (R) for introduction of the Three Year Degree Course in the Banaras Hindu University (Item 3 (XVIII) of the Commission's meeting held on 11th/12th February, 1960).

In view of the acute shortage of accommodation for holding the new undergraduate classes the Banaras University approached the Commission for permission to proceed with the construction work of buildings, estimated cost/before the plans and estimates were approved by the C.P.W.D. The Chairman, as a special case, agreed to the proposal of the University subject to the condition that the suggestion of the C.P.W.D. on the plans and estimates would be complied with as much as possible when received

22. Approval of expenditure for introduction of the Three Year Degree Course in the Patna University.

(b) On the Patna University approaching the University Grants Commission for financial assistance towards introducing Three Year Degree Courses in Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, Sociology and Statistics dealt with by University Departments, as different from Colleges, the Chairman agreed to treat them as a unit for the purpose of provision of grant for the Three Year Degree Course as under:

(Contd...17.)

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<u>Non-recurring:</u>	<u>Total cost.</u> Rs.	<u>Share of U.G.C.</u> Rs.
Non-recurring	75,000	37,500
Recurring	25,000	12,500 p.a.

(a) The Ministry of Education approved a sum of Rs.1,12,500 (NR) and Rs.3,75,000 (NR) on the usual sharing basis for implementing the Three Year Degree Course Scheme in the five Constituent Colleges of the Patna University. The Patna Colleges and the B.N. College were taken as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  units respectively in respect of non-recurring expenditure in view of their larger numbers of students. It was not made clear by the Ministry whether the recurring expenditure would also be calculated on the same basis.

The Deshmukh Committee had recommended payment of recurring grant on the basis of additional cost per pupil. The cost per pupil was however to be worked out by the Ministry of Education. In the absence of the per capita cost for each type of College to be worked out by the Ministry of Education, the Chairman approved the recurring expenditure for the Colleges mentioned above on the same basis as for non-recurring expenditure i.e. by treating them as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  units and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  units respectively.

23. Introduction of General Education Courses in the Aligarh Muslim University - Sanction to the continuance of non-teaching staff appointed for.

The Commission at its meeting held on 26th/27th September 1958 approved the appointment of 8 Lecturers and the following non-teaching staff for introducing General Education Courses in the Aligarh Muslim University:

a) Technical Assistant	... 1	Rs.150 plus D.A. & P.F
b) Steno-typist.	... 1	Rs.100    --do--
c) Clerk	... 1	Rs. 50    --do--
d) Peons	... 2	Rs. 25.    --do--

(Contd .....18.)

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The Commission further approved the appointment of 3 Readers and 4 Lecturers for the purpose. It was also decided that the expenditure involved would be met out of the provision made for the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course.

The Three Year Degree Course Scheme under which the salaries of the Lecturers are to be paid for four years does not include any provision for meeting expenditure for appointment of non-teaching staff. Since the non-teaching staff mentioned above were a part of the set up for teaching General Education Courses, the Chairman considered their continuance necessary and approved an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 approximately per annum towards their salaries to be met independently of the provision made for the Three Year Degree Course.

24. Establishment of Non-Resident Students Centre in Universities.

The Commission at its meeting held on the 4th December, 1957, approved a proposal for the construction of Non-Resident Student Centres in the Universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Patna, Osmania and Panjab on the basis of 1000 students being registered in each of them. The Commission's also approved the following specifications for the construction of such centres.

- a. One large common room.
- b. One room for indoor games.
- c. One reading room and Library.
- d. One study room.
- e. Cafeteria and Kitchen.
- f. Block of bath rooms and W.C.

Since then the Commission extended the benefit of this scheme to other Universities also and decided that assistance for this purpose may be on a fixed basis of Rs.70,000 for each scheme estimated to cost about Rs.1,00,000.

In the light of the above decision the following schemes received from the Universities of Baroda, Jabalpur, Madras, Nagpur, S.V. Vidyapeeth, Annamalai, Poona and Saugar have been approved in principle.

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S.No	Name of the University.	Total cost	Plinth area.	Share of U.G.C.	
1.	M.S. University of Baroda.	1,07,000	5,981	70.000	
2.	Jabalpur University.	99,825	5,958	70.000	
3.	Madras (A.C. College of Technology).	1,00,000	4,310	70.000	The scheme is sponsored by the Madras University.
4.	Nagpur University.	99,315	5,152	70.000	
5.	Annamalai.	94,300	--	70.000	
6.	Poona	80,769	--	70.000	
7.	Saugar	1,02,066	6,000	70.000	
25.	<u>Establishment of Non-Resident Student Centres - Affiliated Colleges.</u>				

The Commission at its meeting held in September, 1959 decided that a grant of Rs. 35,000 each, may be given for the construction of Non-Resident Students Centres in Affiliated Colleges provided the estimated cost of the centre was not less than Rs.35,000.

On this basis the Chairman approved in principle the proposals of the following Colleges for the construction of Non-Resident Student Centres. The share of the University Grants Commission in each case will be limited to Rs.35,000/-.

<u>Name of the College.</u>	<u>Total cost.</u>	<u>Share of U.G.C.</u>
<u>AGRA UNIVERSITY.</u>		
D.A.V. College, Kanpur.	59,502	35,000
D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar.	62,779	35,000
D.A.V. College, Deradun.	56,607	35,000
R.S.M. College, Dampur.	70,320	35,000
R.E.C. College, Khurja.	62,309.30	35,000
<u>Allahabad University.</u>		
Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.	70,000	35,000

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<u>Andhra University.</u>		
P.B.N. College, Nidubrc.lj.	58,000	35,000
<u>Gujarat University</u>		
Shri Ramanand Maha- vidyalaya, Ahmedabad.	71,000	35,000
<u>Madras University.</u>		
P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore .	1,00,000	35,000
Alagappa College, Karaiikudi.	57,500	35,000
Thiagaragar College, Madurai. -	57,290	35,000
Fatima College, Madurai.	72,600	35,000
St. Mary's College, Tuticorin.	56,500	35,000
Layola College, Madras .	60,480	35,000
<u>Mysore University.</u>		
Sarada Vilas College, Mysore.	62,000	35,000
<u>Nagpur University.</u>		
Amalok Chand Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal.	62,400	35,000
<u>Poona University.</u>		
Science College, Kharad.	64,000	35,000
Chhatrapathi Sivaji College, Satara.	80,074	35,000
<u>Saugar University</u>		
Lahiri College, Chirimiri.	58,630	35,000
<u>Bihar University.</u>		
R.D.S. College, Muzaffarpur .	59,648	35,000

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26. Gauhati University - Construction of 6 additional hostels.

While considering a request from the Gauhati University for reimbursement of the cost of staff quarters that had been built earlier by the University, the Commission decided that retrospective grants of this kind should not be made, but agreed that if the University required more generous treatment in any scheme that may be considered favourably.

The University recently made a request for financial assistance towards the construction of 6 hostels to accommodate 312 students at a cost of Rs.5.94 lakhs in addition to five hostels already constructed with the Commission's assistance at 50% of the total cost of Rs.26.24 lakhs. In view of the situation of the University at a place where residential facilities are not easily available and the fact that the nearest town is about 7 miles of hill road way the Chairman approved the proposal of the University. The share of the Commission at 50% of the cost will be Rs.2.97 lakhs.

27. Bihar University - Construction of hostels at Muzaffarpur, Ranchi and Bhagalpur - Under the Second Five Year Plan.

The University Grants Commission had allocated a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for payment as loan to the Bihar University under the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of hostels. The University forwarded plans and estimates for the construction of three hostels, one each to accommodate 50 students at Ranchi, Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur at a total cost of Rs.5,00,250 and requested that 50% grant be given by the Commission for the purpose, the University/State Government being prepared to bear the other 50%. The Chairman agreed to the request of the University and approved the construction of the hostel buildings.

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It was also decided that there should be a discussion with the State Government regarding the future set up of Universities in Bihar.

28. Calcutta University - Construction of a Hostel for 61 students for the residence of Post-graduate students of the Economics Department.

The Commission had allocated a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Calcutta University for payment as loan under the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of hostels. The University forwarded to the Commission a proposal for the construction of a hostel for 61 Post-graduate students of the Economics Department of the Calcutta University at a cost of Rs. 2,77,967.71 nP. and requested that a grant at 50% may be given by the Commission, the University/State Government being prepared to share the other 50%. The Chairman has agreed to the proposal.

29. Panjab University - Construction of a fourth hostel for boys.

The Commission has already approved the construction of 3 hostels for boys in the Punjab University at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs each for 330 students. These hostels are nearing completion. The University requested that another hostel to accommodate about 300 students may be sanctioned by the Commission in view of the expectation of 1300 students on the campus from the next academic session and the fact that Chandigarh has no facilities for the private accommodation of students.

In the circumstances, the Chairman acceded to the request of the University for the construction of a fourth hostel for 330 students at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs against which the share of the Commission at 50% will be Rs. 5,50,000/-, 50% being borne by the University/State Government.

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30. Utkal University - Construction of a hostel for men students at Bhubaneswar.

The Commission allocated a sum Rs. 7 lakhs for payment as loan to the Utkal University for the construction of hostels and staff quarters under the Second Five Year Plan. The University later on sent to the Commission a proposal for the construction of three 3-storeyed blocks of hostels for accommodating 99 students in each block, apart from three Sub-Wardens, one for each floor in two single seated rooms, at an estimated cost of Rs.10,57,135/- and requested that half of the amount be provided by the Commission. The Chairman acceded to the proposal.

31. Aligarh Muslim University - Provision of a garden for the newly constructed library building.

The scheme of the Aligarh Muslim University for the construction of a new library building has been approved by the University Grants Commission at a cost of Rs.16,49,800/- including provision of lift, furniture, lighting, telephone connections etc. The University later on submitted a proposal for the provision of a garden for the library building at a cost of Rs.23,000/-.

The Chairman approved a sum of Rs.10,000/- for this purpose at 1% of the typical cost of Rs. 10 lakhs for a University library.

32. Kerala University - Additional grant for purchase of furniture for the University Library.

The University Grants Commission approved the scheme of the Kerala University for the construction of a Library building at a cost of Rs.9,40,000/-, (exclusive of furniture and fittings). The building is nearing completion. The university requested that a sum of Rs.2,45,000/- be approved by the Commission

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for the purchase of furniture for the Library.

In accordance with the general rule, that 20% of the cost of a Library Building may represent the cost of furniture, the Chairman approved a sum of Rs.1,88,000/- being 20% of Rs.9,40,000/- for this purpose and approved payment of a sum of Rs.1,25,333/- at  $66\frac{2}{3}$  of the cost.

33.

Visva-Bharati - Extension of Post Doctoral Research Scholarship of Rs.400/- p.m.

The Commission had as a special case vide Resolution No. 16 dated 30th/31st August, 1957, approved payment of a Post Doctoral Research Fellowships of Rs.400/- per month to two Scholars at Visva-Bharati for a period of two years.

One of the recipients of the Scholarship was Dr. (Miss) Trina Ray who was engaged in research in Indian Classical Music. On the recommendation of the University that she was doing good work and as the research work had not been completed in the stipulated period of two years, the Chairman agreed to the extension of the Scholarship from 9-4-1959 to 8-4-1960, as a special case, so that the work may be completed successfully.

34.

Visva-Bharati - Construction of Administrative building.

The University Grants Commission had approved in principle, the scheme of Visva-Bharati University for the construction of an Administrative Block at a cost of Rs.2.6 lakhs. The University submitted plans and estimates for the proposed building at a cost of Rs.4,25,216/- on the basis of suggestions made by the Building Sub-Committee of the Commission. The Chairman, approved the increased cost, subject to the examination of the plans and estimates by the C.P.W.D.

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35. Osmania University - Construction of staff quarters.

The Chairman approved the proposal of the Osmania University, in principle, for the construction of 30 staff quarters at an estimated cost of Rs.4,65,000/- @ Rs.15,500 per quarter, on the Vice-Chancellor pressing the urgency of the need for these quarters as a result of the location of the University at some distance from the City.

36. Distribution of the Indian National Bibliography to the Universities and their affiliated colleges in India.

The Government of India has published an Indian National Bibliography in view of the importance and utility of this publication, the Chairman has approved a proposal for giving financial assistance to about 400 affiliated colleges towards the purchase of the Bibliography. The Universities have been asked to recommend the names of such affiliated colleges as could make profitable use of the volume. The cost of the volume is Rs.50/-.

37. Delhi University - Research on Buddhist Monk Communities and Monastries in India.

The University Grants Commission vide Resolution No.3(8) of 8th/9th February, 1958 approved a two-year scheme of the Delhi University for research on "Buddhist Monk Communities and Monastries in India" at a total cost of Rs.18,000/- (R) under the Second Five Year Plan.

The scheme was started from 2.1.1958 and the sanction expired on 1.1.1960. The University requested the continuance of the scheme for another 6 months at an additional cost of Rs.3,500/- representing the salary of one Research Fellow and miscellaneous expenditure of Rs.500/- as the work to the extent of 4/5th only had been completed.

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The Chairman agreed to the proposal of the University.

38. Poona University - Additional cost for the hostels.

The Poona University was paid an interest-bearing loan of Rs.4,78,000/- by the Ministry of Education for the construction of two hostels for men and women students on the recommendation of the University Grants Commission. The University furnished a completion certificate for Rs.6,30,415/- from the local P.W.D. towards the construction of these hostels. In the circumstances, payment of an additional amount of Rs.1,52,415/- as interest bearing loan has been recommended to the Ministry of Education.

39. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth - Construction of a Girls Hostel.

The Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance towards the construction of a Girls' Hostel for 204 students in 102 double-bedded rooms at an estimated cost of Rs.6,47,500/- excluding furniture. The University has at present provision for accommodating 79 women students out of a total of 187. The University intimated that this number is expected to increase rapidly on the completion of various development schemes of the University approved by the Commission. On the State Government/University agreeing to share the expenditure at 25% of the approved cost, the Chairman approved the proposal for the construction of a Girls' Hostel and agreed to the payment of a grant of Rs. 4,85,625/- towards the project.

40. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth - Construction of staff quarters.

The Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth approached the

University Grants Commission for financial assistance at 50% of the cost of construction of 106 staff quarters of different types at Rs.13,17,666/- including Rs.1,08,500 for land.

As the University stands in need of staff quarters, for attracting well-qualified teachers, situated as it is in a town where residential facilities are scarce, the Chairman acceded to the request of the University for putting up the quarters at an estimated cost of Rs.12,09,000/- excluding the cost of land, as the Commission does not help State Universities in regard to purchase of land. The State Government has agreed to share the expenditure at 50% the remaining 50% i.e. Rs.6,04,500/- is to be met by the Commission.

41. Establishment of Printing Presses in Universities.

The University Grants Commission vide Resolution No. 29 of 11th/12th February, 1960 agreed that financial assistance may be given to Universities for the establishment of Printing Presses on the revised basis at a cost of Rs.1,21,000/- for machinery and Rs.60,000/- for building.

The decision of the Commission was communicated to the Universities. Some of the Universities have requested that assistance be made available under the scheme towards the improvement of existing Printing Presses which are not functioning properly or are unable to cope with the volume of work.

The Chairman has agreed to the request on the ground that consolidation is as important as development.

42. M.S. University of Baroda - Furniture for the building of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics.

The University Grants Commission had on the 18th

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February 1957, approved the construction of a building for the College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics of the Baroda University at a total cost of Rs.1,50,000 (NR) under the Second Five Year Plan.

The Baroda University approached the Commission for provision of furniture for the building at an estimated cost of Rs.15,553 (NR).

The Chairman sanctioned assistance on the basis of  $66 \frac{2}{3} : 33 \frac{1}{3}$ . The share of Commission of the cost of furniture will be Rs.10,369/- (NR).

43. Banaras Hindu University - Holding of Summer School of Vedic Studies.

The Banaras Hindu University approached the University Grants Commission for a grant of Rs.2,000/- towards holding a Summer School of Vedic Studies as an activity of the Department of Indology from 25th May to 5th June, 1960.


The Chairman agreed in principle to the provision of Rs.2,000/- for this purpose subject to any adjustment that may be necessary within the amount on the University submitting a detailed statement of accounts.

44. Mysore University - Holding an All India Seminar on Administrative Law at Bangalore.

The Mysore University requested that financial assistance be given by the Commission towards the cost of Rs.30,000/- for holding an All India Seminar on Administrative Law in collaboration with the Indian Law Institute during the summer vacation of 1960 - from 16th May to 11th June 1960 at Bangalore.

The Commission has been normally giving not more than Rs.5,000/- to any university for holding an All India Conference in a particular subject of teaching and research.





The Commission had also agreed to contribute a sum of Rs.49,000 (NR) towards holding of a summer School of Linguistics under the auspices of the Poona University in 1960.

In view of the importance of Administrative Law in recent times with the emergence of the Welfare State and consequent assumption of responsibility for new areas of administration by Government, the Chairman approved the proposal for holding of the Conference and agreed to contribute a sum not exceeding Rs.30,000/- towards it, subject to a detailed statement of income and expenditure being furnished by the University.

45. Allahabad University - Revision of basis of grant for Library Books (Humanities).

The Commission at its meeting held on 8th July, 1958 accepted the recommendation of the Visiting Committee which examined the scheme of the Allahabad University for the development of Post-graduate Studies and Research in Humanities under the Second Five Year Plan (Item 39).

The Committee had, among other things, recommended that a sum of Rs.1,38,600/- may be approved for addition of books and Journals in Arts subjects on a sharing basis of  $66 \frac{2}{3}$  U.G.C. and  $33 \frac{1}{3}$  University.

The University requested that the condition of sharing be waived in regard to the purchase of the books and Journals.

In view of the fact that the Commission generally sanctions book grants to the Universities on a non-sharing basis, the Chairman agreed to this.

46. M.S. University of Baroda - Development of the Departments of Painting and Sculpture under IIInd Five Year Plan.

The M.S. University of Baroda submitted to the

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Commission a scheme for the development of the departments of Painting and Sculpture under the IIInd Five Year Plan.

The following faculties have been approved by the Chairman for this purpose after the proposal has been examined 'on the spot' by an Officer of the Commission.

- (i) Building including electric fittings etc. to house two additional structures one each for the Department of Painting and Sculpture. ... Rs.90,000 (NR)
- (ii) Putting up a Mezzanine floor for the present exhibition hall. ... Rs.25,000 (NR)
- (iii) Department of Painting.
  - (a) One Reader (for Life Studies)
  - (b) Furniture .... Rs.4,000 (NR)
  - (c) Equipment ... Rs.3,000 (NR) (for Model stands stools etc.).
  - (d) Contingencies... Rs.2,000 (R) p.a. (for paints easels etc.).
- (iv) Department of Sculpture.
  - (a) One Reader (for Life Studies in different media).
  - (b) One Lecturer.
  - (c) Furniture ... Rs.1,000 (NR)
  - (d) Equipment ... Rs.1,500 (NR) (for easels iron cables stage for models etc.).
  - (e) Contingencies.. Rs.1,500 (R) p.a. (Stores and other media etc.).

The financial implications of the above proposals are estimated at Rs.22,400 (R) p.a. and Rs.1,24,500 (NR). The share of the Commission will be Rs.11,200 (R) p.a. and Rs.83,000 (NR) under the IIInd Five Year Plan, the rest being met by the University/ State Government.

47 - Calcutta University - Publication of a Comprehensive History of Bengal 1757-1905.

The Calcutta University approached the University

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- (a) that the rigid specification for appointment of one Professor in Industrial Psychology and one Reader in Social Psychology be relaxed and the choice of the subjects of the above appointments be left to the discretion of the University.
- (b) As it has been found from recent experience that a Statistical Assistant in the scale of Rs.100-330 cannot possibly be recruited, the scale of pay of the above Assistant be revised to Rs.160-10-330.

The Chairman agreed to the implementation of the scheme with the above modifications as proposed by the University on condition that the teachers to be appointed in the department will be drawn from the field of Applied Psychology.

49 Development of Muscology in Indian Universities.

At its meeting held on 26th/27th September, 1958, (Item 23), the Commission accepted the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the Development of Muscology in Indian Universities and agreed that as a first step training courses be provided in the Universities of Calcutta and Baroda at an estimated cost of Rs.46,000 (NR) and Rs.21,000 (R) per annum.

As the Baroda and Calcutta Universities experienced certain difficulties while implementing the scheme, the Commission appointed a Committee to review the position in the two Universities and to determine if any alterations or additions were necessary in the light of experience. The report of the review Committee is attached (Annexure I).

The modification for implementing the scheme as proposed by the Committee have been communicated to the Baroda and Calcutta Universities with the approval of the Chairman.

50 Lucknow University - Appointment of T.C.M. experts in the J & K Institute of Sociology and Human Relations.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 17th and 18th September 1959 (Item 3 (XVI)) approved the request of the Lucknow University for obtaining the services



Grants Commission for financial assistance towards the publication of a Comprehensive History of Bengal from 1757 to 1905 at 66  $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the estimated cost of Rs.30,000 (NR).

The Chairman approved the scheme in view of its importance on condition that the Commission's share will be limited to 50% of the cost.

The share of the Commission at 50% will be Rs.15,000 (NR). Necessary communication on the subject has been sent to the University.

4<sup>o</sup> Calcutta University - Development of Post-graduate teaching and Research in Applied Psychology.

The Commission at its meeting held on 9th and 10th February, 1959 approved the scheme of the Calcutta University for the development of Applied Psychology for implementation under IInd Five Year Plan with provision of the following facilities:-

- (a) One Professor (for Industrial Psychology).
- (b) One Reader (for Social Psychology).
- (c) One Lecturer (for Clinical Psychology).
- (d) One part-time Medical Officer.
- (e) One Statistical Assistant (in the scale of Rs.100-10-330).
- (f) One Laboratory Assistant.
- (g) Books .... Rs.10,000 (N.R.).
- (h) Equipment .... Rs.30,000 (N.R.).
- (i) Contingencies ... Rs. 3,500 (R) p.a.

The Calcutta University, on the advice of an expert Committee, requested the Commission that the University may be permitted to implement the scheme with the following modifications:-

(Contd....32.)

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of T.C.M. expert, Mr. Richard John Parvis, for 1959-60 for the Department of Sociology and Social Work.

The Commission was to contribute 90% of the cost in respect of Mr. John Parvis @ Rs.15/- per diem.

Lucknow University requested that Mr. John Parvis T.C.M. expert may be allowed to remain in the University, Department of Sociology and Social Work for another year, i.e. during 1960-61 also, as the University did not have a properly trained teacher to replace him.

The Chairman agreed to the request of the University.

The Commission's share of the expenditure on this account in 1960-61 will be Rs.4,927/-.

51. Gujarat University - Sanction of additional post of Field Work Assistant in the Department of Labour Welfare.

The Commission at its meeting held on 30th November 1956, approved the posts of one Reader, three Lecturers and Visiting Lecturers @ Rs.15/- per lecture in the Department of Labour Welfare of the Gujarat University under the IIInd Five Year Plan.

Gujarat University made a request that an additional post of a Field Work Assistant in the scale of Rs.200-20-400 created in the department for the efficient organisation of the field work of the department.

The Chairman acceded to the request and approved an expenditure of Rs.3,000 (R) p.a. for the purpose, under the IIInd Five Year Plan, the share of the Commission at 50% being Rs.1,500 (R) p.a. The University have agreed to share the expenditure.

52. Andhra University - Additional Staff for Post-graduate Teaching and Research in the University.

The Andhra University approached the University Grants Commission for the expansion of the staff for Post-graduate

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Teaching and Research in the University.

This University did not have a proper M.A. Course formerly. Those who took the B.A. Honours examination were entitled to the M.A. Degree by flux of time. There was also an M.A. Course by research after the B.A. Honours. The University have now terminated this system of degrees and put in its place a four year Honours Course with a one year M.A. Course following it together with a two year M.A. Course for those who pass the three year B.A. Degree from the affiliated Colleges. The first year of the M.A. and the fourth year of the Honours will be identical except for a few subjects which may require independent teaching.

In the circumstances, the Chairman approved under the IIrd Five Year Plan the following additional posts for Post-graduate and teaching and research in the Andhra University after the proposals have been examined on the spot by an officer of the Commission:

<u>Department.</u>	<u>Additional staff approved.</u>
History and Politics.	Two Lecturers. (one for Politics and one for History).
Philosophy.	One Reader. (for Psychology) One Lecturer. (for Philosophy of Religion)
English	Two Lecturers.
Telugu	Two Lecturers.
Mathematics.	Two Lecturers.
Economics and Sociology.	One Reader (in Public Finance).
Sanskrit.	Two Lecturers.

The financial implications for the provision of the above staff will be Rs.63,900 (R) p.a. The share of the Commission at 50% will be Rs.31,950 (R) p.a.

(Contd....35.)

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Madras University - Approval to the appointment of Reader having III Class M.A. Degree in the Department of Tamil.

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The Madras University appointed Dr. M. Rajamanickam Pillai who has only a III Class M.A. Degree as a Reader in the Department of Tamil against the post approved by the Commission at its meeting held on 25.3.1957.

The Commission has laid down that a University Reader should possess a first or II Class M.A. in the subject concerned with at least five years' teaching/degree of the Doctorate standard or publications of merit to his credit.

In view of Dr. Rajamanichan Pillai possessing the M.O.L. Ph.D. degrees apart from experience of teaching for a fairly long period, the Chairman, as a special case, approved his appointment as Reader in the Tamil Department.

\*Sahani\*  
10.6.60.

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ANNEXURE I TO ITEM NO.3 (49)  
DATED 29TH/30TH JUNE, 1960.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE  
APPOINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
TO EXAMINE THE WORKING OF THE DIPLOMA COURSE  
IN MUSEOLOGY.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee to review the progress of implementation of Diploma Course in Museology introduced by the Commission in the Universities of Calcutta and Baroda in 1959-60 and to determine if any alterations or additions were necessary in the light of experience. The Committee consisted of the following members:-

1. Shri A. Ghosh, Director General of Archaeology.
2. Shri D.P. Ghosh, Curator, Asutosh Museum, University of Calcutta.
3. Shri C. Sivaramamurti, Keeper of National Museum, New Delhi.
4. Dr. Moti Chandra, Director, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
5. Professor S. Mathai. } University Grants Commission.
6. Dr. S. Bhattacharya. }

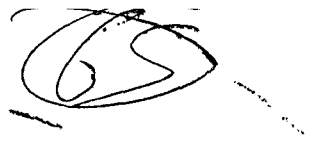
2. A meeting of the Committee was held on the 25th April 1960 when the following members were present:-

1. Shri D.P. Ghosh,
2. Dr. Moti Chandra.
3. Professor S. Mathai.
4. Dr. S. Bhattacharya.

3. Shri A. Ghosh, Director General of Archaeology could not attend the meeting on account of illness and Shri C. Sivaramamurti sent his apologies for not being able to attend the meeting as he had to go out of Delhi on urgent work.

(Contd....2.)





The Committee considered the working of the scheme and the difficulties experienced in this connection by the Universities of Baroda and Calcutta. As the Diploma Course in Museology covers a period of 2 years and provide facilities for imparting intensive instruction and training, both theoretical and practical, and as the University of Baroda in particular considered that M.A. and M.Sc. were not sufficiently attracted for the 2 year Diploma Course the Committee examined the view of the Baroda University to relax admission qualifications of the students for the Diploma Course so that students who had passed B.A. or B.Sc. examinations might be admitted to the Course.

4. The Committee also gave considerable thought to the problem of proper employment of students who would qualify themselves for the Diploma Course. After discussion it was agreed that the University Grants Commission might be requested to permit the students with B.A. and B.Sc. degrees to take up the Diploma Course, preference being given to students with M.A. or M.Sc. degrees with aptitude for studies in Museology.

5. The Committee examined the proposals of the Universities of Calcutta and Baroda to introduce a full-fledged degree course in Museology. The University of Calcutta wanted that a Degree Course of 2 years might be provided for students who had already passed the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations. After considering different aspects of the matter the Committee was of the opinion that though Master's degree course in Museology might be desirable in view of the limited scope of employment and of the very specialised nature of teaching and training required for the Course the question of setting up full-fledged Degree Course in Museology may be deferred till opportunities for proper employment had improved

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and there was a demand for highly qualified and trained experts in Museology in the country.

6. The Committee also considered the question of extending the Diploma Course in Museology as sponsored by the University Grants Commission to other Universities. The Committee was of the opinion that the implementation of the Course in Baroda and Calcutta might be watched for some more time before it was introduced in other Universities.

7. The Committee considered the proposal submitted by both the Universities of Calcutta and Baroda for certificate course of a shorter period for Museum workers. The Committee was of the opinion that this might be considered later when the result of the working of the present scheme was sufficiently revealed.

8. The Committee was of the opinion that teaching of Museology by honorary and part-time teachers was not satisfactory and that the staff of at least one Reader and two Lecturers one of whom is to be a specialist on the scientific side as envisaged by the University Grants Commission should be immediately appointed in the two Universities for proper teaching of the subject. The technical staff may also be appointed according to requirements. The Committee recommends that the provision of recurring grant of Rs.21,000/- per annum may be increased if sufficient justification for this is received from the Universities on account of qualified teaching and technical staff appointed by them.

9. In view of the fact that the training in Museology as a professional course is also arranged by Government and the students passing the Diploma Course in Museology are to be absorbed in service in the Museums the Committee is of opinion that a joint meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Museums and of the representatives of the University Grants Commission

(Contd...4.)

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may be useful to determine the nature of the Course and standard of Museology to be taught in the Universities and to examine the employment opportunities in the Museums of the Country for the qualified and trained personnel that may come out of the Universities.

\*Sahani\*  
10.6.60.

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54. To report on the Award of Senior Research and Post Doctorate Fellowships in Science subjects - 1960-61.

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In pursuance of the decision of the Commission to award annually 70 Post-doctoral Fellowships of the value of Rs.300/-p.m. and 40 Senior Research Fellowships of the value of Rs.500/-p.m. applications were invited by advertising in the Press for making awards for the year 1960-61. A total of 74 applications were received; 61 for Senior and 13 for Junior awards.

The Chairman, University Grants Commission appointed selection committees for different subject groups to make recommendations. The selection committees met on 28.3.60. Each subject committee made its recommendations and the recommendations of these committees were considered together finally by a committee consisting of all the Chairmen and two additional experts in those subjects wherein no subject committees were appointed.

The final selection committee recommended 22 candidates for Senior Fellowships and 3 candidates for Junior Fellowships. In addition 12 candidates who had applied for the Senior awards were recommended for junior fellowships. The list of candidates recommended for senior fellowships is given in Statement 'I', and those for Junior fellowships in Statement 'II'. A subjectwise and universitywise analysis of the applications received and the number of candidates selected are given as Annexures III & IV.

The Chairman accepted the recommendations of the Selection Committee and sanctioned the payment of Rs.66,000/- for Senior Fellowships, Rs.27,000/- for Junior Fellowships and Rs.37,000/- for giving grants for contingent expenditure at the rate of Rs.1,000/-per annum to each of the fellows selected for the awards. Thus the total amount sanctioned is Rs.1,30,000/- for the first 6 months. The fellowships are tenable for a period of two-years with effect from 1st April, 1960 or from the actual date of commencement of research work by the fellow, whichever is later.

Contd..2.

55. Extension of the benefits of the award of the Travel Grants to the Science Personnel of Colleges managed by the Governments of respective States.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 8th February, 1958 (Item 17) instituted the scheme of awarding travel grants to science teachers to visit other centres of research within India for short periods and approved Rules and Regulations for the award of these grants. According to the Rules, all science teachers, fellows and scholars and other such research personnel who may have put in at least two years of research work and were considered to be suitable for further training in their fields and laboratory technicians also were to be eligible for these grants. Hitherto the benefits of these travel grants were given to the science personnel of the Universities and University affiliated colleges; but, however, the travel grants were not being given to the personnel of colleges managed by respective State Governments. Since a number of requests from science personnel working in the Government managed colleges were being received by the Commission, it was felt desirable to extend the benefits of the travel grants to these persons also. Accordingly, the scheme is now applicable to teachers in Universities and affiliated colleges, both Government managed as well as non-government managed.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI  
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Appendix 1 to Item No III  
Statement I 3(54)  
SENIOR. (Rs. 500/-)

CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF SENIOR FELLOWSHIPS. (Rs. 500/-p.m.)

S.No.	Name	University.	Subject & Title of proposed Research Work.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Dr. K. M. Pathria	Delhi	Physics: Some problems in Statistical Physics.
2.	Dr. Srinivasan Raman	Madras	Physics: Structure of the Antibiotic, Morellin.
3.	Dr. J. N. Tandon	Delhi	Physics: Magnet Hydrodynamics & Solar Terrestrial relationship.
4.	Dr. Satti Paddi Reddy	Andhra	Physics: Spectra of diatomic Molecules.
5.	Dr. Vedam Kuppaswamy	Ind. Instt. of Science, Bangalore.	Physics: Solid State Physics.
6.	Dr. Birendra Prasad	Patna	Chemistry Riboflavin Content of Blood in forms of Dermatos Tropics.
7.	Dr. C. N. Kachru	Saugar	Chemistry Synthesis of Amoebicidal agents.
8.	Dr. B. N. Mashelkar	Bombay	Chemistry Nutrition of Mycobacterium.
9.	Dr. (Km) Rama Bhatta-charya.	Calcutta	Chemistry Activation Energy Theory.
10.	Dr. Mantha Suryanarayana	Andhra	Chemistry Chemistry of Molybdenum.
11.	Dr. Dharmendra Sarma	Allahabad	Chemistry Studies in Phosphates.

Contd..2.

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1.	2.	3.	4.	
12.	Dr.P.P.Chidjarwar	Poona	Botany:	Cytotaxonomy of Powdery Mildews Fungi.
13.	Dr.Jagdananda Ghatak	Calcutta	Botany:	Cytotaxonomy of Ferns Applied for Sr.but recommended for Jr.
14.	Dr.B.Dalagangadhara Sarma	Andhra	Geology:	Sedimentology Applied for Senior but recommended for Junior Award.
15.	Dr.(Smt)Rohtagi Mandakini	Bombay	Statistics:	Statistical Tests. -do-

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
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Statement II  
JUNIOR (Rs.300/-)

CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR JUNIOR POST-DOCTORAL AWARDS. (Rs.300/-p.m.)

S.No. 1.	Name 2.	University 3.	Subject & Research Proposed. 4.	
1.	Dr.Kasi Reddy Subba Rao	Andhra	Physics:Ultrasonics.	Applied for Senior award but recommended for Junior award.
2.	Dr.N.Sridhara Murthy	Karnatak	Physics:Molecular Spectroscopy	-do-
3.	Dr.A.J.Mukhedkar	Poona	Chemistry Solvent effect on Spectra,etc.	-do-
4.	Dr.M.V.Kaulgud	Poona	Chemistry: Ultrasonic Velocity of molten Solids	-do-
5.	Shri K.M.Sivanandaih	Mysore	Chemistry: Synthesis of Estrone & Diosyonitic Acids.	To be awarded after he obtains Ph.D.Degree.
6.	Dr:Om Irakash Mehra	I.A.R.I.,Delhi	Chemistry: Weathering of K-bearing minerals.	Applied for Senior but recommended for Junior award.
7.	Dr.Bimalendu Bose	Lucknow	Chemistry: Soil Microbiology	-do-
8.	Dr.Jagat Pal Singh	Delhi	Zoology: Fresh Water Studies	-do-
9.	Dr.Kosaraju Reddiah	Annamalai	Zoology: Estuarine Ecology.	
10.	Dr.(Km)V.R.Meenakshy	Annamalai	Zoology: Carbohydrate Metabolism in Gastropod,Pila.	
11.	Dr.S.Bhaskaran	I.A.R.I.,Delhi	Botany: Poliploidy and Radio-Sensibility.	

Contd..2.



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1.	2.	3.	4.
12.	Dr.B.S.Thyagarajan	Madras	Chemistry: Photochemical reactions.
13.	Dr.Barnabos John	Poona (Ahmednagar)	Chemistry: Catalysis of replacement.
14.	Dr.V.S.Raut	Bombay	Chemistry: Inter-relation of B12 & Testosterone.
15.	Dr.R.N.Sen Gupta	Calcutta	Chemistry: Composition of Fish Oils.
16.	Dr.Ishwar Prakash	Rajasthan (Jodhpur)	Zoology : Ecology of Desert Animals.
17.	Dr.Rabindra Nath Konar	Delhi	Botany: Studies on Indian Gymnosperms.
18.	Dr.Vasudeva Krishna Murthy	Madras	Botany: Cytology and Morphology of Indian Marine Algae.
19.	Dr.T.I.Thyagarajan	Ind.Instt.of Science,Bangalore.	Botany: Cytology of Yeast-Nucleus & Cytoplasmic inclusions.
20.	Dr.S.N.Bharadwaj	Agra University(Agra College)	Botany: Plant Plupiology - Physiology of Alkali and Salt tolerance in Crop Plants.
21.	Dr.Enayet Ahmed	Bihar	Geography Distribution trends of Bihar Population.
22.	Dr.(Km.)Pramila Srivastava	Allahabad	Mathematics. Summability Series and Integrals.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

STATEMENT III

ANALYSIS OF FELLOWSHIP AWARDS (1960-61: I ALLOTMENT)  
( Recommended at the Selection Committee Meeting on 28.3.60 )

A.SUBJECTWISE.

Subject	Total No. of applications received.	Applied			Awarded Jr.	
		for Sr.	Sr.Fellow-ship.	Recommended for Junior.	for Jr.	Fellowship.
1. Physics	9	9	5	2	Nil	Nil
2. Chemistry	27	24	10	5	3	-
3. Botany	16	11	4	2	5	1
4. Zoology	17	12	1	1	5	2
5. Mathematics & Statistics.	3	3	1	1	Nil	Total No. of Awards. Senior 22 out of 40 available.
6. Geology	1	1	-	1	Nil	Nil Junior: 15 out of 70 available
7. Geography	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil
Total:	74	61	22	12	13	3

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Statement IV

ANALYSIS OF FELLOWSHIP AWARDS (1960-61: I ALLOTMENT)  
(Recommended at the Selection Committee Meeting on 28.3.60)

B. UNIVERSITYWISE.

S.No.	University	Total awards.	Senior.	Junior.	Physics	Chemistry.	Botany	Zoology.	Maths.& Statistics.	Geology.	Geography.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Andhra	4	2	2	1 Sr. 1 Jr.	1 Sr.	-	-	-	1 Jr.	-
2.	Agra	1	1	-	-	-	1 Sr.	-	-	-	-
3.	Allahabad	2	2	-	-	1 Sr.	-	-	1 Sr	-	-
4.	Annamalai	2	-	2	-	-	-	2 Jr.	-	-	-
5.	Banares	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Bombay	3	2	1	-	2 Sr.	-	-	1 Jr.	-	-
7.	Bihar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Sr.
8.	Calcutta	3	2	1	-	2 Sr.	1 Jr.	-	-	-	-
9.	Delhi.	4	3	1	2 Sr.	-	1 Sr.	1 Jr.	-	-	-
10.	I.I.T.C. Bangalore	2	2	-	1 Sr.	-	1 Sr.	-	-	-	-
11.	I.A.R.I. Delhi	2	-	2	-	1 Jr.	1 Jr.	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnatak	1	-	1	1 Jr.	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Lucknow	1	-	1	-	1 Jr.	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Madras	3	3	0	1 Sr.	1 Sr.	1 Sr.	-	-	-	-

Contd..2.

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
15.	Mysore	1	-	1	-	1 Jr,	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Panjab	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
17.	Patna	1	1	1	-	1 Sr.	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Poona	4	1	3	-	1 Sr. } 2 Jr. }	1 Jr.	-	-	-	-
19.	Rajasthan	1	1	1	-	-	-	1 Sr.	-	-	-
20.	Sauger	1	1	1	-	1 Sr.	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:		37	22	15							

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI-1.

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Statement of grants paid/  
sanctioned and expenditure incurred  
after the last meeting of the Commission  
held on 21st March, 1960.

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S.No.	Name of the University.	Purpose.	Amount.
1.	Aligarh Muslim University.	Ist instalment of the Block grant for the year 1960-61.	Rs. 9,47,500/=
2.	Banaras Hindu University.	Ist instalment of the Block grant for the year 1960-61.	Rs. 13,87,500/=
3.	Delhi University.	a) For meeting the expenditure on the salaries of four Lecturers appointed by the University for the Department of African Studies.	Rs. 6,000/= (R)
		b) For the purchase of Books for the Department of African Studies.	Rs. 25,000/= (N.R.)
		c) Payment of grant for meeting the expenditure on the salary of staff of the Health Centre as detailed below.	
		1) Arrears for 1957-58	Rs. 467.66nP
		2) Arrears for 1958-59	Rs. 953.41nP
		3) On account grant for 1959-60.	Rs. 17,000.00
			Rs. 18,421.07nP.
		d) For meeting the deficit in account for the year 1955-56 incurred by the University by the purchase of a Bus for the Miranda House.	Rs. 22,000/=

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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1.	Delhi University (Contd.).	e) Ist instalment of the Block grant for the year 1960-61.	Rs.6,75,000/=
		f) Towards the completion of the West Wing of the Arts Faculty Building.	Rs. 947.28 nP. (by adjustment).
		g) 'On account' grant towards the repayment of instalment of Government loan of Rs.11 lakhs for the year 1959-60.	Rs. 33,000/= (Rs.32,018.61 by cash payment and Rs.981.39 nP by adjustment).
		h) Construction of Hostel Building for 103 Post-graduate Students of the Delhi School of Economics (Ist instalment).	Rs.1,00,000/=
4.	Visva-Bharati.	a) Ist instalment of the Block grant for the year 1960-61.	Rs.3,43,750/=
		b) To meet the deficit under repayment to Central Government of the loan of Rs.2 lakhs for the construction of staff quarters during the year 1958-59.	Rs.7,506.44 nP.
5.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Ist instalment of the Block grant for the year 1960-61.	Rs.9,25,000/=
6.	Principal Bangabasi College, Calcutta.	Discretionary Grant sanctioned by Chairman to Shri Jugal Prasad Ganguly.	Rs. 100/=
7.	Nagpur.	Grants to Universities to become a corporate foundation member of India International Centre.	Rs. 12,000/=

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1.	2.	3.	4.
8.	Roorkee.	Grants to Universities to become a corporate foundation member of India International Centre.	Rs. 20,000/=
9.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth.	..do..	Rs. 10,000/=
10.	Utkal	..do..	Rs. 3,332/=
11.	Agra	..do..	Rs. 8,000/=
12.	Banaras	..do..	Rs. 18,000/=
13.	S.N.D.T.	..do..	Rs. 10,000/=
14.	Patna	..do..	Rs. 20,000/=
15.	Gauhati	..do..	Rs. 10,000/=
16.	Nagpur	..do..	Rs. 4,000/=
17.	Karnatak	..do..	Rs. 12,000/=
18.	Osmania	..do..	Rs. 10,000/=
19.	Mysore.	Appointment of additional staff to supply information asked for by the University Grants Commission from time to time.	Rs. 6,000/=
20.	Aligarh	..do..	Rs. 10,000/=
21.	Rajasthan	..do..	Rs. 5,000/=
22.	Utkal	..do..	Rs. 5,000/=
23.	Banaras	..do..	Rs. 10,000/=
24.	Allahabad	..do..	Rs. 4,000/=
25.	Panjab	Travel grant paid to Shri P.N. Mehra in connection with his visit to attend the International Botanical Congress at Montreal held in August 1959.	Rs. 3,232.96 nP.
26.	Gorakhpur Shri	Travel grant in connection with K.S. Bhargava's visit to attend the 4th Symposium of virus Diseases of Fruit Trees to be held at Denmark in July 60.	Rs. 2,500/= (Advance grant).

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1.	2.	3.	4.
27.	Madras University.	In connection with the scheme to promote the study of selected regional languages.	Rs. 500/=
28.	Madras University.	..do..	Rs. 250/=
29.	Delhi University.	For the construction of Gandhi Bhawan.	Rs. 20,000/=
30.	Burdwan Raj College, Burdwan.	Centenary grant to Educational Institutions 100 years old as Schools and 50 years old as Colleges.	Rs. 20,000/=
31.	Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.	..do..	Rs. 30,000/=
32.	D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar (Agra University).	1) Purchase of Library books. Approved cost Rs. 18,000. University Grants Commission Share Rs. 12,000/=.	Rs. 4,000/= (Ist instalment)
		2) Purchase of Laboratory equipment. Approved cost Rs. 72,452/= University Grants Commission share Rs. 48,300/=.	
33.	Chhoturam Arya College, Sonapat (Panjab University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs. 2,09,266/= University Grants Commission share Rs. 1,04,633/=.	Rs. 30,000/= (Ist instalment)
34.	Madras Christian College, Tambaram (Madras University).	Purchase of Library furniture and Books. Approved cost Rs. 27,000/= University Grants Commission share Rs. 18,000/=.	Rs. 6,000/= (Ist instalment)
35.	St. Mary's College, Tuticorin (Madras University).	1) Purchase of Library Books. Approved cost Rs. 6,000/= University Grants Commission share Rs. 4,000/=.	-
		2) Construction of a Fuel shed. Approved cost Rs. 6,150/= U.G.C. share Rs. 3,375/=.	-

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36. Willingdon College, Sangli (Poona University). Purchase of Library shelves. Approved cost Rs.18,000/=. University Grants Commission Rs.12,000/=.
37. St. Thomas College, Palai (Kerala University). Construction of Library Building. Approved cost Rs.1,79,000/=. University Grants Commission's share Rs.1,19,333/=. Rs.20,000/= (Ist instalment).
38. Karimganj College, Karimganj (Gauhati University). Purchase of Library Books. Approved cost Rs.9,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.6,000/=.
39. College of Science, Gurukula Kangri (Agra University). 1) Construction of Zoology and Botany Laboratory. Approved cost Rs.1,84,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.1,22,667/=. Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).  
2) Purchase of Laboratory Equipment and Library Books. Approved cost Rs.70,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.46,667/=. Rs.25,000/= (Ist instalment).  
3) Purchase of Laboratory furniture. Approved cost Rs.20,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.13,333/=. Rs. 6,500/= (Ist instalment).
40. N.S.S.College, Pandalam (Kerala University). Construction of Library Building and purchase of furniture. Approved Rs.58,500/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.39,000/=. Rs.13,000/= (Ist instalment).

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- 41. Dev Samaj College for Girls, Ambala City (Panjab University). 1. Extension of Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.61,238/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.45,929/=. Rs.15,000/= (Ist instalment)
42. 2. Purchase of Library Books and Furniture. (Already reported). Rs. 3,000/= (Full payment)
42. D.N.Jain Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur (Jabalpur University). 1. Construction of Library Building. Approved cost Rs.57,750/= University Grants Commission share Rs.38,500/=. Rs.15,000/= (Ist instalment)
2. Purchase of Library Furniture. Approved cost Rs.12,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.8,000/=.
43. M.J. Arts & Science College, Jalgaon (Poona University). Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.1,99,800/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.99,900/=. Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).
44. Sri Padmavathi Women's College, Tirupati (Sri Venkateswara University). Construction of Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.2,32,050/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.1,74,040/=. Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).
45. M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli-petai (Madras University). 1. Construction of Library Building and purchase of furniture. Approved cost Rs.58,500/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.39,000/=. Rs.10,000/= (Ist instalment).
2. Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.1,71,500/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.85,750/=. Rs.20,000/= (Ist instalment).

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46. Malabar Christian College, Calicut (Kerala University). Construction of Library Building. Approved cost Rs.77,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.51,333/=. Ps.15,000/= (Ist instalment).
47. Khalsa College for Women, Sidhwan Khurd (Punjab University). Extension to Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.1,87,943/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.1,40,957/=. Ps.20,000/= (Ist instalment).
48. Sri Pushpam College, Poondi (Madras University).  
1) Purchase of Library Books. Approved cost Rs.6,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.4,000/=. Ps.3,000/= (Ist instalment).  
2) Purchase of Library furniture. Approved cost Rs.9,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.6,000/=. Ps.6,000/=. (Ist instalment).
49. Nirmala College, Coimbatore (Madras University).  
1) Construction of Library Building. Approved cost Rs.63,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.42,000/=. Ps.10,000/= (Ist instalment).  
2) Purchase of Library furniture. Approved cost Rs.9,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.6,000/=. Ps.6,000/=. (Ist instalment).
50. Assumption College, Changanacherry (Kerala University).  
1) Construction of Library Building. Approved cost Rs.57,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.38,000/=. Ps.10,000/= (Ist instalment).  
2) Construction of Girls's Hostel (Already reported). Rs.30,000/= (IInd instalment).
51. Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozepur City (Panjab University). Purchase of Furniture for Students in the Hostel. Approved cost Rs.4,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.3,000/=. -

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| 52. Meerut College,<br>Meerut (Agra<br>University).                                     | 1. Library Building:<br>Extension. Approved<br>cost Rs.31,949/=.<br>University Grants<br>Commission share<br>Rs.21,299/=. | } | } | }           | }                    |
|   | 2. Purchase of Library<br>Books. Approved<br>cost Rs.21,000/=.<br>University Grants<br>Commission share<br>Rs.14,000/=.   | } | } | }           | }                    |
|   |   |   |   | Rs.12,000/= | (Ist<br>instalment)  |
| 53. Ganjdundwara<br>College,<br>Ganjdundwara<br>(Agra<br>University).                   | Construction of Men's<br>Hostel. Approved cost<br>Rs.1,73,924/=.  | } | } | }           | }                    |
|   | University Grants<br>Commission share<br>Rs.86,962/=.   |   |   | Rs.20,000/= | (Ist instalment).    |
| 54. Tika Ram Kanya<br>Mahavidyalaya,<br>Aligarh<br>(Agra<br>University).                | Purchase of Library<br>Books and Furniture.<br>Approved cost Rs.6,000/=.  | } | } | }           | }                    |
|   | University Grants<br>Commission share<br>Rs.4,000/=.  |   |   | -           | -                    |
| 55. A.I. Jat Heroes'<br>Memorial College,<br>Rohtak (Panjab<br>University).             | Construction of Library<br>Building. Approved<br>cost Rs. 67,700/=.   | } | } | }           | }                    |
|   | University Grants<br>Commission share<br>Rs.45,133/=.   |   |   | Rs.15,000/= | (Ist<br>instalment). |
| 56. Maharani Chimmabai<br>Mahila Pathshala,<br>Baroda (S.N.D.T.<br>Women's University). | Construction of Girl's<br>Hostel. Approved<br>cost Rs. 1,56,560/=.  | } | } | }           | }                    |
|   | University Grants<br>Commission share<br>Rs. 1 lakh.  |   |   | Rs.30,000/= | (Ist<br>instalment). |
| 57. Sanatan Dharma<br>College,<br>Muzaffarnagar<br>(Agra<br>University).                | Purchase of Library<br>Books. Approved cost<br>Rs.18,000/=.   | } | } | }           | }                    |
|   | University Grants<br>Commission share<br>Rs.12,000/=.   |   |   | Rs.4,000/=  | (Ist<br>instalment). |
| 58. St. Therasas'<br>College,<br>Ernakulam<br>(Kerala<br>University).                   | Construction of<br>Women's Hostel.<br>(Already reported).<br>Approved cost raised<br>to Rs.1,75,400/=.                    | } | } | }           | }                    |
|   | University Grants<br>Commission share<br>raised to Rs.1,31,500/=.   |   |   | -           | -                    |

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| 59. | J.V.Jain Degree College, Saharanpur. (Agra University).                          | Construction of Library Building and Purchase of Books and furniture. Approved cost Rs.62,400/=. |                                |
|     |  | University Grants Commission share Rs.41,599/=.  | Rs.15,000/= (Ist instalment).  |
| 60. | J.S.College of Commerce, Wardha (Jagpur University).                             | Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.91,453/=.   |                                |
|     |  | University Grants Commission share Rs.45,726/=.  | Rs.15,000/= (Ist instalment).  |
| 61. | S.J. Garda College & B.P. Balla Science Institute, Navsari (Gujarat University). | Extension to the Psychology Laboratory. Approved cost Rs.82,902/=.                               |                                |
|     |  | University Grants Commission share Rs.55,268/=.  | Rs.18,000/= (Ist instalment).  |
| 62. | N.A.S. College, Meerut (Agra University).  | 1)Purchase of Physics Laboratory Equipment. Approved cost Rs.20,000/=.                           | Rs. 6,000/= (Ist instalment).  |
|     |  | U.G.C. share Rs.13,333/=.  |                                |
|     |  | 2)Purchase of Library Books. (Already reported).   | Rs. 2,000/= (2nd instalment).  |
| 63. | Maharaj Singh Degree College, Saharanpur (Agra University).                      | 1)Purchase of Laboratory Equipment. (Already reported).  | Rs.10,000/= (3rd instalment).  |
|     |  | 2)Purchase of Library Books. (Already reported).   | Rs. 2,000/= (IInd instalment). |
| 64. | Multanimal Modi Degree College, Modinagar (Agra University).                     | Construction of Men's hostel. (Already reported).  | Rs.30,000/= (IInd instalment). |
| 65. | Hindu College, Moradabad (Agra University).                                      | Purchase of Laboratory Equipment. (Already reported).  | Rs. 4,000/= (Ist instalment).  |
| 66. | W.G.B.College, Bhimavaram (Andhra University).                                   | Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).  | Rs. 5,000/= (2nd instalment).  |

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67. St. Joseph's Training College for Women, Guntur (Andhra University). Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported). Rs.25,000/= (IInd instalment).
68. Harish Chandra Degree College, Varanasi (Banaras Hindu University). Purchase of Library Books. (Already reported). Rs. 4,000/= (IInd instalment).
69. Udai Pratap College, Varanasi (Banaras Hindu University). Purchase of Library Books, Furniture & Laboratory Equipment. (Already reported). Rs.11,000/= (Ist instalment).
70. Jamshepur Co-operative College, Jamshepur (Bihar University). Construction of Library Building. (Already reported). Rs.40,000/= (Ist instalment).
71. Gobardanga Hindu College, Gobardanga (Calcutta University). Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported). Rs.25,000/= (IInd instalment).
72. Kharagpur College, Kharagpur (Calcutta University). Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported). Rs.25,000/= (Ist instalment).
73. Shri Shikshayatan College for Women, Calcutta (Calcutta University). Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported). Rs.25,000/= (IInd instalment).
74. Shan Sunder College, Burdwan (Calcutta University). Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported). Rs.25,000/= (Ist instalment).
75. Tilakdhari College, Jaunpur (Gorakhpur University). Construction of Library and Laboratory Buildings. (Already reported). Rs.14,000/= (Ist instalment).
76. Little Flower College, Guruvayoor Kerala (University). Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported). Rs.50,000/= (IIIrd instalment).

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| 77. | St. Alberts College, Ernakulam (Kerala University).         | Construction of Library Building. (Already reported).                         | Rs.13,000/= (Ist instalment).  |
| 78. | Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha (Kerala University).          | Construction of a Library Building. (Already reported).                       | Rs.10,000/= (Ist instalment).  |
| 79. | Fatima College, Madurai (Madras University).                | Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).                           | Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).  |
| 80. | St. Mary's College, Tuticorin (Madras University).          | Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).                           | Rs.20,000/= (IInd instalment). |
| 81. | Raja Serfoji College, Tenjore (Madras University).          | Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported).                             | Rs.40,000/= (IInd instalment). |
| 82. | Sacred Heart, College, Tirupattur (Madras University).      | Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported).                             | Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).  |
| 83. | P.S.G. Arts College, Peelamedu (Madras University).         | Construction of Laboratory Building. (Already reported).                      | Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).  |
| 84. | The New College, Madras (Madras University).                | Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported).                             | Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).  |
| 85. | Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi (Mysore University). | Construction of a Library Building. (Already reported).                       | Rs.18,000/= (Ist instalment).  |
| 86. | Sarda Vilas Law College, Mysore (Mysore University).        | Purchase of Library Books & Furniture. (Already reported).                    | Rs. 5,000/= (Ist instalment).  |
| 87. | S.B. City College, Nagpur.                                  | Construction of Library Building & Purchase of Furniture. (Already reported). | Rs.19,000/= (Ist instalment).  |

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1.	2.	3.	4.
88.	Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar (Poona University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.35,000/= (3rd instalment).
89.	Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona (Poona University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.25,000/= (IInd instalment).
90.	B.Y.K.College of Commerce, Nasik (Poona University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.25,000/= (Ist instalment).
91.	G.K.Gokhale College, Kolhapur (Poona University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.25,000/= (Ist instalment).
92.	M.E.S.College of Arts and Science, Poona (Poona University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).
93.	Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara (Poona University).	1)Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported). 2)Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment). Rs.25,000/= (Ist instalment).
94.	R.S.D.College, Ferozepur City (Panjab University).	Purchase of Library Books. (Already reported).	Rs.3,000/= (Ist instalment).
95.	Vaish College, Bhiwani (Panjab University).	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment. (Already reported).	Rs. 1,500/ (Ist instalment).
96.	D.A.V.College for Women, Karnal (Panjab University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.18,000/= (IInd instalment).
97.	Baring Union Christian College, Batala (Panjab University).	1)Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported). 2)Construction of Library Building. (Already reported).	Rs.25,000/= (IIIrd instalment). Rs.20,000/= (IInd instalment).

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1.	2.	3.	4.
98.	G.G.N.Khalsa College, Ludhiana (Panjab University).	Purchase of Library Books and Furniture. (Already reported).	Rs. 8,320/= (Full payment).
99.	Arya College, Ludhiana (Panjab University).	Purchase of Library Books. (Already reported).	Rs. 4,000/= (Ist instalment).
100.	M.L. National College, Yamunanagar (Panjab University).	Construction of Library Building. (Already reported).	Rs. 3,000/= (3rd instalment).
101.	Hans Raj Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur City (Panjab University).	Construction of Library Building. (Already reported).	Rs. 15,000/= (Ist instalment).
102.	Ahir College, Rewari (Panjab University).	Construction of Boy's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs. 5,000/= (IInd instalment).
103.	M.G.N. Basic Training College, Jullundur, (Panjab University).	Purchase of Library Books. (Already reported).	Rs. 2,000/= (Ist instalment).
104.	National College, Sirsa (Panjab University).	1) Construction of Boy's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs. 25,000/= (IInd instalment).
		2) Purchase of Library Books. (Already reported).	Rs. 2,000/= (IInd instalment).
105.	Mulwa Training College, Ludhiana (Panjab University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs. 40,000/= (Ist instalment).
106.	Saraswati Training College for Women, Amritsar (Panjab University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs. 30,000/= (Ist instalment).

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Table with 4 columns: Item No., Institution Name, Description, and Amount. Rows include items 107-114 with details on construction, purchase of books/equipment, and maintenance grants.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
115.	Kirori Mal College.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59. ii) Ist instalment of maintenance grant 1960-61. iii) Grant for purchase of Science equipment for B.Sc. Course.	Rs.30,000/= Rs.73,000/= Rs.25,000/=
116.	Lady Irwin College.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59 ii) Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61. iii) Grant for construction of Library Building. iv) Grant for purchase of furniture.	Rs.30,000/= Rs.55,000/= Rs.40,000/= Rs.7,500/=
117.	Indraprastha College for Women.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59. ii) Ist instalment of maintenance grant 1960-61.	Rs.25,000/= Rs.68,000/=
118.	Ramjas College.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59. ii) Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61. iii) Grant for purchase of Equipment for B.Sc. Course.	Rs.25,000/= Rs.68,000/= Rs.10,000/=
119.	Lady Shri Ram College for Women.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59. ii) Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs.20,000/= Rs.45,000/=
120.	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59. ii) Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs.35,000/= Rs.53,000/=

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121. Shri Ram College of Commerce.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Rs. 25,000/=
	ii) 1st instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs. 51,000/=
122. St. Stephen's College.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Rs. 20,000/=
	ii) 1st instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs. 45,000/=
	iii) Grant for purchase of equipment for B.Sc. Course.	Rs. 25,000/=
	iv) Further "On account" grant for construction of Science Block.	Rs. 25,000/=
123. Delhi School of Social Work.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Rs. 20,000/=
	ii) 1st instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs. 43,000/=
124. Indian School of International Studies.	i) Final instalment of maintenance grant for 1959-60.	Rs. 10,000/=
	ii) 1st instalment of maintenance grant 1960-61.	Rs. 75,000/=
	iii) Grant in connection with the scheme Research in Nepalese Studies.	Rs. 10,000/=
	iv) Grant for establishment of Chairs of International Relations and Commonwealth History and Institutions.	Rs. 24,000/=
	v) Grant for purchase of fans.	Rs. 779.35
125. P.G.D.A.V. College.	1st instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs. 30,000/=

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126. Deshbandhu College.	Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs.97,000/=
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127. Sanatan Dharam College.	Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs.40,000/=
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128. Jankidevi Mahavidyalaya.	Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs.23,000/=
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129. Dyal Singh College.	Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs.40,000/=
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130. Banaras.	i) For construction of building for improvement of instructional facilities in Civil, Electrical & Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, being the third instalment from the total sanctioned building grant of Rs.7,54,000/=. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.3,75,000/= were paid during 1957-58 and 1959-60.	Rs.2,00,000
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ii) Towards the purchase of equipment for improvement of instructional facilities in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering being the third instalment from the total sanctioned equipment grant of Rs.11,95,000/=. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.2,00,000/= were paid during 1957-58 and 1959-60.	Rs.1,00,000
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iii) Towards the payment of Post-graduate Studentship for the Electrical Machine Design Course for the period Ist November 1959 to 31st March, 1960.	Rs. 1,500
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iv) Towards the salary of staff and	
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Banaras  
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maintenance for the Expansion Scheme of the College of Engineering being the 'on account' second instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.4,40,000/= for the year 1959-60. Rs. 50,000

131.Baroda

i) Towards the construction of building for the expansion scheme of the Faculty of Technology and Engineering (Degree Courses) being the third and final instalment out of the total grant of Rs.1,83,262/=. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.1,80,080/= were paid during 1957-58 and 1958-59. Rs. 3,182

ii) Towards the purchase of equipment for the Expansion Scheme of the Faculty of Technology and Engineering (Diploma Courses) being the fifth instalment out of the total grant of Rs.10,62,000/=. The first four instalments amounting to Rs.7,00,000/= were paid during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60. Rs.1,00,000

iii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Expansion of Degree Courses, Faculty of Technology and Engineering being the second instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.4,95,000/= for the year 1959-60. Rs. 4,898

132.Calcutta.

Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the three Technological Departments being the second instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.2,95,385/= for the year 1959-60. Rs.1,09,500

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133. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	'On account payment out of the total additional expenditure of Rs.4,64,853/= approved for the completion of development schemes sanctioned by the Government of India during 1946-50.	Rs.2,00,000
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134. Mysore	i) Special non-recurring grant for the purchase of Library Books and Journals for the College of Engineering, Bangalore.	Rs. 50,000
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	ii) 4th instalment out of the total building grant of Rs.7,56,000/= sanctioned during 1957-58 for the expansion of training facilities at the College of Engineering, Bangalore. First three instalments amounting to Rs.2,25,000/= were paid during 1958-59 & 1959-60.	Rs.1,00,000
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	iii) 4th instalment out of the total equipment grant of Rs.2,45,000/= approved for the general development scheme of the College of Engineering, Bangalore. First three instalments amounting to Rs.1,80,000/= were paid during 1957-58 and 1958-59.	Rs, 50,000
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135. Roorkee	i) Commission's 2/3rd share of the special non-recurring grant sanctioned for the purchase of furniture for Post-graduate Courses in Public Health Engineering.	Rs. 7,500
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	ii) Special grant for Post-graduate studentships to 50% of the students admitted to all the approved Post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology for the period 1st September	
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Roorkee (Contd.)	1959 to 31st March, 1960.	Rs. 23,625/=
136. Saugar	Recurring grant for staff for the develop- ment of the Department of Pharmacy for 1958-59 and 1959-60 against the ceiling of Rs. 13,333/= approved per annum.	Rs. 15,334
137. Utkal	Second instalment of the recurring grant for staff and main- tenance during 1959-60 against the ceiling of Rs. 2,17,333/= p.a. approved for the College of Engineer- ing, Burla.	Rs. 36,369
138. Aligarh	i) "On account" recurring grant for maintenance of High Altitude Research Observatory, Gulmarg during 1958-60.	Rs. 30,000
	ii) "On account" recurring grant towards the salary of one Reader- appointed in the Institute of Ophthalmology.	Rs. 10,000
	iii) Recurring grant for the maintenance of Botanical garden during 1959-60.	Rs. 5,000
	iv) Non recurring grant for the development of Botanical garden during 1959-60.	Rs. 5,000
	v) Recurring grant for the maintenance of the herbarium in the Botany Department during 1959-60.	Rs. 2,000
139. Andhra	Recurring grant for 1959-60 towards the salary of additional staff in the Depart- ment of Geophysics.	Rs. 12,000





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- 140.Banaras
1) Recurring grant for 1959-60 towards the salary of one Lecturer in Geology. Rs. 1,581
ii) For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Departments of Organic Chemistry, Geophysics and Zoology in lieu of similar amount adjusted during 1957-58 from grants paid for this purpose. Rs.91,730.68
iii) For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the various science departments, being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.12,28,000/= sanctioned for this purpose during the IIInd Five Year Plan.Rs.1,94,500
iv)For the purchase of Library Books and Journals on Scientific and Technical subjects, being the third instalment against the total grant of Rs. 2 lakhs Rs.1,00,000
141.Baroda
i) For the construction of the Science Laboratory building, being the 5th instalment against the total grant of Rs.2,93,400 sanctioned for this purpose. Rs.50,000
ii) Recurring grant towards the salary of one Reader in Physical Chemistry being the 1st instalment for 1960-61. Rs. 2,205
142.Calcutta.
i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the department of Geography, being the second and final instalment against the grant of Rs.1,33,333/= sanctioned for this purpose under the Second Five Year Plan. Rs.1,23,333

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Calcutta (Candt.)	ii) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals on scientific and technical subjects, being the third and final instalment against the grant of Rs.1,50,000/= sanctioned for this purpose under the Second Five Year Plan.	Rs.50,000
143.Delhi	"On account" recurring grant towards the salary of additional staff in the Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics for 1959-60.	Rs.13,000
144.Gauhati	For the purchase of library books and journals on scientific and technical subjects, being the third and final instalment against the grant of Rs.1,50,000 sanctioned for Second Plan Period.	Rs.50,000
145.Jadavpur	For the purchase of library books and journals on scientific and technical subjects, being the third and final instalment against the total grant of Rs.1,00,000 sanctioned by the Commission for this purpose during the IInd Five Year Plan.	Rs.50,000
146.Jammu & Kashmir.	i) For the construction of Biological Sciences block, being the 1st instalment against the total grant of Rs.2,33,334/=sanctioned for this building.	Rs.1,00,000
	ii) For the construction of the Physics and Mathematics block, being the 1st instalment towards the cost of this building.	Rs. 70,000



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147.Lucknow

i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for Central Workshop, being the second and last instalment from the grant of Rs.20,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.7,000/= was paid during 1958-59. Rs.13,000

ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Statistics, being the second and last instalment from the grant of Rs.10,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.7,000/= was paid during 1959-60. Rs. 3,000

iii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Physics, being the first instalment from the additional grant of Rs.34,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. Rs.20,000

iv) For the Air-conditioning of Animal House of the Zoology Department, being the first and last instalment from the grant of Rs.26,667/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. Rs.26,667

148 Madras

i) For the construction of Library building at Madurai, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs.2,60,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.1,00,000/= was paid during 1958-59. Rs.1,00,000

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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- Madras (Contd.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for Central Workshop for 1959-60. <span style="float: right;">Rs.20,000</span></li> <li>iii) 'On account' grant for staff and maintenance for 1958-59 and 1959-60 for Library Extension Centre at Madurai. <span style="float: right;">Rs.28,472</span></li></ul>
149. Osmania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) For the construction of Astronomical and Astrophysical Laboratories, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.2,00,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. <span style="float: right;">Rs.1,00,000</span></li> <li>ii) For the purchase of Four-Wheel drive Willy's All Steel Station Wagon required for the site survey work at an estimated cost of Rs.21,000/= (Commission's 2/3rd share of Rs.14,000). <span style="float: right;">Rs.14,000</span></li> <li>iii) For the construction of Pot Culture Chambers for the Botany Department, being the first and last instalment from the grant of Rs.9,300/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. <span style="float: right;">Rs. 6,200</span></li></ul>
150. Panjab	<p>For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Physics, being the fifth instalment from the grant of Rs.4,00,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first four instalments of Rs.1,80,000/= were paid during 1957-58, 1958-59 &amp; 1959-60. <span style="float: right;">Rs.60,000</span></p>

(21)

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1. 2. 3. 4.
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Table with 4 columns: Item No., Location, Description, and Amount. Rows include items 151 (Poona), 152 (Panjab), 153 (Delhi), and 154 (Jabalpur) with detailed descriptions of grants and expenditures.

(Contd....26.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
155.	<u>KARNATAK</u>	VI instalment for construction of hostel. ( Approved cost Rs. 7,37,000/- Commission's share at 50% Rs. 3,68,500/-. Amount previously paid Rs. 3,50,000/-.)	15,000/- (NR)
156.	<u>PUNJAB</u>	IV instalment for construction of I and II hostels for boys, (Approved cost Rs. 22 lakhs, Commission's share at 50% Rs. 11 lakhs. Grant paid previously Rs. 8.5 lakhs.)	2,00,000/- (NR)
157.	<u>PUNJAB</u>	II instalment for construction of III Hostel building. ( Approved cost Rs. 11 lakhs. Commission's share at 50% Rs. 5.5 lakhs. Grant paid previously Rs. 1 lakh . )	75,000/- (NR)
158.	<u>PUNJAB</u>	III instalment for construction of staff quarters. ( Approved cost Rs. 10 lakhs. Commission's share at 50% Rs. 5 lakhs, grant paid previously Rs. 4.5 lakhs).	25,000/- (NR)
159.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	I instalment for Women's hostel. ( Approved cost Rs. 3,36,000/-. Commission's share at 50% Rs. 1,68,000/-	1,60,000/- (NR)
160.	<u>KERALA</u>	V instalment for construction of library building. ( Approved cost Rs. 10 lakhs. Commission's share at 2/3rd Rs.6.67 lakhs. Amount previously paid Rs. 4 lakhs).	30,000/- (NR)
161.	<u>PUNJAB</u>	I instalment for construction of library building ( Approved cost Rs.16,22,700/- Commission's share at 2/3rd Rs: 10,81,800/-).	1,00,000/- (NR)
162.	<u>GAUHATI</u>	II instalment for construction of Library building. ( Approved cost Rs. 4,49,224/-. Commission's share at 2/3rd Rs. 2,99,482/-. Amount previously paid Rs. 1,00,000/- ).	1,00,000/- (NR)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
163.	<u>BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY</u>	II and final instalment for improvement of existing hostels. ( I instalment of Rs. 3,75,000/- paid ).	24,669.17 nP.(NR).
164.	<u>BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY</u>	III instalment for Electricity Supply Re-organisation Scheme, ( Approved cost Rs. 9.5 lakhs. Grant paid previously, Rs. 8.5 lakhs including 6.5 lakhs paid by the Ministry of Education ).	50,000/- (NR)
165.	<u>BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY</u>	I instalment for construction of Teacher's Training College, ( Approved cost Rs. 3,72,000 NR ).	1,00,000/- (NR)
166.	<u>ANNAMALAI</u>	'On account' grant for publication of a variorum edition of Kamba Ramayana for 1959-60. ( In addition to the token grants of Rs. 70,000/- paid upto 1958-59).	15,000/- (NR)
167.	<u>DELHI</u>	II instalment for setting up of a Department of music. ( Total approved cost Rs. 75,000/- (NR) for musical instruments, books and furniture).	1,000/- (R) 40,000/- (NR)
168.	<u>ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY</u>	'On account' grant for salary of the Additional Professor in English.	13,000/- (R)
169.	<u>DELHI</u>	'on account' grant for salaries of staff for Diploma course in library Science.	14,000/- (R)
170.	<u>DELHI</u>	' on account' grant for salaries of the staff for the development of the Faculty of Law.	8,800/- (R)
171.	<u>DELHI</u>	'On account' grant for salaries of staff and purchase of furniture in the Faculty of Social Sciences. ( Grant paid previously Rs. 1,58,500/- i.e. Rs. 80,000/- (R) and Rs.78,500/- (NR).	1,500/- (R) 4,000/- (NR)
172.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	IV instalment for construction of library building. ( Approved cost Rs. 9,64,000/- . Commission's share at 66 2/3% Rs. 6,42,666/-, Grant paid previously Rs.3,60,000/-).	1,00,000/- (NR)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
173.	<u>BOMBAY</u>	IV instalment for construction of Library building. ( approved cost Rs. 5,22,000/-, Commission's share Rs. 3,48,000/-, Grant paid previously Rs.3,20,000/-).	20,000/- (NR)
174.	<u>DELHI</u>	'On account ' grant for T.A. to four experts from South India for drawing up the syllabi in different languages viz. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada under the scheme for the establishment of facilities for the study of South Indian languages and Culture ).	1,650/- (R)
175.	<u>M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA</u>	I instalment of N.R. grant for construction of building for the Sociology department, ( approved cost Rs.1,50,000/- (NR). Share of the Commission at $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ Rs. 1,00,000/- (NR).	50,000/- (NR)
176.	<u>M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA</u>	III instalment of N.R. grant towards the construction of building for the Faculty of Social work. Approved cost Rs. 3,50,000/- (NR) share of the Commission at $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ Rs. 2,30,000/- (NR). Grant paid so far Rs. 1,80,000/- (NR).	27,000/- (NR)
177.	<u>M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA</u>	II instalment of N.R. grant towards the purchase of furniture for the Psychology Department. Approved cost Rs.18,400 (NR), share of the Commission at $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ , Rs. 12,266/- (NR). Grant paid so far Rs.5,000/- (NR).	6,000/- (NR)
178.	<u>MYSORE</u>	I instalment of N.R. grant towards holding of Seminar on Administrative Law at Bangalore. Approved cost Rs. 30,000/- (NR)	20,000/- (NR)
179.	<u>OSMANIA</u>	II instalment of N.R. grant towards the construction of Law College Building ( LL.M. portion). Approved cost Rs. 2,50,000 (NR), share of the Commission at $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ Rs. 1,67,000/- (NR). Grant paid so far Rs. 30,000/- (NR)	50,000/- (NR)
180.	<u>POONA</u>	IV instalment of N.R. grant towards the construction of Arts Block building.	82,000/- (NR)





1.	2.	3.	4.
181.	<u>POONA</u> (Contd.)	Approved cost is Rs.5,80,000/- (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> % Rs.3,86,666/- (NR). Grant paid so far Rs. 2,83,000/- (NR)	
182.	<u>M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA.</u>	I instalment of non-recurring grant towards the purchase of furniture for the Faculty of Social Work. Approved cost is Rs. 28,283 (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> % Rs.18,855 (NR)	10,000/- (NR)
183.	<u>AGRA</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards the Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics for the year 1959-60. Approved cost and share of the Commission Rs. 17,000/- (R) per annum.	17,000/- (R)
184.	<u>ALLAHABAD</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards the scheme Ancient History and Archaeology. Approved cost and share of the Commission is Rs. 75,000/- (R) per annum.	28,000/- (R)
185.	<u>BOMBAY</u>	'On account' recurring grant for books for the department of Law. Approved cost is Rs. 5,000/- (R) per annum. Share of the Commission @ 50% Rs. 2,500/- (R) per annum.	2,500/- (R)
186.	<u>BOMBAY</u>	I instalment of Non-recurring grant for books for the department of Law. Approved cost is Rs. 35,000/- (NR). The share of the Commission at 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> %, Rs. 23,333/- (NR).	15,000/- (NR).
187.	<u>MADRAS</u>	Non-recurring grant towards the Publication of English Tamil Dictionary. Approved cost is Rs. 1,56,300/- (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> %, Rs. 1,04,200/- (NR).	16,000/- (NR)
188.	<u>SAUGOR</u>	'On account' Recurring and Non-recurring grants for the department of Economics for the year 1959-60.	55,000 (R.&NR).
189.	<u>SAUGOR</u>	'On account' Recurring and Non-recurring grants for the department of Psychology and Philosophy for the year 1959-60.	18,900/- (R. & NR).

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1.	2.	3.	4.
190.	<u>SAUGOR</u>	'On account' Recurring and Non-recurring grants for the department of Political Sciences for the year 1959-60.	5,700/- ( R.& NR).
<u>THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE</u>			
191.	<u>MADRAS</u>	'On account' non-recurring grant, ( Approved cost Rs. 1,17,00,000/- (NR) - Commission's share at 50% Rs. 58,50,000/- )	10,000/- (NR)
192.	<u>POONA</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards the appointment of additional staff for non-Government Colleges of the University.	34,500/- (R)
193.	<u>UTKAL</u>	'On account' non-recurring grant, ( Approved cost- Rs. 11,60,000/- (NR)- Commission's share at 50% Rs. 5,80,000/- ).	25,000/- (NR)
<u>ESTABLISHMENT OF HOBBY WORKSHOPS</u>			
<u>A. UNIVERSITIES.</u>			
194.	<u>BARODA</u>	Second instalment of grant for construction of Hobby Workshop. ( Approved cost Rs. 28,800/-, Commission's share Rs. 25,000/-, First instalment of Rs. 8,000/- already paid.)	10,000/- (NR)
195.	<u>ROORKEE</u>	First instalment of grant for construction of Hobby Workshop. ( Approved cost Rs. 25,000/-, Commission's share Rs. 25,000/- ).	8,000/- (NR)
196.	<u>SRI VENKATESWARA</u>	'On account' grant for purchase of equipment for Hobby Workshop. (Approved cost Rs. 25,000/-, Commission's share Rs. 25,000/- ).	20,000/- (NR)
<u>B. COLLEGES</u>			
197.	<u>A.K. COLLEGE</u> <u>SHIKOHABAD</u> ( AGRA UNIVERSITY)	'on account' grant for Hobby Workshop. ( Approved cost Rs. 32,298/-(NR). Commission's share Rs.20,000/- NR).	5,000/- (NR).
198.	<u>M.S. DEGREE COLLEGE</u> <u>SAHARANPUR</u> ( AGRA UNIVERSITY)	'on account' grant for Hobby Workshop. (Approved cost Rs.36,305/-(NR). Commission's share Rs.20,000/-).	5,000/- (NR)

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III ESTABLISHMENT OF HEALTH CENTRES.

199.	PANJAB	1st instalment for construction of Health Centre. ( Approved cost Rs. 1,06,400, share of Commission Rs.1,00,000/-.)	30,000/-
200	BIHAR	1st instalment for construction of Health Centre in the University. ( Approved cost of buildings Rs. 94,098/- . Share of Commission Rs. 1,00,000/- . )	30,000/-
201	<u>SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY.</u>	1st instalment for construction of Health Centre in Srivenkateswara University. Approved cost Rs. 1,15,400/-	20,000/-

IV ESTABLISHMENT OF NON-RESIDENT STUDENT CENTRES. UNIVERSITIES.

202	BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY.	1st instalment for construction of a Common room and cafeteria attached to Women's College of the Banaras Hindu University. Total approved cost Rs. 74,760/- Share of University Grants Commission Rs. 74,760/-	20,000/-
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B. COLLEGES.

S.No.	Name of the College.	Total cost	Share of U.G.C.	Amount paid.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
203.	<u>AGRA UNIVERSITY</u>			
i.	Maharaj Singh Degree College,	54,900	35,000	10,000
204.	<u>ANDRA UNIVERSITY</u>			
i.	P.B.N.College, Nidubrolu.	58,000	35,000	10,000
ii.	Andhra Loyola College,	52,000	35,000	10,000
iii.	V.R.S. College, Chirala.	51,500	35,000	5,000
iv.	V.S.R.College, Tenali.	47,000	35,000	5,000

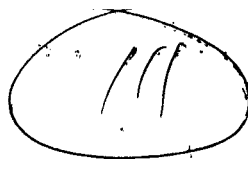
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>ANDHRA UNIVERSITY CONTD.</u>				
v.	A.M.A.L. College, Anakapalle.	50,000	35,000	5,000
205.	<u>ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY</u>			
i.	G.M.P. College, Allahabad.	50,233	35,000	10,000 II instalment, (Rs.5,000/- already paid.)
206.	<u>BIHAR UNIVERSITY</u>			
i.	Gaya College, Gaya.	37,626	35,000	5,000
ii.	G.M. College, Darbangh Darbangh.	55,235	35,000	5,000
iii.	R.P. Singh College, Jaintpur.	55,235	35,000	5,000
iv.	Koshi College, Khagaria.	61,200	35,000	10,000
v.	Deoghar College, Deoghar.	31,856	31,856	10,000
207.	<u>CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.</u>			
i.	Kharagpur College, Kharagpur.	51,100	35,000	5,000
ii.	Kandiraj College, Calcutta.	35,233	35,000	5,000
208.	<u>GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.</u>			
i.	P.D.M. College of Commerce, Rajkot.	53,791	35,000	5,000
ii.	Balabhai Damodardass College-Sankadi.	41,130	35,000	5,000
209.	<u>MYSORE UNIVERSITY</u>			
i.	The National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.	51,983	35,000	5,000
ii.	M.E.S. College of Arts and Commerce, Malleswaram.	51,702	35,000	5,000
210.	<u>MADRAS UNIVERSITY.</u>			
i.	Madurai College, Madurai.	50,000	35,000	10,000

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
211.	ii.	V.O.C. College, Tuticorin.	45,000	35,000	10,000
	iii.	V.H.N. Senthikumara Nadar College, Virudhunagar.	50,000	35,000	10,000
	iv.	M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli.	55,500	35,000	10,000
	v.	Stella Mary's College, Madras.	51,174	35,000	10,000
	vi.	St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli.	46,000	35,000	10,000
	vii.	P.S.G. College of Technology.	1,00,000	35,000	10,000
	ix.	Theagaraya College, Madurai.	57,290	35,000	10,000
211.	<u>KERALA UNIVERSITY.</u>				
	i.	Sacred Heart College, Thevara.	57,000	35,000	10,000
212.	<u>MYSORE UNIVERSITY.</u>				
	i.	B.M. Sreenivasiah's College of Engineering, Bangalore.	38,000	35,000	10,000
	ii.	St. Ann's Training College, Mangalore.	34,194	34,194	10,000
213.	<u>NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.</u>				
	i.	Shri Sivaji College, Amravati.	50,061	35,000	5,000
214.	<u>PUNJAB UNIVERSITY</u>				
	i.	Ahtr College, Rewari.	55,000	35,000	5,000
	ii.	Ramgarhia Training College, Phagwara.	28,700	28,700	5,000
	iii.	Arya College, Ludhiana.	44,889	35,000	10,000
	iv.	Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.	58,558	35,000	10,000
	v.	Saraswati Training College, Amritsar.	59,873	35,000	10,000

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>215. POONA UNIVERSITY.</u>				
i.	S.S.V.P. Sanstha's Arts & Science, College, Dhulia.	44,882	35,000	5,000
ii.	Sangameshwar College, Sholapur.	38,852	35,000	5,000
iii.	Willington College, Sangli.	38,312	35,000	5,000
iv.	S.G.M. College, Karad.	42,635	35,000	5,000
v.	Ratnagiri Education Society, R.P. Gogate, College.	48,292	35,000	10,000
<u>216. SAUGAR UNIVERSITY</u>				
i.	New Arts and Science College, Raipur.	40,785	35,000	10,000
ii.	Narmada Mahavidyalaya, Hoshangabad.	72,000	35,000	10,000
iii.	Damoh Degree College, Damoh.	52,800	35,000	10,000
<u>217. SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH</u>				
i.	B.A. College of Agriculture.	41,500	35,000	10,000
<u>218. SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY.</u>				
i.	Kavali College, Kavali.	55,800	35,000	10,000
<u>V. STUDENTS' AID FUND.</u>				
<u>A. UNIVERSITIES .</u>				
219. 1.	Jammu and Kashmir.		Rs. 5,880.00	
220. 2.	Poona.		Rs. 843.00	
221. 3.	Roorkee		Rs. 10,000.00	
<u>B. COLLEGES</u>				
<u>222. AGRA UNIVERSITY</u>				
i.	N.A.S. College, Meerut.		Rs. 2,000.00	
ii.	J.V.Jain College, Sharanpur.		Rs. 530.00	
iii.	K.R.D. College, Mathura.		Rs. 628.00	
iv.	D.J. College, Baraut.		Rs. 850.00	



AGRA UNIVERSITY CONTD.

v.	A.K. College, Shikohabad.	Rs.	273.50
vi.	D.A.V. College, Dehradun.	Rs.	2,000.00
vii.	Amar Singh Jat College, Lakhoti.	Rs.	746.00
viii.	B.R. College, Agra.	Rs.	1,816.00
ix.	K.G.K. College, Moradabad.	Rs.	900.00
x.	Dayanand College, Orai.	Rs.	266.00
xi.	G.F. College, Shajahanpur.	Rs.	330.00
xii.	Engineering College, Dayal Bagh.	Rs.	232.00
xiii.	D.N. College, Meerut.	Rs.	25.50
xiv.	Almora Degree College, Almora.	Rs.	400.00

223. ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

i.	Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.	Rs.	2,000.00
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224. ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

i.	Andhra Cristian College, Guntur.	Rs.	1,185.00
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225. DELHI UNIVERSITY.

i.	Ranjias College.	Rs.	2,000.00
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226. GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY.

i.	Satish Chandra College, Ballia.	Rs.	1,500.00
ii.	D.A.V. College, Azamgarh.	Rs.	712.00
iii.	B.D. College, Deoria	Rs.	1,162.00
iv.	T.D. College, Jaunpur.	Rs.	1,564.00
v.	S.C. College, Ballia.	Rs.	1,500.00
vi.	St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur.	Rs.	1,860.00
vii.	D.D. College, Kushinagar.	Rs.	1,162.00

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GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY CONTD.

	viii. T.D. College, Ballia,	Rs.	2,000.00
227.	<u>JAMMU AND KASHMIR UNIVERSITY</u>		
	i. S.P.M. College Commerce.	Rs.	301.00
228.	<u>PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.</u>		
	i. Nehru College, Jhajjar.	Rs.	2,000.00
	ii. National College, Sathiala.	Rs.	1,575.00
	iii. A.I.J.H. Memorial College, Rohtak.	Rs.	1,700.00
	iv. D.M. College, Moga.	Rs.	2,000.00
	v. Dayal Singh College, Karnal	Rs.	2,000.00
	vi. S.D. College, Barnala.	Rs.	1,200.00
	vii. Dev Samaj College, Ambala.	Rs.	2,000.00
229.	<u>RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY.</u>		
	i. Shri Jain College, Bikaner.	Rs.	182.00
	ii. Seth Podar College, Nawalgarh.	Rs.	530.00
	iii. Agrawal College, Jaipur.	Rs.	321.00
	iv. Birla Engineering College, Pilani.	Rs.	627.00
	v. Chirawa College, Chirawa.	Rs.	557.00
230.	<u>SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH.</u>		
	i. B.A. College of Agriculture.	Rs.	614.00
	ii. B.J. Vanijya Mahavidyala.	Rs.	884.000
	iii. B.V. Mahavidyalaya.	Rs.	800.00
	iv. V.P. Mahavidyalaya.	Rs.	2,000.00
231.	<u>S.N.D.T. UNIVERSITY.</u>		
	i. Maharani Chinnabai Mahila Pathshala, Baroda.	Rs.	300.00
232.	<u>SAUGOR UNIVERSITY.</u>		
	i. Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Itarsi.	Rs.	760.00
233.	<u>POONA UNIVERSITY.</u>		
	i. Dayanand College, Sholapur.	Rs.	2,000.00
	ii. Dayanand College, of Commerce, Sholapur.	Rs.	712.00
	iii. B.M. College of Commerce, Poona.	Rs.	1,008.00



(13)

POONA UNIVERSITY.

- iv. Dayanand College of Education, Sholapur. Rs. 70.00
- v. S.S.V. Sanstha's Arts and Science College, Dhubia. Rs. 2,000.00

VI SCHOLARSHIPS ( HUMANITIES )

GRANTS SANCTIONED FOR POST-GRADUATE AND  
RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS ( HUMANITIES ) AWARDED  
DURING 1959-60.

S.No.	Name of the University.	Nature of Scholarship.	Amount
1.	Annemalai	Research	131.00 (R)
2.	Baroda	Post-graduate	4,800.00 (R)
3.	Banaras	Research	3,096.78 (R)
4.	Delhi	Post-graduate	10,432.24 (R)
5.	Gorakhpur	Research	896.77 (R)
6.	Kerala	Research	9.93 (R)
7.	Lucknow	Post-graduate	5,093.54 (R)
	Lucknow	Research	2,961.29 (R)
8.	Madras	Research	1,226.00 (R)
	Madras	Post-graduate.	950.00 (R)
9.	Mysore	Post-graduate	800.00 (R)
	Mysore	Research.	271.00 (R)
10.	Patna	Research	124.14 (R)
	Patna	Post-graduate	642.00 (R)
11.	Panjab	Post-graduate	2,206.45 (R)
12.	Rajasthan	Post-graduate	800.00 (R)
13.	Utkal	Research	780.65 (R)
14.	Vallabhbai	Post-graduate	1,200.00 (R)
Total Rs.			36,421.00 (R)

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SCHOLARSHIPS (SCIENCE).

I. For the payment of Post-Graduate Research Scholarships of Rs.200/- p.m. in Science, Engineering and Technology for the following Universities during 1959-60 and 1960-61.

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(a) Scholarships awarded during 1958-59 and renewed in 1959-60 & 1960-61.

S.No.	Name of the University.	Period for which the grant is sanctioned.	Amount.
			Rs.
1.	Aligarh	1960-61 (Rs.200/-adjusted against unspent balance).	1,200.00
2.	Baroda	1959-60	1,200.00
3.	Baroda	1960-61	1,200.00
4.	Bihar	1959-60 (Adjusted against unspent balance).	1,200.00
5.	Delhi	-do-	5,300.00
6.	I.A.R.I., New Delhi	-do-	2,400.00
7.	Karnatak	-do-	1,200.00
8.	Lucknow	-do-	3,695.66
9.	Madras	1960-61	2,400.00
10.	Poona	-do-	1,200.00
11.	Panjab	-do-	3,600.00
12.	Saugar	1959-60	2,000.00
Total:			----- 26,595.66 -----

(b) Scholarships awarded during 1959-60 and paid for 1959-60.

1.	Aligarh	5,000.00
2.	Agra	833.00
3.	Allahabad	2,800.00
4.	Annamalai	296.55
5.	Andhra	1,503.00
6.	Bombay	1,884.61

(Contd...2.)

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7.	Bihar	503.00
8.	Banaras	5,519.99
9.	Delhi	2,800.00
10.	Gorakhpur	9,800.00
11.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	8,400.00
12.	I.A.R.I., New Delhi.	3,484.00
13.	Lucknow	4,748.39
14.	Madras	1,400.00
15.	Marathwada	742.00
16.	Mysore.	614.14
17.	Osmania	4,800.00
18.	Panjab	873.00
19.	Roorkee	1,400.00
20.	Rajasthan	2,633.00
21.	Saugar	853.00
Total:		60,887.68

Fellowships (Science)

For payment of Post Doctoral (Rs.300/-p.m.) and Senior Research (Rs.500/-p.m.) Fellowships including grants for contingent expenditure (Rs.1000/-p.a. for each Fellow) for the year 1959-60 and renewed for 1960-61 for the following Universities.  
\*\*\*

1.	Allahabad	1959-60	3,117.00
2.	Bombay	-do-	7,435.00
3.	Delhi	-do-	4,000.00
4.	Delhi	1960-61	6,000.00
5.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	1959-60	13,207.14
Total:-			33,759.14

(Contd...3.)

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Payment of Travel Grants to Science Personnel  
for Visiting Research and Training Centres in  
India.

Name .	Purpose.	Centre of Visit.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

AGRA UNIVERSITY

1. Sri M.L. Banerjee Lecturer in Botany, Meerut College, Meerut.	For identification of Nepal ferns.	Central National herbarium, Calcutta.	Rs.418.30
2. Sri S.K. Goswami Prof. of Botany M.S. Degree College, Saharanpur.	Study of micro-fossils from Coal.	Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow and Botany Deptt. Banaras Hindu University.	Rs.518.00
3. Dr. Santokh Singh Lecturer in Zoology, St. Johns College, Agra.	Study of Ecology and Faunistics of high altitude insects.	North West Himalaya for field study.	Rs.550.00
4. Sri Krishna Gopal Kamthan, Chemistry Deptt. Bareilly College, Bareilly.	Study of technique of differential thermal analysis and polarography.	Delhi University, Delhi.	Rs.453.33
5. Sri Kameshwar Nath Tandan, Bareilly College, Bareilly.	Study of advanced analytical and inorganic Chemistry.	Gorakhpur University.	Rs.485.56

Total: -Rs.2,425.19

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

1. Sri I.D. Pant Lecturer in Geology.	Determination of Chemical Analysis of Coal speci.	Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.	Rs.597.00
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Total: Rs.597.00

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

Dr. Bhuwan Chandra Joshi; Asstt. Prof. in Chemistry.		Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow.	Rs.447.00
			Rs.447.00

(Contd...4.)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

Sri P. Narasimha Rao, Lecturer in Geology.	Study of Geophysical methods.	Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.	Rs.620.00
Total:			Rs.620.00

BARODA UNIVERSITY

Dr. C.H. Pathak Lecturer in Botany.	Study of field methods of Plant Ecology.	French Institute, Pondicherry.	Rs.236.80
Total:			Rs.236.80

BIHAR UNIVERSITY

1. Sri Bishwa Nath Roy, Lecturer in Physics, L.S. College, Muzaffarpur	Study of the technique of infrared spectroscopy.	Atomic Energy Establishment, Bombay.	Rs.970.76
2. Dr. B.P. Pandey, Proff. of Zoology.	Study of Histology and Histo Chemistry.	Calcutta University.	Rs.626.80
3. Sri Birendra Kumar Sinha, Lab. Asstt. Physics Department.	Training in glass blowing.	Tata Institute of fundamental research, Bombay.	Rs.400.00
Total:			Rs. 1,997.56

DELHI UNIVERSITY

1. Sri D.V.S.Jain, Chemistry Department.	Study of theoretical aspects of electro Chemistry.	University College of Science, Calcutta.	Rs.462.00
2. Sri H.C.Gaur, Chemistry Department.	Study of electro Chemistry.	Central electro Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi.	Rs.706.00
3. Dr. M.R.N.Prasad, Zoology Department.	Study of twinning in Lonis tardigradus.	Central College, Bangalore.	Rs.698.86



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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DELHI UNIVERSITY CONTD.

4. Dr. H.L.Sarkar, Zoology Department.	Study of fishery and Hydro- biology.	Andhra University, Waltair.	Rs.482.00
Total:			Rs.2,354.86

GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY.

1. Sri S.C.Tripathi, Assistant Profe- sor of Chemistry.	Study of Complex spectrophoto- metrics.	National Chemical Laboratory, Poona.	Rs.349-00
2. Sri N.K. Sanyal, Asstt. Prof. of Physics.	Study of infra- red spectra of molecule.	Indian Association for culti- vation of Science, Jedavpur.	Rs.524.68
3. Sri S.M. Khanna, Asstt. Prof. in Physics.	Study of diel- ectric proper- ties of Plastics in Radio and Microwave regions.	University of Lucknow.	Rs.457.38
4. Sri R.P. Rao Asstt. Prof. in Chemistry.	Study of Semi- micro and Analytical methods of Organic Chemistry.	Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.	Rs.337.38
5. Sri U.P. Singh Asstt. Prof. in Mathematics.	Study of Proper- ties of maximum likelihood estimates.	Indian statistical Institute, Calcutta.	Rs.524.50
6. Sri U.N. Saxena Asstt. Prof. in, Physics.	Study of infrared spectro- scopy of few selected molecules.	National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.	Rs.512.58
Total:			Rs.2,705.52

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

1. Dr. J.J. Shah Reader in Botany, University School of Science, Ahmedabad.	Spectra of elements of the fifth group of periodic table.	Delhi University.	Rs.547.26
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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GUJARAT UNIVERSITY (CONTD).

2. Sri M.M. Patil Prof. of Physics J & J College of Science, Nadiad.	Tissue culture technique with reference to the angiospermshoo, apex.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Rs.572.70
Total:-			Rs. 1,119.96

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY

1. Sri P.S. Chikkannaiah Prof. of Botany, R.L.Science Institute, Belgaum.	Study of plant morphology and embryology.	Delhi University.	Rs.637.80
2. Sri D.R.Bagalakoti Incharge Post- graduate teaching, R.L. Science Institute, Bangalore.	Study of micro- waves and semi- conductor electronics.	Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, Calcutta.	Rs.652.96
Total:			Rs. 1,290.76

MADRAS UNIVERSITY

Sri D. Kamala- kannan, Asstt.Prof. of Physics, Presidency College, Madras.	Study of Klystrons and wave guides.	National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.	Rs.660.90
Total:			Rs.660.90

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

Sri P.Rajagopala Rao Lecturer in Applied Physics.	Study of industrial electronics.	Indian Institute of Tech- nology, Kharagpur	Rs. 524.00
Total:			Rs. 524.00

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

1. Dr. K.V. Krishna Rao, Reader in Physics.	Study of molecular and intermolecular vibrations in crystals.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Rs.384.00
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

2. Dr. B. Radha-Krishna Morrthy Lecturer in Chemistry.	Study of latest biochemical techniques.	Indian Institute of Science, Banglore.	Rs.500.00
3. Dr. U. Laxmikantham Lecturer in Mathematics.	Study of research methods in Mathematics and allied subjects.	-do-	Rs.500.00
4. Sri J. Rama Kanth Lecturer in Mathematics.	Study of the problem of boundary layer.	-do-	Rs.520.00
5. Dr. V.V. Varadaiah Reader in Physics.	Study of the Kinetics of Polymerisation.	Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Jadavpur.	Rs.595.00
Total:			Rs.2,499.00

ROORKEE UNIVERSITY

1. Dr. B.R. Agrawal, Reader in Chemistry.	Physical Chemistry and Radio Chemistry.	Atomic Energy Establish- ment, Bombay.	Rs.600.00
2. Dr. Ram Kumar Lecturer in Mathematics.	Integral transforms and Hydrodynamics.	Lucknow University.	Rs.481.52
3. Sri Ram Gopal Goel, Lecturer in Chemistry.	Experiments on Sanitary Chemistry.	All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.	Rs.410.00
Total:			Rs. 1,491.52

SAUGAR UNIVERSITY

1. Sri J.S. Prabhakar Rao, Asstt. Prof. Applied Geology.	Study of modern methods of Minerology.	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.	Rs.288.00
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>SAUGAR UNIVERSITY (CONTD).</u>			
2. Sri J.N. Srivastava Asstt. Prof. Applied Geology.	Study of technique of Ore-microscopy.	Jadavpur University, Calcutta.	Rs.408.00
		Total:	Rs.696.00
<u>UTKAL UNIVERSITY.</u>			
Sri Satyananda Acharya, Lecturer in Geology.	Study of different uses of Federov stage, Franty Isodynamic separator and Ore-microscope.	Patna University	Rs.529.38
		Total:	Rs.529.38
<u>VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY</u>			
Sri R. Jagadesh- wara Rao.	Study of Ore- microscopy.	Jadavpur University.	Rs.598.92
		Total:-	Rs.598.92
	Grand Total:-		20,788.37

\*Sahani\*  
25.6.60.

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Appendix III to item No. 31 of the proceedings of the 23rd meeting of the University Grants Commission held on the 29th/30th June, 1960.

A. Collection

- (i) For survey and exploration and for emoluments and travelling expenses of field workers and teachers & other collectors a sum not exceeding .. .. . Rs. 5,000(R) p.a. for each University
- (ii) Towards the price of manuscripts a sum not exceeding .. .. . Rs. 5,000(R) p.a. for each University

B. Preservation

- (i) A vacuum cleaner .. Rs. 600(NR)
- (ii) A Thymol fumigation chamber or para dichloro Benzine Cabinet. .. Rs. 600(NR) .. Rs. 1200(N.R) per University.
- (iii) Staff
  - (a) One Technical Assistant @ Rs. 160.10.330 .. .. Rs. 2,400(R) P.A.
  - (b) Two menders @Rs. 100/-p.m. inclusive of all allowances.
  - (c) Two Binders @ Rs. 100/-p.m. inclusive of all allowances @ Rs. 100/- p.m. .. Rs. 4,800(R) P.A.
  - (d) Three peons @ Rs. 700/- per annum inclusive of all allowances .. .. Rs. 2,100(R) P.A. 9,300(R)

C. Utilization

- (i) Microfilm Reader @ Rs. 7,000(NR) for 25 Universities .. .. . Rs. 7,000 (NR) per University.
- (ii) Mobile Microfilm unit @ Rs. 20,000(N.R) for 8 Universities on regional basis. .. Rs. 20,000(N.R) per University
- (iii) Photostat Equipment; Microfilm enlarger and printing apparatus to six Universities mentioned in the report @ Rs. 50,000(N.R) ..Rs. 50,000(N.R) per University.
- (iv) Salary of Technical Photographic Assistant @ Rs. 160-10-350 in 14 Universities (Rs. 2400 x 14) = 33,600(R) p.a. ..Rs. 33,600(R) per annum for 14 Universities.

p.t.o.

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D. Organization.

- (i) A curator or keeper of manuscripts in the grade of a Reader @ Rs.7,200 p.a. .. .. Rs. 7,200 p.a. per University.
- (ii) Assistant Curators or Keepers in the scale of Lecturers - one for each language group of more than 2500 manuscripts @ Rs.250-20,500 each or Rs. 9,000 per annum for two .. Rs. 9,000(R) p.a.per University.

Total Recurring -

- A . Collection - Rs, 10,000 per annum per University.
- B. Preservation Rs. 9,300 - Do -
- D. Organization- Rs. 16,200. - Do -
- Rs. 35,500 per University per annum.
- Rs. 14,20,000 for 40 Universities per annum.
- C. Utilization Rs. 33,600 for 14 Universities per annum

Total Recurring: 14,53,600

Total Non-recurring:

- A. Collection -- Nil
  - B. Preservation 1,200 for each University. 48,000 for 40 Universities.
  - C. Utilization (i) @ 7,000 (N.R) for 25 Universities. 1,75,000
  - (ii) 20,000(N.R.) for 8 Universities. 1,60,000
  - (iii) Rs.50,000(N.R.) for six Universities. 3,00,000
- 6,83,000(N.R)

Grand Total (R) - Rs. 14,53,600  
per annum  
(N.R) Rs. 6,83,000  
-----  
Rs. 21,36,600  
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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI-1.

Date	Meeting
	29th/30th June 1960.
Time	2.30 P.M.
Place	Andhra University Waltair.

A G E N D A

1. To receive the minutes of the meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 21st March 1960. P. 1-69.
2. To receive a statement showing cases on which action is still pending:
  - (a) Humanities and General. P. 70-71
  - (b) Science and Technology.
3. To receive a report on the action taken by Secretary/Chairman on certain matters. P. 72-110.
4. To receive a statement of the grants paid and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 21st March, 1960. P. 111-147.
5. To receive a report on the replies received from the Universities in regard to the proposal for setting up Tagore Chairs in Indian Universities to commemorate the birth Centenary of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore. P. 148-150.
6. To receive a report on the replies of the Universities with regard to the minimum number of working days in the Universities. P. 151-152.
7. To receive a report with regard to the additions to degrees specified in the earlier notification under Section 22(3) of the University Grants Commission Act. P. 153.
8. To receive a report of the working of the scheme of scholarships for the study of regional languages. P. 154-157.
9. To receive a report on the practice in various Universities regarding the endowments required from private Colleges prior to affiliation. P. 158-166.
10. To receive a report regarding the medical facilities available in the Constituent Colléges of the Delhi University and a few other Universities. P. 167-171.
11. To consider the question whether the University Grants Commission may assist in the revision of scales of pay of the non-academic staff of the Universities/Affiliated Colleges. P. 172.
12. To further consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University to start a Flying Club in the University and their request for sanction of funds for acquiring 24.67 acres of land adjacent to the University for this purpose. P. 173-174.

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13. To consider the recommendation made by the All India Educational and Vocational Guidance Association for setting up Student Counselling Centres in Universities/ Colleges. P. 175-184.
14. To consider a reference from the U.P. Government regarding the establishment of a University at Kanpur. P. 185-191.
15. To consider the proposal of the Delhi University to establish Directorates in Hindi and English language teaching at the University. P. 192-206.
16. To consider the question of appointment of a Committee to determine the scope and size of 'block' grant that may be paid to the Indian School of International Studies during the quinquennium beginning with 1961-62. P. 207
17. To consider a proposal that the length of service of the University teachers of Mysore and Kerala Universities be taken into account in revising their salary scales under the Second Five Year Plan. P. 208-209.
18. To consider a proposal received from the Ministry of Education regarding the co-ordination of Secondary Education with University Education. P. 210
19. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for assessing the needs of Vikram University for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research. P. 211-220.
20. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for examining the proposals of Karnatak University for the establishment of Departments of Botany, Zoology and Geography. P. 221-225.
21. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for examining the proposal of the Punjab University for establishing a Department of Anthropology. P. 226-231.
22. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for assessing the needs of Utkal University for the establishment of a Department of Zoology. P. 232-237.
23. To approve the establishment of a Third Library Extension Centre under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme in the Rajasthan University at Udaipur. P. 238-241.
24. To reconsider the basis of assistance particularly pertaining to staff for Subsidiary Post-graduate Centres. P. 242-246.
25. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the development of post-graduate studies in the University College of Education of Osmania University. P. 247-252.
26. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the development of the S.N.D.T. Women's University of Bombay. P. 253-277.

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27. To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E, regarding the starting of Post-graduate courses in Chemical Engineering and Development of facilities for Post-graduate Research in Engineering and Technology at selected institutions. P.278-281.
28. To consider the views of the Universities on the report of the Library Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission. P.282-367.
29. To consider the request of the Rajasthan University for making certain adjustments in fixing the location of Post-graduate Departments of Science sanctioned earlier by the Commission. P.368-371.
30. To consider the requests received from Universities for financial assistance towards extension work by University teachers. P.372-375.
31. To consider the Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to inspect the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts in University Libraries and to recommend measures for improvement. P.376-412.
32. To consider the comments of the Universities on the findings of the Seminar on work-flow in University and College libraries.
33. To consider the proposals received from the Universities for introducing a tutorial system.
34. To consider the Draft Bills sent by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture for the establishment of Agricultural Universities at Rajendranagar-Andhra Pradesh and Udaipur-Rajasthan.
35. To consider the draft bill sent by the Bihar Government for the creation of new Universities in that State.
36. To consider a proposal received from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for the establishment of a Central Institute of Indology.
37. To consider the report of the Blue Prints Committee on the development of Linguistic studies in Indian Universities.
38. To consider the revised proposal of the U.P. Government received through the Ministry of Education, that 100% central assistance in respect of both recurring and non-recurring expenditure be provided for introducing the Three Year Degree Course in the U.P. Universities.
39. To review the scheme of the Allahabad University for the establishment of a Printing Press approved by the Commission in 1958.
40. To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for assessing the needs of Jabalpur University for the development of Higher Scientific Education & Research.

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41. To receive the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of Calcutta University for the establishment of a Post-graduate Unit in Basic Medical Sciences.
42. To receive the report of the Expert Committee appointed by the Commission for the development of Post-graduate Training in Basic Medical Sciences in Indian Universities.
43. To consider a request received from the Gauhati University for financial assistance towards the construction of an Assembly-cum-Examination Hall.
44. To consider a Note received from the Ministry of Education on the working of the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun with reference to its application for being declared as deemed to be a University under Section(3), of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.
45. To receive a report regarding the fixation of the salary of the Accounts Officer, University Grants Commission on re-employment.
46. To fix the date and place of the next meeting of the Commission.
47. Any other business with the permission of the Chairman.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Proceedings of the 22nd meeting of the University Grants Commission held at Delhi on the 21st of March, 1960.

The following were present:-

- |                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Shri G.D. Deshmukh  | Chairman  |
| 2. Prof. N.K. Sidhanta | Member    |
| 3. Dr. V.S. Krishna    | Member    |
| 4. Pt. H.N. Kunzru     | Member    |
| 5. Dewan Anand Kumar   | Member    |
| 6. Shri K.G. Saiyidain | Member    |
| 7. Shri N.N. Wanchoo   | Member    |
| 8. Shri Samuel Mathai  | Secretary |

Apologies for absence were received from Dr. A.C. Joshi and Dr. K.S. Krishnan.

The following officers were also present:-

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Shri N.N. Tengar    | Assistant Secretary     |
| Dr. B.D. Laroia     | Development Officer (S) |
| Dr. P.J. Philip     | Development Officer (H) |
| Dr. S. Bhattacharya | Education Officer (H)   |
| Dr. V.S. Patankar   | Education Officer (S)   |
| Shri R.K. Chhabra   | Administrative Officer. |

Item 1: To receive the minutes of the last meeting of the University Grants Commission held on 11th/12th February, 1960.

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The minutes of the 21st meeting held on the 11th/12th of February which had been circulated were confirmed with item No.17 modified to read as follows:-

"The Commission desired to point out to the Government of India that the conditions under which an Institution might be treated as an Institution of National importance and empowered to grant degrees must be carefully considered and it was necessary to ensure that such recognition should be granted only to institutions of very high and well established reputation, doing work of a high standard in one or more important fields of study or research; or especially when the functions performed by such institutions are not being performed by any one of the existing universities. The Commission also desired to draw the attention of Government to the possibility that when non-university institutions are empowered to grant degrees, an area of higher education outside the purview of the U.G.C might be created. This is a factor to which consideration



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should be given by Government before undertaking legislation to empower institutions other than universities to confer degrees. The Commission desired that the Government might apply these general principles to the Gurukul Kangri and to Jamia Millia and the Indian School of International Studies with reference to the question of empowering them to grant their own degrees. In the case of the Indian School of International Studies, the Commission also noted that a reference would be made to the Delhi University by the Government before any action is taken."

Item 2: To receive a statement of cases on which action is still pending.

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This was recorded.

Item 3: To receive a report on the action taken by the Chairman/Secretary on certain matters.

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The Commission confirmed the action taken by the Chairman/Secretary on the matters mentioned in Appendix-1.

With regard to grants to colleges for conversion into three-year degree course and other purposes, it was agreed that as far as "big colleges of Calcutta" are concerned, their special needs may be ascertained and additional grants paid as may be necessary. (See also item 8)

Item 4: To receive a statement of grants paid/sanctioned and expenditure incurred after the last meeting of the Commission held on 11/12th February, 1960.

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The Commission approved the statement of grants paid/sanctioned and expenditure incurred as shown in Appendix-II.

Item:5: To consider the proposals received from the Universities with regard to the Third Five Year Plan.

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The Commission considered the statement of development requirements in the Third Five Year Plan received from 34 universities and noted that apart from Engineering and Technology and professional courses (Medicine and Agriculture), the total requirements of the

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universities as envisaged by them, including the four central universities, was likely to be of the order of 90 crores. In view, however, of the probability that the actual allocation that the Planning Commission may be able to make would be about 72 crores, of which UGC's share might be about Rs.33 crores (the rest being with the States); it would be necessary to ask the universities to reduce their plans. On the basis of about Rs.21 or 22 crores being available with the U.G.C. for assisting the State Universities in the Third Plan and on the assumption that an equal amount would be available with the State Governments, the total plan funds likely to be available to the State Universities would be about Rs.44 or 45 crores. On this basis it would be necessary for the universities to reduce their plan projects by half.

It was decided that the plans of individual universities be discussed with them and the State Government concerned to determine priorities, and to consider in what manner and to what extent they may be reduced. It was also agreed that a scrutiny committee be appointed to make a careful examination of the revised plans as they emerge from the universities.

It was agreed that the Planning Commission be apprised of the plans of the universities and advised as to the manner in which funds may be placed at the disposal of the U.G.C. and the State Governments in the light of the known facts.

It was also agreed that in view of the limitation of funds it would be desirable to lay greater stress on qualitative rather than quantitative improvement and that a selection of institutions of outstanding merit be made and special assistance be given to strengthen them further.

Item 6: To fix the date and place for the next meeting of the Commission.

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It was decided that the next meeting of the Commission be held on the 4th & 5th of July at Waltair.

Item 7: To consider the question whether assistance be extended to colleges which are not affiliated permanently but provisionally for a period of years to begin with.

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The Commission agreed that in future as a general rule grants be paid to affiliated colleges only after they are permanently affiliated.

Item 8: To consider a letter from the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University for payment of grant of additional provident fund and dearness allowance payable to the teachers of the colleges with the revision of their scales of pay.

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The Commission decided that instead of departing from the general practice in making a grant towards the provident fund and dearness allowance of teachers of the Calcutta colleges, in the special circumstances of these colleges the Commission may consider giving assistance in other ways and for other purposes to enable them to tide over their difficulties. (See also item 3)

Item 9: To consider a letter from the Chief Minister, Bihar regarding the starting of new universities and the conversion of Patna into a teaching and affiliating university.

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The Commission generally approved of the proposal of the Bihar Government to establish two new affiliating and teaching universities at Ranchi and Muzaffarpur. With regard to the intention of the Government at a later time to establish another university to affiliate the colleges in Patna Division, the Commission thought that it would be better to extend the functions of the present Patna University and affiliate these colleges to that university.

With regard to the State Government's request that funds be earmarked for the new universities, the Commission agreed that no earmarking of funds was possible but the needs of these universities would be looked into as and when necessary.

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Item 10: To consider a letter from the Chancellor, Gauhati University, regarding assistance to the University in the matter of staff quarters.

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The Secretary read a letter received by the Chairman from the Chancellor of Gauhati University, requesting that a grant of Rs.12 lakhs be given to the University as part reimbursement of the cost of staff quarters that had been built earlier by the university. The Commission decided that retrospective grants of this kind should not be made but agreed that if the university required more generous treatment in any schemes that may be considered favourably.

Item 11: To consider the proposal from the Delhi University for assistance in starting courses in Gujarati and Marathi.

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The Commission agreed that the Delhi University may be permitted to introduce teaching of Gujarati and Marathi at the Delhi University, and sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs.25,000 and a recurring grant of Rs.10,000 for each language, subject to scrutiny of actual needs. It was understood that a recurring grant of Rs.10,000 on each of these languages would be paid by the Government of Bombay also.

Item 12: To consider the proposal of the Delhi University to affiliate a Women's College, with effect from July, 1960.

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The Chairman informed the Commission of a request of the Delhi University that the University be permitted to affiliate a new college for women, to be located in the campus of the University, from July 1960. The Chairman explained that there were many aspects of this question that needed careful study and that it was not desirable to start a new women's college without adequate preparation. The Commission agreed with this view and also agreed that the University of Delhi be instructed to postpone the establishment of a new college

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till the third Five Year Plan and to take up the proposal in relation to the report of a committee appointed by the Ministry of Education to examine the needs for expansion of educational facilities in Delhi.

Sd/-  
(SAMUEL MATHAI).  
SECRETARY

Sd/-  
( C.D.DESHMUKH )  
CHAIRMAN

## UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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London University - Increase in the cost of two hostel buildings for Arts and Science students.

The Commission vide resolution No. 3(15) and 3(38) of 3/4th December, 1958 and 14/15th April, 1959 approved the construction of two hostels for Arts and Science Students at a cost of Rs. 5,25,210/- each. The University revised the plans and estimates to Rs. 5,37,400/- for each hostel on the basis of increased cost of construction. These estimates have been supported by the Local P.W.D. The increased expenditure of Rs. 12,200/- for each hostel has been approved and the University asked to go ahead with the construction work at the revised cost.

II. Delhi University - Establishment of a full fledged Department of Urdu.

The Delhi University submitted to the Commission a scheme for the development of a Department of Urdu involving an expenditure of Rs. 18,855/- (R) and Rs. 16,640/- (NR) for the remaining part of the Second Five Year Plan period as detailed below :-

RECURRINGSTAFF

One Professor.  
One Research Fellow.  
One Typist-cum-clerk.  
( in addition to the existing post of one Reader)

NON-RECURRING

Provision of research materials, cost of publication of research monographs, etc.

The Visiting Committee which examined the proposals of the University in respect of various departments under the Faculty of Arts, in September, 1956 had remarked in its report as follows :-

"With regard to Urdu one view was that it would be desirable to treat Urdu as a modern Indian language and include it among the languages to be grouped together under the Department of Modern Indian Languages. The other was that Urdu should be separated from Arabic and Persian and developed as an independent Department and that, if this is not immediately practicable, Urdu may remain as part of the present composite Department of Arabic, Persian and Urdu."

In view of the importance of Urdu language and literature in the regional area and the possibilities of teaching and research in the subject in the Delhi University, the Ghairman approved the scheme.

III. Poona University - Additional grant for furniture and equipment for the University Library.

The University Grants Commission vide resolution No. 3(7) dated 25.3.57 approved the scheme of the Poona University for the construction of a library building at a total cost of Rs. 5,75,000/- (NR). The University has been able to add an area of 2400 sq.ft. to the original area of the stack rooms within the approved cost.

The Commission vide resolution No. 3(30) of 8/9th July, 1958 agreed to the provision of furniture for the Library at a cost of Rs. 1,10,000/- (NR). The University requested that an additional expenditure of Rs. 24,000/- may be approved by the Commission for fitting the extended stack room area with book shelves. The Chairman acceded to the request of the University.

IV Osmania University - purchase of books for the Law department (LL.M. Course).

The Osmania University approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance for the purchase of books for the Law department ( LL.M. Course) at a cost of Rs. 10,000/- (NR) in 1959-60. The University have introduced from the year 1958-59 a new syllabus for the LL.M. Course which includes three separate branches of law viz. (i) International Law, (ii) Constitutional law and (iii) Personal

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law such as Hindu Law, Mohammandan Law etc. in addition to the existing subjects of study.

The Chairman, in the circumstances, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 (NR) in 1959-60 for payment to the University for the purchase of necessary books for Law Department. ( LL.M. Course ).

V. Gujarat University - School of Gujarati Language and Literature.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 29th July, 1957 ( Item 3(21) ) to the conversion of a Readership to a Professorship in Linguistics at the School of Gujarat language and Literature under the Second Five Year Plan.

In view of the University's inability to obtain a properly qualified person to fill the post of professor, the chairman, agreed that this post may be reconverted into a Readership.

The University has been informed that in the circumstances the Commission would not share any part of the expenditure of the existing post of Readership.

VI. Approval of certain colleges under section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act.

The Utkal University approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance towards implementing the Three-year degree course scheme in the following Intermediate Colleges of the Universities.

- a) Narsingh Choudhuri College, Jaipur.
- b) Stewart Science College, Cuttack.
- c) Sundergarh Science, College

since the scheme of introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course envisages inter-alia upgrading of the Intermediate colleges into Degree colleges, the Chairman approved the above mentioned



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Colleges under Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act and sanctioned necessary grants to them.

2. The Ministry of Education offers financial assistance for the introduction of the Three - Year Degree course in the Bihar University through the University Grants Commission. Among the colleges whose names have been recommended by the Ministry in this connection were the following six colleges which have not been approved under Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act.

- i ) M.V. Mahila College, Arrah.
- ii ) Women's College, Begusarai.
- iii ) Bihar Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Monghyr.
- iv ) Gautam Budh Mahila College, Gaya.
- v ) Dr. S.K. Singha Women's College, Motihari.
- vi ) J.P. Mahila College, Chapra.

As these colleges are now being upgraded into Degree Colleges, the Chairman approved them under section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act.

3. The Ministry of Education has given financial assistance to the colleges affiliated to the University of Calcutta through the West Bengal Government for implementing the Three Year Degree course scheme. The list of colleges to which the grants have been made available included the following colleges which were providing instructions upto Intermediate stage.

- a) Bolepur College, Birbhum.
- b) Rampurhat College, Birbhum.
- c) Asansol Women's College ( Radhadevi Karnani Women's College, Asansol )
- d) Dinhat College, Cooch Behar.
- e) Siliguri College, Darjeeling.
- f) Vejoynarayan Mahavidyalaya, Itachuna, Hooghly.
- g) Hiralal Pal College, Nabagram, Hooghly.
- h) Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandir, Belur.
- i) Jangipur College, Murshidabad.
- j) Kandi Raj College, Murshidabad.
- k) Ranaghat College, Nadia.
- l) Bankim Chandra Sardar Mahavidyalaya, 24 - Parganas.
- m) Basihat College, 24 - Parganas.
- n) Dum Dum Metijheel College, 24 - Parganas.

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In view of the fact that the next instalment of the grants for these colleges are to be paid by the Commission, the Chairman has approved them under section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act.

VII Selection of Colleges for implementing the Scheme of Hobby Workshops.

The Commission at its meeting held on the 4/5th April, 1959 agreed to extend the benefit of the scheme of Hobby workshops to the affiliated and constituent Colleges of the Universities on the same lines as in the Universities but on a smaller scale. It was, however, decided that the scheme may in the initial stage, be tried in 100 selected colleges.

78 colleges from the following Universities, which fulfilled the prescribed conditions for introducing the scheme as noted below, have been selected.

<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Name of the colleges.</u>
1. AGRA	1) D.A.V.College, Muzarffurnagar. 2) J.V.Jain College, Saharanpur. 3) Maharaj Singh Degree College, Sharanpur. 4) Dev Nagri Degree College, Meerut. 5) B.S.A.Degree College, Mathura. 6) A.K.College, Shikohabad. 7) D.A.V.College, Kanpur.
2. ANDHRA	8) W.G.B.College, Bhimavaram. 9) Sir C.R.R. College, Eluru. 10) Narsapur College, Narsapur. 11) Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
3. BOMBAY	12) D.E.Society's Bombay College, Bombay.
4. CALCUTTA	13) Bankura Christian College, Bankura. 14) Dum Dum Motijheel College. 15) Krish. nath College, Berhampore. 16) Ram Krishna Mission Vidyamandir, Belurmath.
5. DELHI	17) Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi.
6. GAUHATI	18) Sibsagar College, Sibsagar.

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- 7) GORAKHPUR 19) St. Andrew's College,  
Gorakhpur.  
20) T.D.College, Jaunpur (U.P.)
- 8) GUJARAT 21) S.J.Arts and Science College,  
Broach.
- 9) KERALA 22) Sacred Heart College,  
Thovara.  
23) Mar Thomas College, Thiruvalla.  
24) N.S.S. Hindu College,  
Changanacherry.  
25) S.K.V. College, Trichur.  
26) C.M.S. College, Kottayam.  
27) Farook College, Feroke.  
28) St. Thomas College, Trichur.  
29) Mahatma Gandhi College,  
Trivandrum.  
30) St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam.  
31) St. Berchman's College,  
Changanacherry.  
32) Union Christian College,  
Alwaye.  
33) Christ College, Irinjalakuda.
- 10) MADRAS. 34) P.S.G.Arts College, Peclamedu.  
35) Raja Serfoji College, Tanjore.  
36) Vivekananda College, Madras.  
37) Khadir Mohideen College,  
Adirampat inan.  
38) A.M.J. College, Mornambakkam.  
39) Veehces College, Vellore.  
40) V.H.N.S. College, Virudhunagar  
(Madras ).
- 11) MYSORE. 41) Rural College, Kanakapura.  
42) St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.  
43) A.P. College of Arts and  
Commerce, Bangalore.  
44) St. Philoman's College, Mysore.
- 12) NAGPUR. 45) S.B. City college, Nagpur.  
46) Dhanwate National College, Nagpur.
- 13) PANJAB. 47) D.M. College, Moga.  
48) Nehru College, Jhajar.  
49) D.A.V. College, Jullundur.  
50) Hindu College, Sonapat.  
51) Lyallpur Khalsa College,  
Jullundur.
- 14) POONA 52) Chhatrapati Shivaji College,  
Satara.  
53) Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar.  
54) Ferguson College, Poona.
- 15) RAJASTHAN 55) D.A.V. College, Ajmer.

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- 16) SAUGAR 56) Chhattisgarh College, Raipur.
- 57) S.B.R. College, Bilaspur.
- 58) J.H. College, Betul.
- 59) New Arts and Commerce, College, Raipur.
- 60) Narmada Mahavidyalaya, Hosangabad.
- 17) S.V. VIDYAPELTH. 61) Vithalbhai Patal, Mahavidyalaya.
- 18) BIHAR 62) St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
- 63) C.M. College, Darbhanga.
- 64) Rajendra College, Chappra.
- 65) S. Sinha College, Aurangabad.
- 66) D.A.V. College, Siwan Saran.
- 67) L.S. College, Muzaffarpur.
- 68) Ranchi College, Ranchi.
- 69) T.N.B. College, Bhagalpur.
- 70) T.P. College, Madhipur.
- 71) Jagadam College, Chappra.
- 72) G.L.A. College, Daitanganj.
- 73) K.K.M. College, Jamui.
- 74) Gopeswar College Hathwa ( Chppra).
- 75) R.N. College, Hazipur ( Muzaffarpur)
- 19) JAMMU & KASHMIR. 76) S.P.M. Rajput College of Commerce, Jammu.
- 20) SRI VENKATESWARA 77) Kavali College, Kavali.
- 21) VIKRAM 78) P.M.B. Gujarati College, Indore.

Plans and estimates from most of the above colleges have been received and are under scrutiny.

Further proposals for the establishment of Hobby Workshop in affiliated and constituent colleges are awaited from Universities.

VIII Establishment of Non-resident Student Centres in affiliated colleges.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 17/18th September, 1959 agreed that a grant of Rs. 35,000/- each may be given to colleges for the construction of N.R.S. Centres provided the estimated cost of the Centre is not less than Rs. 35,000/-. Since the Commission is prepared to meet the expenditure upto Rs. 35,000/- and as the sharing of expenditure on schemes costing more than this amount varied

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and no definite basis of sharing had been prescribed by the Commission, the chairman agreed to meet the full cost of schemes costing less than Rs. 35,000/- for the establishment of Non-resident Students' Centres.

IX Establishment of Non-resident Students' Centre in the Jagannath Mahavidyalaya, cancellation of the approval.

The University Grants Commission approved the construction of a Non-resident Student's centre in the Jagannath Mahavidyalaya Chhindwara, and called for detailed plans and estimates. The Saugar University later on requested the Commission that the grant in respect of this college may be transferred to the Satpura Mahavidyalaya as the Jagannath Mahavidyalaya has been disaffiliated from the Saugar University. In view of the dis-affiliation of the Jagannath Mahavidyalaya from the Saugar University and as the Satpura Mahavidyalaya is not approved under section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act, the scheme for the establishment of a Non-resident student's centre in the Jagannath Mahavidyalaya has been cancelled.

X. Vishwa Bharati University.

The University Grants Commission accepted the scheme for the expansion of Pearson Memorial Hospital of the Viswa Bharati at a total cost of Rs. 20,000. The Plans and estimates received from the University have been approved by the C.P.W.D. at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,588/-. The excess of expenditure of Rs. 588/- over the sanctioned amount of Rs. 20,000/- has been approved by the Chairman.

XI. Sri Venkateswara University.

The University Grants Commission accepted in principle the construction of a Health Centre in the Sri Venkateswara University at a cost of Rs. 70,000/- towards which the Commission agreed to contribute Rs. 50,000/-.

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The University requested that approval be accorded to the revision of the cost of the Centre to Rs. 1,15,400/-, since it was found necessary to have a larger centre in view of the lack of usual medical facilities at Tirupati and the nature of the site available requiring certain alterations in the original plan. The University agreed to share the expenditure in excess of the sum of Rs. 50,000/-. The revised plan was approved.

XII. Banaras Hindu University.

On a request received from the Ministry of Education, the Commission had, in their meeting dated 14/15th November, 1959 (Item 3(11)) agreed to take over the liability on a cent percent basis of paying Rs. 3,50,700/- (subject to actual expenditure) on the Sewage Disposal scheme remaining to be borne by the Banaras Hindu University as the State Government was not willing to meet any further expenditure on this scheme.

Subsequent to this decision the Banaras Hindu University intimated that in addition to the above expenditure a sum of Rs. 50,000/- had also been paid as cost of the land acquired for the scheme and requested that an additional payment of Rs. 50,000/- may also be sanctioned. The Chairman agreed to the request of the University.

XIII. Travel grants to Teachers

and  
Dr. K.S. Bhargava, Professor ~~of~~ Head of the Botany Department, Gorakhpur University requested the Commission for payment of a grant to meet his travelling expenses in connection with his visit to Denmark on invitation from the Organising Secretary of the Fourth Symposium on virus diseases of Fruit Trees to be organised at Statens

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Plant. epatologiske Forsog, Lyngby, Denmark in July, 1960. The Vice-Chancellor, Gorakhpur University recommended the case very strongly. Chairman has sanctioned as a special case, payment of a grant of Rs. 2,500 to Dr. Bhargava which is approximately 50% of the likely expenditure on travel.

b) Dr. T.R. Seshadri, Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry, Delhi University has been invited to attend an International Symposium on "The Chemistry of National Products" to be held in Australia in August, 1960. He has been asked to contribute a research paper to the Scientific Session on some aspects of his work in the field of National Product Chemistry. Delhi University requested for payment of a travelling grant to him in this connection. The approximate expenditure on T.A. and D.A. was reported to be Rs. 6,356/-. Chairman has sanctioned the payment of a N.R. grant on 50 : 50 basis towards the expenditure to be incurred by Dr. Seshadri on travel from Delhi to Melbourne and back ( First class Railway fare in India and Tourist fare in international flight ) and also the expenditure on D.A. at rates not more than those sanctioned to the Govt. employees of corresponding status.

xIV Indian School of International Studies.

The Commission in their meeting dated 16/17th January, 1956 ( Item 21 ) had decided that as the I.S.I.S. was a post-graduate and Research Institution of a special nature, the principle to be adopted for purposes of maintenance grants should be that the entire deficit of the school subject to a maximum of Rs. 1½ lakhs p.a. be met after taking into account all the income including donations and all the approved expenditure. While working out maintenance grants admissible to the school on the basis of this formula some practical difficulties arose, and Chairman has approved

the following procedure :-

- a) Interest earned by the school from all-investments may be taken as income of the School except where any-endowment is created for a specific purpose expenditure for which is not from the interest of this endowment.
- b) The Indian School of International Studies should have a separate Provident Fund Account. All interest accruing from investment from these funds may go to the subscribers under the rules.
- c) All donations to the school should be treated as income of the school except when these are received for a specific purpose.
- d) The school may have its own Capital fund provided that only such amounts are credited to this fund as are specifically received for capital projects.
- e) All Royalties and sale proceeds of school publications should be taken as income for purposes of determining the maintenance grant.
- f) Income and Expenditure of the Students Association may not be taken into account in working out the maintenance grant. A separate account viz. "The students Association account" should be maintained for this and it should not be mixed up with the main account of the school.
- g) The expenditure on T.A. of the Governing Body members may be treated as "approved expenditure" provided the rates of T.A. are approved by the Commission.

XV

Abolition of the Post of Treasurer

The Commission at its meeting held on 11th and 12th February, 1960, desired that the Ministry of Education be addressed to promote the necessary legislation to bring about the change suggested by the Commission for the abolition of the Post of Treasurer and the creation of Finance Officer in the Central Universities. At the suggestion of the Secretary, Ministry of Finance, the Chairman has, however, agreed that this legislation may only be taken up in the case of Aligarh, Banaras and Visva-Bharati Universities and that, in the case of Delhi University, the present practice of the appointment of the Treasurer may continue in view of certain special circumstances obtaining in the latter.



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XVI Appointment of Assistant Administrative Officer :

Against the sanctioned post of the Assistant Administrative Officer, University Grants Commission, Shri R.K. Chandna has been appointed on the recommendation of a selection Committee constituted by the Chairman. The pay of Shri Chandna has, in accordance with the rules for re-employment of retired Government servants, been fixed at Rs. 351/- p.m.

XVII ANDHRA UNIVERSITY. On the recommendation of the Visiting Committee, the Commission at their meeting held on 26th/27th September, 1958 sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,40,000/- to Andhra University for the purchase of equipment for the Department of Physics, earmarking Rs. 1,00,000/- for Resonance and Spectroscopic Laboratory and Rs. 40,000/- for Ionospheric works. In January, 1960, the Registrar represented that the grant recommended by the Visiting Committee did not cover the essential needs in equipment for M.Sc. teaching and requested Commission's approval for an additional expenditure of Rs. 50,000/- for this purpose. Realising the urgency of the need, the Chairman accepted the Universities request and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 33,333/-, as Commission's share towards the approved expenditure of Rs. 50,000/-

XVIII DELHI UNIVERSITY - In October, 1959 a Post-Doctoral fellowship of Rs. 300/- p.m. was awarded, alongwith a recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 p.a., to Dr.(Mrs.) Shakti Gupta for continuing her research on Botany at Delhi University. Soon after the fellowships awards were announced, Mrs. Gupta was appointed a lecturer in Botany in Dyal Singh College, Delhi University. She could not therefore accept the emoluments attached to the fellowship but requested the

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Commission to sanction recurring and non-recurring grants to fit up a laboratory in Dyal Singh College, so that she may continue her research work. To enable her to fit up a small laboratory in the College, the Chairman sanctioned non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,000/- for the purchase of scientific equipments and a recurring grant of Rs. 1,000/- p.a. for two years, for meeting contingent expenses connected with her researches. The grant was paid to the college for the purpose specified on the assurance having been received from Dr. Gupta that she will continue at the College at least for a period of two to three years.

XIX. JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY.

In spite of repeated advertisements, the Jadavpur University failed to secure the services of suitable candidates to fill the sanctioned posts of a Professor and an Assistant Professor in the Department of Civil Engineering. With a view to tide over the difficulty, the University sought permission purely, as a temporary measure, to the appointment of a few part-time Lecturers with specialised knowledge on the subject @ Rs. 20/- per lecture and requested approval for an expenditure of Rs. 3,500/- on this account, during 1959-60. This amount was estimated to be less than the expenditure which would have been incurred, if the posts of Professor and Assistant Professor had been filled up.

The Chairman accepted the request of the University and approved that an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 3,500/- may be incurred for this purpose, from the already sanctioned ceiling recurring grant for the staff.

XX. MADRAS UNIVERSITY - The Visiting Committee for Madras University had recommended the creation of 8 additional posts of lecturers in various Science subjects, including one post of lecturer in the department of Bio-Chemistry. When the summary of the report was placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 9/10th February, 1959, only 7 posts of lecturers were shown. In September, 1959 however the Madras University pointed out the discrepancy between the number of posts recommended by the Visiting Committee and the posts sanctioned by the Commission. It was found that the post of a lecturer in Bio-Chemistry had been omitted inadvertently. Accordingly, sanction was accorded by the Chairman for the additional post of a lecturer in the department of Bio-Chemistry, in conformity with the recommendations of the Visiting Committee. Sanction was also accorded to <sup>a</sup> recurring grant of Rs. 5,000/-, being 50% of the estimated expenditure of Rs. 10,000/- for the rest of the duration of Second Five Year Plan.

XXI SAUGAR UNIVERSITY.

It was represented by the University of Saugar that there was only one Assistant Professor in Physical Anthropology in the Department of Anthropology and he had to cope with a load of 30 periods per week. Besides, there was no teacher to look after 'field work' in certain branches of the subject. The University, therefore, requested that a post of an additional Assistant-Professor, with specialization in Pre-history and Physical Anthropology, may be approved.

To meet the requirements of practical work in Physical Anthropology Laboratories and to attend to Photographic work, the University requested that an additional post of a Technician be created in the grade of Rs. 150-300. The Technician would be required to look after the Photography and Sound Sections and to do simple statistical work of the various branches.

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The request of the University was accepted and sanction was given for the creation of additional posts of an Assistant Professor and a Technician in the Department of Anthropology. To cover the expenditure on the additional posts, for the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan, a grant of Rs. 8,100/- ( being 50% of the estimated expenditure of Rs. 16,200/- ) was also sanctioned.

XXII MADRAS UNIVERSITY. The Commission, at its meeting held on 9/10th February, 1959, sanctioned a grant of Rs. 13,000/- ( i.e. 50% of Rs. 26,000/- ) to the Madras University for 1959-60 and 1960-61 to cover rental charges of a tabulator sorter and punch verifier etc., for the computation laboratory, Department of Physics. In August, 1959 the Madras University forwarded documents to show, that the actual requirements of the University would come to Rs. 43,708/- p.a., as detailed below :-

i)	To cover the rent of the tabulator	Rs.42,708
ii)	Cost of cards and stationery.	Rs. 1,000
		-----
		Rs. 43,708 p.a.
		-----

The Madras University requested the Commission to sanction an additional expenditure of Rs. 61,416/- ( i.e. Rs. 87,416/- for two years 1959-61 less Rs. 26,000/- already approved ). Accordingly sanction was accorded to for additional grant of Rs. 30,708/- ( i.e. 50% of the total additional expenditure of Rs. 61,416 ).

XXIII. ROORKEE UNIVERSITY. In view of the shortage of Cement, steel etc. in the country, the National Buildings Organisation, Ministry of Works Housing & Supply submitted to the Ministry of S.R. & C.A., a proposal for the institution of a short-term course at the University of Roorkee for

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'training in Economic and exact designs of structure '  
for the benefit of practising Engineers in the country,

The above proposal was later considered by the Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education, when it was agreed that the new courses in Civil Engineering should contain in their curriculum, an efficient training in this field and a short-term course should be organised for the benefit of those who graduated some years ago. This short course is expected to be useful for the design and construction of multi-storeyed buildings which will be increasingly adopted in the conditions which have developed in the country.

The scheme envisages the following expenditure :-

Duration 12 weeks - working days 72.

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. Honoraria to University staff<br>two positions @ Rs. 35/- each<br>per day - 63 working days. | Rs. 4,420/- p.a.     |
| 2. Honoraria to outsiders -<br>two positions @ Rs. 75/- each<br>per day - 9 working days.       | Rs. 1,350/- p.a.     |
| 3. T.A. to outsiders,<br>ministerial and other staff<br>etc.                                    | Rs. 2,250/- p.a.     |
|   | -----<br>Rs. 8,010/- |

or say Rs. 8,000/- p.a.

The Chairman approved the above proposal and sanctioned an expenditure of Rs.8,000/- p.a. to be met by the Commission on 100% basis.

(150)

(to U.G.C. Minutes dated 21st March, 1960.)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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S.No.	Name of University.	Purpose.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	<u>ALIGARH</u>	i) For construction of building for the College of Engineering, being the third instalment from the total sanctioned building grant of Rs.6,69,600/=. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.1,63,500/= were paid during 1957-58 and 1958-59.	1,50,000
		ii) For the purchase of Library books for the conversion-scheme of the College of Engineering.	20,000
		iii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the College of Engineering, for 1959-60, out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.2,44,900/=.	2,00,000
		iv) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the development and expansion of the Polytechnic for 1959-60, out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.3,06,500/=.	1,00,000
2.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	i) For construction of buildings for the College of Engineering, Waltair being the third instalment from the total building grant of Rs.10,13,333/= sanctioned.	

(Contd....2.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
	<u>ANDHRA</u> <u>Contd.</u>	The first two instalments amounting to Rs.4,50,000/= were paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60.	5,50,000
		ii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the J.V.D. College of Science and Technology being the second instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.1,00,000/= for the year 1959-60.	50,000
		iii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Ore-dressing Laboratory being the second instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.7,470/= for the year 1959-60.	3,735
		iv) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Department of Chemical Engineering being the recurring grant for 1959-60 out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.20,333/=.	8,763
3.	<u>ANNAMALAI</u>	i) Towards the purchase of equipment for the Department of Chemical Engineering being the second instalment out of the total grant of Rs.91,000/= sanctioned. The first instalment of Rs.11,500/= was paid during 1958-59.	10,000
		ii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Ore-dressing Laboratory being the second instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.5,070/= for the year 1959-60.	1,839
		iii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Department of Chemical Engineering being the second instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.43,800/= for the year 1959-60.	9,588

(Contd....3.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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ANNAMALAI  
Contd.

iv) Towards the construction of building for the College of Engineering being the fifth instalment from the total building grant of Rs.3,45,686/= sanctioned. The first four instalments amounting to Rs.2,08,788/= were paid during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59. 1,00,000

v) Towards the staff and maintenance of the College of Engineering being the second instalment of the additional ceiling recurring grant of Rs.3,400/= for the year 1959-60. 1,700

vi) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the College of Engineering being the second instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.1,28,000/= for the year 1959-60. 60,000

4. BANARAS


i) Towards the purchase of equipment for the development of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology being the first instalment out of the total grant of Rs.6,60,500/= sanctioned. 60,000

ii) Towards the purchase of equipment for the Advanced Course in Metallurgy being the second instalment out of the total grant of Rs.2,85,000/= sanctioned. The first instalment of Rs.76,060/= was paid during 1955-56. 50,000

iii) Towards the construction of building for the Department of Pharmeceutics being the third instalment from the total building grant of Rs.1,00,000/= sanctioned. The first two instalments of Rs.75,000/= were paid during 1957-58 and 1958-59. 20,000



1.	2.	3.	4.
	<u>BANARAS</u> <u>Contd.</u>	iv) Towards the purchase of equipment for the Deptt. of Silicate Technology being the second instalment out of the total grant of Rs.2,00,000/= sanctioned. The first instalment of Rs.50,000/= was paid during 1953-54.	25,000
		v) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the improvement of facilities in the existing Degree Courses, College of Engineering being the first instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.1,25,000/= for the year 1959-60.	1,820
		vi) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the improvement of facilities in the existing Degree Courses, College of Engineering, being the second instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.1,25,000/= for the year 1959-60.	61,620
		vii) Towards the purchase of equipment for the Post-Graduate Course in Electrical Machine Design being the first instalment out of the total grant of Rs.4,74,500/= sanctioned.	1,25,000
		viii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Advanced Course in Metallurgy being the recurring grant for 1959-60, out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.59,300/= sanctioned.	23,272
		ix) Towards the salary of staff of the Electrical Machine Design Course for 1959-60, out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.20,000/= sanctioned.	5,206.50
		x) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Department of Pharmaceutics for	



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1.	2.	3.	4.
	<u>BANARAS</u> <u>Contd.</u>	1959-60, out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.21,000/= sanctioned.	5,110
		xi) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the Ore-dressing Laboratory for 1958-59, out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.6,000/= sanctioned.	3,339.98
		xii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the Ore-dressing Laboratory for 1959-60, out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.6,000/= sanctioned.	5,831.65
5.	<u>BARODA</u>	i) Towards the purchase of equipment for the expansion scheme of Diploma Courses, Faculty of Technology and Engineering being the fifth instalment out of the total grant of Rs.10,62,000/= sanctioned. The first four instalments amounting to Rs.8,00,000/= were paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60.	1,00,000
		ii) Towards the construction of building for the expansion scheme of Degree Courses, Faculty of Technology and Engineering being the third and final instalment out of the total grant of Rs.1,83,262/= sanctioned. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.1,80,000/= were paid during 1958-59.	3,182
		iii) Towards the construction of building for the expansion scheme of Diploma Courses, Faculty of Technology and Engineering being the fifth instalment out of the total grant of Rs.13,40,000/= sanctioned. The first four instalments amounting to Rs.8,25,000/= were paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60.	1,87,000

(Contd...6.)

1.	2.	3.	4.
	<u>BARODA</u> <u>Contd.</u>	iv) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the expansion scheme of Diploma Courses being the second instalment of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.5.22 lakhs for the year 1959-60.	81,483
		v) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the development of the Faculty of Technology and Engineering being the second instalment of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.14,666/= for the year 1959-60.	6,093
6.	<u>BOMBAY</u>	i) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the Ore-dressing Laboratory being the second instalment of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.8,000/= for the year 1958-59.	3,047
		ii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the Ore-dressing Laboratory being the first instalment of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.8,000/= for the year 1959-60.	3,590
		iii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the Ore-dressing Laboratory being the second instalment of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.8,000/= for the year 1959-60.	3,643
		iv) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the Department of Chemical Technology (A.I.C.T.E. Scheme) being the second instalment of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.1,00,000/= for the year 1959-60.	50,000
		v) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the Business Management Course being the second instalment of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.30,000/= for the year 1959-60.	15,000

(Contd....7.)

1.	2.	3.	4.
	<u>BOMBAY</u> <u>Contd.</u>	vi) Towards the construction of buildings for the Department of Chemical Technology being the third instalment out of the total grant of Rs.11,16,600/= sanctioned. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.4,89,220/= were paid during 1957-58 and 1958-59.	2,50,000
7.	<u>CALCUTTA</u>	Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the Advanced Course in Electronics being the second instalment of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.30,666/= for the year 1959-60.	15,333
8.	<u>JADAVPUR</u>	i) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the part-time Degree Courses in Engineering for 1959-60, out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.88,000/= sanctioned.	8,200
		ii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the Post-Graduate Course in Food Technology for 1959-60, out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.27,170/= sanctioned.	18,881
		iii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the Civil Engineering Degree Course being the second instalment of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.50,000/= for the year 1959-60.	14,635
		iv) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance for the Expansion Scheme being the second instalment of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.3,88,000/=, for the year 1959-60.	85,000
9.	<u>ROORKEE</u>	i) Second instalment of the recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.6,22,000/- p.a. approved, for staff and maintenance for the	

(Contd.....8.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
	<u>ROORKEE</u> <u>Contd.</u>	expansion of training facilities in degree course.	19,667.00
		ii) Second instalment of the recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.21,333/=p.a. approved for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate course in Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.	9,454.00
		iii) Second instalment of the recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.18,066/= p.a. approved for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate course in Highway Engineering.	4,450.00
		iv) Second instalment of the recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.75,500/= p.a. approved for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate course in Photogrammetric Engineering.	11,274.00
		v) Second instalment of the recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.1,50,000/=p.a. approved for staff and maintenance for the expansion of training facilities in Diploma Courses.	24,221.00
		vi) Second instalment of the recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.23,013/=p.a. approved for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate course in Applied Thermo-Dynamics.	9,340.00
		vii) Second instalment of the recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.49,932/=p.a. approved for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate courses in (i) Dam Design & Irrigation Engineering and (ii) Structural Engineering and Concrete Technology.	12,710.00

(Contd...9.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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- ROORKEE viii) Contd. Second instalment of the recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.20,050/= p.a. approved for staff and maintenance for the Post-graduate course in Public Health Engineering. 8,452.00
- ix) Second instalment of the recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.20,000/= p.a. approved for staff and maintenance for Under-Graduate and Diploma Courses in Engineering. 8,269.00
- x) Fifth instalment out of the total building grant of Rs.6,14,000/= approved for the scheme of expansion of training facilities in Diploma courses in Engineering. The first four instalments amounting to Rs.5,45,000/= were paid during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60. 55,000.00
- xi) Third instalment out of the total building grant of Rs.8,84,000/= approved for the scheme of expansion of training facilities in Degree Courses in Engineering. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.5,50,000/= were paid during 1957-58 and 1958-59. 3,20,000.00
- xii) Second instalment of the recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.28,386/= p.a. approved for staff & maintenance for the Post-graduate course in Electrical Machine Design. 9,740.00
- xiii) Second instalment out of the total building grant of Rs.94,000/= sanctioned for the Post-graduate course in Photogrammetric Engineering. The first instalment of Rs.60,000/= was paid during 1958-59. 15,000.00

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1.	2.	3.	4.
10.	<u>MADRAS</u>	i) Second instalment of the recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.5,070/= p.a. approved for staff for the Ore-Dressing Laboratory.	2,100.00
		ii) Recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.21,666/= p.a. approved for staff and maintenance for the School of Architecture.	5,208.75
		iii) 'On account' recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.72,000/= p.a. approved for staff and maintenance for the A.C. College of Technology under the A.I.C.T.E. scheme.	55,468.00
		iv) 'On account' recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.26,200/= p.a. for staff and maintenance for the scheme of conversion of 2 Year Courses in Chemical Engineering into 4-Year Courses at A.C.College of Technology.	15,666.00
11.	<u>OSMANIA</u>	i) Being Commission's 1/3rd share (out of Rs.6,578.71) of the expenditure incurred on maintenance and consumables during 1958-59 for the development of the Department of Chemical Engineering.	2,192.91
		ii) Third instalment out of the total building grant of Rs.10.08 lakhs approved for the scheme of expansion of training facilities at the College of Engineering.	3,00,000.00
		iii) Second instalment of the recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.90,666/= p.a. approved for the Degree Course in Mining Engineering.	28,605.00
		iv) Second instalment of the recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.7,570/= p.a. approved for staff and maintenance for the Ore-Dressing Laboratory.	2,016.57

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1.	2.	3.	4.
	<u>OSMANIA</u> Contd.	v) Second instalment of the recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.5,12,000/= p.a. approved for staff and maintenance for the scheme of expansion of training facilities at the College of Engineering.	45,848.00
12.	<u>PANJAB</u>	i) Second instalment of the recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.2,43,000/= p.a. approved for staff and maintenance for the development of the Department of Chemical Technology.	21,975.00
		ii) 'On account' recurring grant for 1958-59 and 1959-60 against the ceiling of Rs.8,333/= p.a. approved for staff for the Department of Pharmacy.	9,105.39
13.	<u>PATNA</u>	Being the recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.1,06,666/= p.a. for staff and maintenance for the expansion and modernisation of Bihar College of Engineering.	41,409.90
14.	<u>SRI, VENKA- TESWARA.</u>	i) First instalment out of the total equipment grant of Rs.7,21,000/= approved for the establishment of an Engineering College at Tirupati.	50,000.00
		ii) 'On account' recurring grant during 1959-60 out of the ceiling of Rs.1,90,300/= approved for staff and maintenance for the establishment of an Engineering College at Tirupati.	54,000.00
15.	<u>MYSORE</u>	Third instalment out of the total building grant of Rs.7,56,000/= approved for the expansion of training facilities at the College of Engineering, Bangalore. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.1,55,000/= were paid during 1957-58 and 1959-60.	70,000.00



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S.No.	Name of the University.	Purpose	Amount
16.	<u>M.S. Baroda.</u>	'On account' payment for revision of salary scales of Technical teachers for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60.	27,900.00
17.	<u>MADRAS.</u>	'On account' payment for revision of salary scales of Technical teachers for the year 1959-60.	20,000.00
18.	<u>JADAVPUR.</u>	'On account' payment for revision of salary scales of Technical Teachers for the years 1956-1959.	43,133.60
19.	<u>ANNAMALAI</u>	'On account' payment for revision of salary scales of Technical Teachers for the years 1956-1959.	1,17,515.15
20.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	'On account' payment for revision of salary scales of Technical Teachers for the years 1956-1959.	68,000.00
21.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	'On account' payment for revision of salary scales of Technical Teachers for the years 1959-60.	22,000.00
22.	<u>OSMANIA</u>	'On account' payment for revision of salary scales of Technical Teachers for the years 1956-59.	8,100.00
			----- 3,06,648.75 -----

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S.No.	Name of the University.	Purpose.	Amount Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
23.	<u>AGRA</u>	For purchase of library books and journals on Scientific and Technical subjects.	30,000
24.	<u>ALIGARH</u>	i) Second instalment of recurring grant for the year 1959-60 for the salary of staff and maintenance of Institute of Ophthalmology.	26,500
		ii) Recurring grant towards the salary of additional staff in the various science departments for 1959-60. "On account grant."	30,000
		iii) Recurring grant for 1959-60 for salary of staff and maintenance of Inland Fisheries section in the Department of Zoology. "On account grant."	13,000
		iv) Recurring grant for 1959-60 towards the salary of staff appointed in Geology Department.	3,880
25.	<u>ALLAHABAD</u>	i) For purchase of library books and journals for Biochemistry section.	5,000
		ii) "On account grant" for 1959-60 towards the salary of additional staff.	15,000
26.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	i) For the construction of Botany farm and field laboratory, being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs.20,000/= sanctioned already by the Commission.	10,000
		ii) For the construction of the Geophysics Laboratory building, being the 1st instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,54,667/= sanctioned for this scheme.	50,000
		iii) Recurring grant for 1959-60 towards the salary of additional staff in the Geology Department.	3,600

(Contd....14.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
	<u>ANDHRA</u> <u>Contd.</u>	iv) Recurring grant towards the salary of two lecturers appointed in the Department of Physics.	2,600
27.	<u>ANNAMALAI</u>	i) For the construction of the Science Block, being the 4th instalment from the total grant of Rs.3,33,500/= sanctioned for this scheme.	70,000
		ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Departments of Chemistry and Zoology, being the 4th instalment from the total equipment grant of Rs.2,90,000/= sanctioned for IInd Plan period.	40,000
		iii) Recurring grants for the maintenance of the Marine Biological Station at Porto Novo, during 1959-60.	5,000
28.	<u>BANARAS</u>	i) "On account grant" towards the salary of staff appointed in the various science departments.	1,00,000
		ii) IInd instalment of recurring grant for 1959-60 towards the salary of one Lecturer in Geology.	1,732
		iii) For the purchase of furniture for the Geophysics building.	60,000
		iv) For the construction of Geophysics laboratory building, being the IInd instalment from the total grant of Rs. 4,00,480/- sanctioned for the scheme.	2,50,000
29.	<u>BARODA</u>	i) For the construction of the science block, being the 5th instalment from the total grant of Rs. 2,93,400/- sanctioned for this scheme.	50,000
		ii) Recurring grant for 1959-60 towards the salary of one Reader in Physical Chemistry.	8,42

(Contd...15.)

(15)

-25)

1.	2.	3.	4.
	<u>BARODA</u> <u>Contd.</u>	iii) Recurring grant for 1959-60 towards the salary of the additional staff appointed in the Department of Bio-Chemistry.	3,103
		iv) Recurring grant for 1959-60 towards the salary of additional staff appointed in the Departments of Mathematics, Botany, Zoology and Geography.	21,733
30.	<u>BIHAR</u>	i) For the construction of the Science Block at Ranchi Centre, being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.6,37,000/= sanctioned for the scheme.	1,00,000
		ii) For the purchase of library books and journals on scientific and technical subjects, being the second instalment from the total grant of Rs.4,30,000/= sanctioned for II Plan period.	1,00,000
		iii) For the purchase of equipment for the various science departments.	2,30,000
31.	<u>BOMBAY</u>	i) For the purchase of a tabulator for the Departments of Mathematics and Statistics, being renewal of the sanction accorded in 1958-59.	35,594
		ii) For the purchase of Library books and journals on scientific and technical subjects.	35,000
32.	<u>DELHI</u>	i) "On account" recurring grant for 1959-60 towards the salary of additional staff appointed in the various Science Departments.	38,000
		ii) "On account" recurring grant for 1959-60 for the salary of staff and maintenance of Physics and Chemistry Departments for the extension of facilities in Honours Courses.	29,000

1.	2.	3.	4.
33.	<u>GAUHATI</u>	i) For the Science Blocks II and II, Gas plant and Workshop buildings already constructed, being the 2nd instalment from the total grant of Rs.12 lakhs sanctioned for this purpose.	1,70,000
		ii) Recurring grant for 1959-60 towards the salary of additional staff for the various science Deptts.	10,591
34.	<u>GORAKHPUR</u>	i) For the purchase of equipment for various Science Departments and Workshop.	3,04,500
		ii) For the purchase of Library books and journals on Scientific and Technical subjects.	1,25,000
35.	<u>J &amp; K.</u>	i) For the construction of Biological Sciences Block, being the first instalment from the total grant of Rs.2,33,334/= sanctioned for this scheme.	1,00,000
		ii) For the construction of Geology Block, being the 2nd instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,50,333/= sanctioned for this scheme.	1,00,000
36.	<u>JADAVPUR</u>	i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Chemistry being the 2nd instalment from the total grant of Rs.1,00,000/= sanctioned for II Plan period.	40,000
		ii) Recurring grant for 1959-60 towards the salary of the additional staff appointed in the various Science Departments.	2,755
37.	<u>KARNATAK</u>	i) "On account" grant towards the salary of additional staff for 1958-59 and 1959-60 for the Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research under the Second Five Year Plan.	26,794.42 N.P.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
	<u>KARNATAK</u> Contd.	ii) For the purchase of equipment for the Chemistry Department, being the second and last instalment from the grant of Rs.66,667/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.40,000/= was paid during 1959-60.	26,667
38.	<u>KERALA</u>	i) Towards the salary of additional staff for 1959-60 for the Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research under the Second Five Year Plan.	4,689
39.	<u>MADRAS</u>	i) "On account" grant towards the salary of additional staff for 1959-60 for the Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research under the Second Five Year Plan.	17,962.77 NP
		ii) For staff and maintenance for 1959-60 for the establishment of Post-Graduate Departments at Madurai Centre.	13,500
		iii) For the construction of Library building at Madurai, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs.2,60,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.1,00,000/= was paid during 1958-59.	1,00,000
40.	<u>OSMANIA</u>	i) Towards the salary of additional staff for 1959-60 for the Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research under the Second Five Year Plan.	1,412
		ii) 'Ad-hoc' recurring grant for 1959-60 towards the Development of Astronomical Observatory.	1,780
		iii) For the construction of Astronomical and Astrophysical Laboratories, being the first instalment	

(Contd....18.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
	<u>OSMANIA</u> <u>Contd.</u>	from the grant of Rs.2,00,000 sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	1,00,000
		iv) For the purchase of equipment for the Physics Department, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs.1,06,667/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.30,000/= was paid during 1959-60.	50,000
41.	<u>PATNA.</u>	i). 'On account' grant towards the salary of additional staff sanctioned for the Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research under the Second Five Year Plan.	13,326.50 NP.
42.	<u>POONA</u>	i) For the construction of building for the Department of Zoology, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs.2,56,867/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.50,000/= was paid during 1959-60.	75,000
		ii) For the construction of building for the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.1,07,460/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	50,000
		iii) For the construction of building for the Department of Physics, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.2,45,333/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	50,000
		iv) For the purchase of equipment for the Physics Department, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.66,667/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	20,000
		v) For the purchase of equipment for the Central Workshop, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.30,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	10,000

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1.	2.	3.	4.
	POONA Contd.	vi) For the purchase of equipment for the Botany Department, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs.66,667/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.20,000/= was paid during 1958-59.	20,000
		vii) For the purchase of equipment for the Geography Department, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs.20,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.4,867/= was paid during 1959-60.	10,000
		viii) For the purchase of Library Books and journals for all Science Departments, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs.1,50,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.30,000/= was paid during 1958-59.	40,000
43.	<u>PANJAB</u>	i) 'On account' grant for 1959-60 towards the salary of additional staff sanctioned for the Department of Geology under the Second Five Year Plan.	13,273.90
		ii) 'On account' grant towards the scheme of Research on Animal Genetics of Zoology Department.	796.96
		iii) For the purchase of equipment for the Department of Geology, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.1,33,333/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	50,000
		iv) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals for the Department of Geology, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.50,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	25,000

(Contd...20.)



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1.	2.	3.	4.
	<u>PANJAB</u> <u>Contd.</u>	v) For the purchase of Camp furniture for the Department of Geology, being the last instalment from the grant of Rs.4,667/= sanctioned for the purpose for the II Five Year Plan.	4,667
		vi) For the construction of buildings for the following Departments:-	
		1. Physics. Rs.1,00,000	
		2. Chemistry. Rs.1,00,000	
		3. Mathematics. Rs. 50,000	
		4. Botany. Rs.3,00,000	
		5. Zoology. Rs.3,00,000	8,50,000
		This being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs.23,33,333/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first two instalments of Rs.8,66,667/= were paid during 1957-58 and 1958-59.	
		vii) For the purchase of equipment for the following Departments:-	
		1. Physics. Rs.1,20,000	
		2. Chemistry. Rs. 50,000	
		3. Zoology. Rs. 70,000	
		4. Botany. Rs. 45,000	
		5. Geography. Rs. 15,000	
		6. Mathematics. Rs. 25,000	
		7. Gas House Rs. 10,000	3,35,000
		These being the third and fourth instalments from the grant of Rs.12,00,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first two instalments of Rs.1,43,000/= were paid during 1958-59 and 1959-60.	
44.	<u>RAJASTHAN</u>	'On account' grant for 1959-60 towards the salary of additional staff sanctioned for the Department of Geology under the Second Five Year Plan.	5,170
45.	<u>SAUGOR.</u>	i) 'On account' grant for 1958-59 and 1959-60 towards the salary of Reader in the Department of Organic Chemistry.	5,644

(Contd.....21.)



1.	2.	3.	4.
	SAUGOR <u>Contd.</u>	ii) For the construction of buildings for the Departments of Physics, Chemistry and Zoology, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.4,37,473/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	1,00,000
46.	<u>SRI VENKA- TESWARA.</u>	i) For the purchase of equipment for the Department of Chemistry, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.66,667/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	25,000
		ii) For the purchase of equipment for the Department of Zoology, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.50,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan.	25,000
47.	a) D.A.V.College for Women, Karnal (Punjab University).	Purchase of Library books (Already reported).	2,800 (Ist instalment).
	b) -do-	Construction of Women's Hostel. Total cost approved Rs.75,400/= U.G.C. share Rs.56,550/=	18,000 (Ist instalment).
48.	Budha Degree College, Kushinagar (Gorakhpur University).	Construction of a boundary wall of the College Hostel (Already reported).	1,500 (Ist instalment).
49.	D.A.V.College, Amritsar, (Punjab University).	Purchase of Physics and Chemistry Laboratory Equipments (Already reported).	9,000 (Ist instalment).
50.	Birla College of Science & Commerce, Pilani (Rajasthan University).	Construction of Women's Hostel (Already reported).	20,000 (Ist instalment).
	(b) -do-	Purchase of Laboratory equipment. Approved cost Rs.150,000/- U.G.C. Share Rs.1,00,000	30,000 (Ist instalment).

(Conttd.....22.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
51.	Milind Maha- Vidyalaya, Aurangabad (Marathwada University).	Construction of Women's Hostel (Already reported).	30,000 (Ist instal- ment).
52.	Shri Chaitanya College, Habra (Calcutta University).	Construction of Men's Hostel (Already reported).	25,000 (Ist instal- ment).
53.	Balurghat College, Balurghat (Calcutta University).	-do-	-do-
54.	Krishna Chandra College, Hetampur (Calcutta University).	-do-	-do-
55.	Kalna College, Kalna (Calcutta University).	-do-	-do-
56.	Rampurhat College, Rampurhat (Calcutta University).	-do-	-do-
57.	Siliguri College, Siliguri (Calcutta University).	Construction of Men's Hostel (Already reported).	25,000 (Ist instal- ment).
58.	B.M. College of Commerce, Poona (Poona University).	-do-	40,000 (Ist instal- ment).
59.	Jai Hind College and Basant Singh Institute of Science, (Bombay University).	Purchase of Library books and furniture (Already reported).	7,000 (Ist instal- ment).
60.	Chintalapati Satyavati Devi St. Theresa's College for Women, Eluru (Andhra, University).	Construction of Women's Hostel (Already reported).	30,000 (Ist instal- ment).
61.	Lady Doak College, Madurai (Madras University).	Construction of Animal House (Already reported).	4,000 (Ist instal- ment).

(Contd....23.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
62.	Arya College, Ludhiana (Punjab University).	Construction of Laboratory building and purchase of Equipment and books. (Already, reported).	30,000 (IInd instalment).
63.	Shia College, Lucknow (Lucknow University).	Purchase of Library books for Science Departments. (Already reported).	2,000 (Ist instal- ment).
64.	Dinabandhu Maha Vidyalaya (Calcutta University).	Construction of Library building and purchase of books and furniture. Total approved cost Rs.45,850/= U.G.C. share Rs.30,566/=.	10,000 (Ist instal- ment).
65.	G.S. College of Commerce & Economics, Jabalpur (Jabalpur University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.3,58,000/=. Commission's share Rs.1,25,000/=.	40,000 (Ist instal- ment).
66.	D.A.V.College, Jullundur, (Punjab University).	Purchase of Laboratory equipment. Approved cost Rs.36,300/= U.G.C. share Rs.24,200/=.	8,000 (Ist instal- ment).
67.	Degree College, Ghaziपुर (Gorakhpur University).	Construction of Hostel for Men students. Approved cost Rs.1,36,440/= U.G.C. share Rs.68,220/=.	22,000 (Ist instal- ment).
68.	G.S. College of Arts and Science, Khamgaon, (Nagpur University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.1,46,700/= U.G.C. share Rs.73,350/=.	25,000 (Ist instal- ment).
69.	N.A.S.College, Meerut (Agra University).	Purchase of Calculating Machines. Approved cost Rs.16,600/= U.G.C. share Rs.11,067/=.	10,000 (Ist instal- ment).
70(a)	W.S.S.D. College, Kanpur (Agra University).	Extension of Boys' Hostel. Approved cost Rs.62,000/= U.G.C. share Rs.31,000/=.	10,000 (Ist instal- ment).
(b)	-do-	Construction of Library Building already reported.	8,812 (IInd instalment)

(Contd....24.)

1.	2.	3.	4.
71.	Dharma Samaj College, Aligarh (Agra University).	Construction of a Library block. Approved cost Rs.35,250/= . U.G.C. share Rs.23,500/=.	8,000 (Ist instalment)
72.	Chikkaiah Naicker, Mahajana College, Erode (Madras University).	Construction of Men's hostel. Approved cost Rs.97,500/= : U.G.C. share Rs.48,750/=.	15,000 (Ist instalment).
73.	National College, Sirsa (Punjab University).	Purchase of Library books. Approved cost Rs.9,000/= . U.G.C. share Rs.6,000/=.	2,000 (Ist instalment).
74.	St. Mary's College, Tuticorin (Madras University).	Extension of Library building. Approved cost Rs.29,500/= . U.G.C. share Rs.19,667/=.	6,000 (Ist instalment).
75.	M.R.College, Fazilka (Punjab University).	Extension of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.46,745/= . U.G.C. share Rs.23,372/=.	8,000 (Ist instalment).
76.	Seethalakshmi Ramaswamy College, Tiruchirapalli (Madras University).	Purchase of Laboratory Equipments. Approved cost Rs.30,000/= . U.G.C.share Rs.20,000/=.	7,000 (Ist instalment).
77.	St. Theresa's College, Ernakulam (Kerala University).	Construction of a Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.1,66,700/= . U.G.C. share Rs.1,00,000/=.	30,000 (Ist instalment).
78.	Vaish Degree College, Shamli (Agra University).	Purchase of Library books and furniture. Approved cost Rs.30,000/= . U.G.C. share Rs.20,000/=.	7,000 (Ist instalment).
79.	S.D.College, Muzaffarnagar (Agra University).	Construction of Library Building. Approved cost Rs.89,500/= . U.G.C. share Rs.59,670/=.	20,000 (Ist instalment).
80.	Hans Raj Mahila Mahavidyalay, Jullundur City (Punjab University).	Construction of Library building. Approved cost Rs.75,750/= .U.G.C. share Rs.50,500/=.	-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
81.	Sri O.H.N. Mahavidyalaya, Surat (Gujarat University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs. 2,76,870/= . U.G.C. share Rs. 1,25,000/=.	40,000 (1st instalment)
82.	St. Joseph's College for Women, Alleppey (Kerala University).	Extension of girls' Hostel. Approved cost Rs. 1,47,500/= . U.G.C. share Rs. 1,00,000/=.	30,000 (1st instalment).
83.	Sham Sundar College, Burdwan (Calcutta University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs. 1,90,000/= . U.G.C. share Rs. 95,000/=.	30,000 (1st instalment).
84.	Devnagri Degree College, Meerut (Agra University).	Purchase of Books and Laboratory Equipments. Approved cost Rs. 50,700/= . U.G.C. share Rs. 33,790/=.	10,000 (1st instalment).
85.	Kandi Raj College, Kandi (Calcutta University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs. 1,90,000/= . U.G.C. share Rs. 95,000/=.	25,000 (1st instalment).
86.	Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur (Madras University).	Extension of Boy's Hostel. Approved cost Rs. 1,86,000/= . U.G.C. share Rs. 93,000/=.	-
87.	P.S.G. Arts College, Peelamedu (Madras University).	Construction of a Laboratory Building. Approved cost Rs. 2,71,000/= . U.G.C. share Rs. 1,25,000/=.	-
88.	V.H.N.S.N. College, Virudhunagar (Madras University).	Improvement and expansion of Library and Laboratory facilities. Approved cost Rs. 1,53,000/= . U.G.C. share Rs. 1,02,000/=.	30,000 (1st instalment).
89.	New College, Madras (Madras University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs. 2,01,600/= . U.G.C. share Rs. 1,00,800/=.	-
90.	Holy Cross College, Tiruchirapalli (Madras University).	Purchase of Library books. Approved cost Rs. 9,000/= . U.G.C. share Rs. 6,000/=.	2,000 (1st instalment).
91.	St. Albert's College, Ernakulam (Kerala University).	Construction of Library Building. Approved cost Rs. 66,800/= . U.G.C. share Rs. 44,533/=.	-

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1.	2.	3.	4.
92.	Sri Narayana College, Quilon (Kerala University).	Construction of a Library Building. Approved cost Rs.44,830/= . U.G.C. share Rs.29,887/=.	10,000 (Ist instalment).
93.	St. Thomas College, Kozhencherri (Kerala University).	Construction of a Library & Laboratory Building. Approved cost Rs.1,07,665/= . U.G.C. share Rs.71,777/=.	20,000 (Ist instalment).
94.	New Arts and Commerce College, Raipur (Saugar University).	Construction of Men's hostel. Approved cost Rs.2,06,000/= . U.G.C. share Rs.1,03,000/=.	30,000 (Ist instalment).
95.	C.M.S.College, Kottayam (Kerala University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.1,23,900/= . U.G.C. share Rs.92,950/=.	30,000 (Ist instalment).
96.	S.B. City College, Nagpur (Nagpur University).	Library Building and furniture. Approved cost Rs.87,900/= . U.G.C. share Rs.58,600/=.	-
97.	Khalsa College, Amritsar (Punjab University).	Library Building. Extension. Approved cost Rs.11,165/= . U.G.C. share Rs.7,443/=.	2,000 (Ist instalment).
98.	Tilak Dhari College, Jaunpur (Gorakhpur University).	Construction of Library and Laboratory Buildings. Approved cost Rs.65,500/= . U.G.C. share Rs.43,667/=.	-
99.	Sri Narayana College for Women, Quilon (Kerala University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.1,20,588/= . U.G.C. share Rs.90,441/=.	-
100.	Ram Krishna College, Madhubani (Bihar University).	Library Building construction. Approved cost Rs.46,350/= . U.G.C. share Rs.30,900/=.	-
101.	Willingdon College, Sangli (Poona University).	Construction of Library Building. Approved cost Rs.78,564/= . U.G.C. share Rs.52,376/=.	15,000 (Ist instalment).

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1.	2.	3.	4.	
102.	Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara (Poona University).	1. Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs. 1,79,800/=. U.G.C. share Rs. 89,900/=.  2. Construction of Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs. 1,17,980/=. U.G.C. share Rs. 88,485/=.  Construction of a Library Building. Approved cost Rs. 1,81,841/=. U.G.C. share Rs. 1,21,227/=.  Purchase of Library Books. Approved cost Rs. 9,000/=. U.G.C. share Rs. 6,000/=.  Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs. 2,51,883/=. U.G.C. share Rs. 1,25,940/=.  Construction of Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs. 1,85,285/=. U.G.C. share Rs. 1,38,964/=.  Construction of Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs. 1,55,531/=. U.G.C. share Rs. 1,16,648/=.  Construction of Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs. 1,55,531/=. U.G.C. share Rs. 1,16,648/=.  Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs. 1,43,950/=. U.G.C. share Rs. 71,975/=.  -	-	-
103.	Jamshedpur Co-operative College, Jamshedpur (Bihar University).			
104.	M.G.N. Basic Training College, Jullundur (Punjab University).			
105.	Kishori Raman Degree College, Mathura (Agra University).		30,000 (Ist instalment).	
-106.	Khalsa Basic Training College for Women, Sidhwan Khurd (Punjab University).		40,000 (Ist instalment).	
107.	Malwa Training College, Ludhiana (Punjab University).			
108.	Khalsa College for Women, Ludhiana (Punjab University).		40,000 (Ist instalment).	
109.	Sri Durgaji Degree College, Chandeshwar (Gorakhpur University).			

(Contd....28.)



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1.	2.	3.	4.
110.	Stella Maris College, Madras (Madras University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.2,21,500/= (Already reported). U.G.C. share raised from Rs. 1 Lakh to Rs.1,66,000/=.	76,000 (Last instalment).
111.	Narain Degree College, Shikohabad (Agra University).	Purchase of Library furniture and Laboratory Equipment. Approved cost Rs.34,700/= U.G.C. share Rs.23,133/=.	8,000 (Ist instalment).
112.	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi (Mysore University).	Construction of Library Building. Approved cost Rs.81,500/= U.G.C. share Rs.54,334/=.	-
113.	Hindu College, Moradbad (Agra University).	Purchase of Laboratory Equipments. Approved cost Rs.20,000/= U.G.C. share Rs.13,333/=.	-
114.	Sardar Vilas Law College, Mysore (Mysore University).	Purchase of Library Books and Furniture. Approved cost Rs.21,000/= U.G.C. share Rs.14,000/=.	-
115.	Sarswati Training College for Women, Amritsar (Punjab University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.1,35,719/= U.G.C. share Rs.1,01,789/=.	-
116.	Nirmala College, Muvattapuzha (Kerala University).	Construction of Library Building. Approved cost Rs.49,000/= U.G.C. share Rs.32,666/=.	-
117.	M.E.S.College of Arts and Science, Poona (Poona University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.1,34,700/= U.G.C. share Rs.1,01,025/=.	-
118.	G.K.Gokhale College, Kolhapur.	Construction of Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.1,40,580/= U.G.C. share Rs.1,05,435/=.	-

(Contd...29.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
119.	B.Y.K. College of Commerce, Nasik	Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.1,52,000/=. U.G.C. share Rs.76,000/=.	-
120.	S.P.U.Degre College, Falna (Rajasthan University).	Purchase of Books. Approved cost Rs.3,000/=. U.G.C. share Rs.2,000/=.	-
121.	Udai Pratap College, Varanasi (Banaras Hindu University).	Purchase of Library Books. Furniture and Laboratory Equipment. Approved cost Rs.52,450/= U.G.C. share Rs.34,967/=.	-
122.	J.V. Jain Degree College, Saharanpur (Agra University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported).	20,000 (IInd instalment).
123.	Tika Ram Kanaya Mahavidyalaya, Aligarh (Agra University).	Construction of Girl's Hostel (Already reported).	30,000 (IInd instalment)
124.	Maharaj Singh Degree College, Saharanpur (Agra University).	1. Purchase of Laboratory equipment (Already reported).	18,000 (IInd instalment).
		2. Construction of Laboratory Building (Already reported).	4,000 (3rd instalment).
125.	Aggarwal Degree College, Allahabad (Allahabad University).	Purchase of Library Books. Approved cost Rs.7,500/=. U.G.C. share Rs.5,000/=.	4,000 (Ist instalment).
126.	Ranchi Women's College, Ranchi (Bihar University).	Purchase of Laboratory equipment. (Already reported).	6,000 (IInd instalment).
127.	Raiganj College, Raiganj (Calcutta University).	Construction of Boy's Hostel. (Already reported).	25,000 (Ist instalment).
128.	Tamralipta Mahavidyalaya, Tamruk (Calcutta University).	-do-	25,000 (Ist instalment).

(Contd.....30.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
129.	Loreto College, (Calcutta University).	Construction of Girl's Hostel. (Already reported).	25,000 (IInd instalment).
130.	Dinhata College, Dinhata (Calcutta University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported).	25,000 (Ist instalment).
131.	Bankura Christian College, Bankura (Calcutta University).	Construction of Girl's Hostel. (Already reported).	25,000 (Ist instalment).
132.	Degree College, Gazipur (Gorakhpur University).	Purchase of books and laboratory equipment. (Already reported).	3,000 (IInd instalment).
133.	Gandhi Memorial College, Srinagar (J. & K. University).	Purchase of Library books, furniture and laboratory equipment. (Already reported).	20,000 (IInd instalment).
134.	St. Mary's College, Trichur Kerala University).	Construction of Girl's Hostel. (Already reported).	30,000 (IInd instalment).
135.	St. Josephe's College, Devagiri.	Construction of Boy's Hostel. (Already reported).	40,000 (Ist instalment).
136.	S.I.E.T. Women's College, Madras (Madras University).	1. Construction of Girl's Hostel. (Already reported). 2. Purchase of Library books and furniture. (Already reported).	50,000 (IInd instalment). 10,000 (IInd instalment).
137.	Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozepur City(Punjab University).	Construction of Girl's Hostel. (Already reported).	35,000 (3rd instalment).
138.	Hindu College, Sonepat (Punjab University).	Purchase of Books and Laboratory equipment. (Already reported).	30,000 (IInd instalment).

(Contd...31..)

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Sl. No.	Description	Amount
139.	Vaish College, Bhatk (Punjab University). Purchase of Library books. (Already reported).	3,000 (1st instalment)
140.	Rajasthan Mahila Vidya-laya, Udaipur. (Rajasthan University). Purchase of Library books. (Already reported).	6,000 (1st instalment)
141.	Dayanand College, Ajmer. (Rajasthan University). Construction of Boys Hostel. (Already reported).	50,000 (1st instalment)
142.	Seth G.B. Podar College, Navalgarh. (Rajasthan University). Purchase of Library books and furniture. (Already reported).	5,000 (1st instalment)
143.	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala. Discretionary Grants by Chairman to Shri Mangat Ram Dhall through the Principal.	320
144.	Saugor. Grants to Universities to become a corporate foundation member of India International Centre.	6,700
145.	Allahabad. -do-	20,000
146.	Bombay. -do-	20,000
147.	Karnatak. Appointment of additional staff to supply information asked by the University Grants Commission from time to time.	4,000
148.	Osmania. -do-	2,000
149.	Nagpur. -do-	3,214
150.	Delhi. -do-	6,000
151.	Poona. -do-	2,500
152.	Allahabad. -do-	3,284.17 NP.
153.	Allahabad University. Travel grant paid to Shri A.K. Dey in connection with his visit to Munich to attend the International Conference of Pure & Applied Chemistry held in August, 1959.	83.16 NP. (balance of total expenditure of Rs.1,683.16 was paid earlier. (Contd..32.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
154.	Banaras Hindu University.	For the completion of the Sewage disposal scheme and the cost of the land.	4,00,300 (N.R.)
155.	Delhi University.	For meeting the expenses on the two Lectures-eum-demonstrations by Miss Vajifdar arranged by the University as a limited experiment.	2,000(ad-hoc)
(a)	-do-	Construction of Hazardous Chemicals Stores.	16,500
156.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Maintenance of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Unit of the N.C.C. at the Institute for the year 1959-60.	18,000 (R)
(a)	-do-	IIInd instalment of the grant for the extension of the Students' hostel.	1,30,000(N.R.)
157.	Dyal Singh College.	'On account' grant.	80,000
158.	Hans Raj College.	Towards the construction of Science Block.	50,000
159.	Hindu College.	Towards the construction of Assembly Hall.	50,000
160.	Kirori Mal College.	Towards the construction of Science Block.	50,000
161.	Lady Shri Ram College.	For purchase of library books.	10,000
162.	-do-	For purchase of furniture for College and Library.	23,487
163.	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College.	To meet the expenditure arising from the revision of scales of pay of Physical Directors.	2,519
164.	St. Stephen's College.	For construction of Science Block.	50,000
165.	Deshbandhu College.	IIInd instalment of Maintenance grant for 1959-60.	75,000
166.	S.D. College.	Final instalment of Maintenance grant for 1959-60.	35,000

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1.	2.	3.	4.
167.	Jankidevi Mahavidyalaya.	IIInd instalment of Maintenance grant for 1959-60.	20,000
168.	Indian School of International Studies.	IIInd instalment of Maintenance grant for Research on Nepal Studies for 1959-60.	5,655.94
169.	-do-	IIInd instalment of Maintenance grant for establishment of Chairs for 1959-60.	17,501.52
170.	<u>OSMANIA</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of 4 Affiliated Colleges from 1957-58 to 1959-60.	42,000(R)
171.	<u>POONA</u>	Revision of salary scales of University teachers-from 1957-58 to 1959-60.	11,200 (R)
172.	<u>GAUHATI</u>	Revision of salary scales of University teachers from 1958-59 to 1959-60.	8,000 (R)
173.	<u>BOMBAY</u>	Additional grant for the 1959-60 in respect of revision of salary scales of teachers of 15 affiliated Colleges.	9,385.28 (R)
174.	<u>NAGPUR</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of 4 affiliated Colleges for 1959-60.	36,000.00 (R)
175.	<u>RAJASTHAN</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of 2 affiliated Colleges from 1957-58 to 1959-60.	5,852.50 (R)
176.	<u>PANJAB</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of 49 affiliated Colleges from 1957-58 to 1959-60.	1,89,518.71 (R)
177.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	Revision of salary scales of University teachers for 1959-60.	1,55,912.70 (R)
178.	<u>MADRAS</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of 27 affiliated Colleges from 1957-58 to 1959-60.	2,20,037.10 (R)

(Contd....34.)

1.	2.	3.	4.
179.	S.N.D.T.	Revision of salary scales of teachers of 2 affiliated Colleges for: 1958-59 and 1959-60.	20,000(R)
180.	SARDAR VALLABHBHAI <u>VIDYAPEETH.</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of 1 College from 1957-58 to 1959-60.	4,520.41 (R)
181.	<u>GUJARAT</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of Arts and Science College, Ahmedabad from 1957-58 to 1959-60.	2,442.56 (R)
182.	<u>MYSORE</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of 17 affiliated Colleges for 1959-60.	1,35,400.00 (R)
183.	<u>MYSORE</u>	Revision of salary scales of University teachers from 1957-58 to 1959-60.	2,50,000.00 (R)
184.	<u>POONA</u>	Revision of salary scales of University teachers of the Deccan College from 1957-58 to 1959-60.	13,098.63 (R)
185.	<u>KARNATAK</u>	Revision of salary scales of University teachers for 1959-60.	38,000.00 (R)
186.	<u>OSMANIA</u>	-do-	63,434.81 (R)
187.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of 5 affiliated Colleges from 1957-58 to 1959-60.	1,03,900 (R)
188.	<u>KARNATAK</u>	Revision of salary scales of teachers of Arts and Science College for 1959-60.	3,100.00 (R)
189.	<u>DELHI</u>	Establishment of Psychological Laboratory in the Department of Philosophy and Psychology. Approved cost Rs.4,000 (R)	4,000.00 (R)

(Contd...35.)

(84)

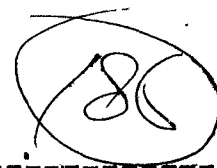
1.	2.	3.	4.
190.	<u>BANARAS</u>	V instalment towards Water Supply Re-organisation Scheme. (Approved cost Rs.10.46 lakhs. Grant paid previously Rs.4,68,085/=.)	1,00,000 (NR)
191.	<u>BARODA</u>	Publication of Valmiki Ramayana. (Grant paid so far Rs.80,000/=.)	45,000 (NR)
192.	<u>DELHI</u>	Holding of a Hindi Seminar in May 1959.	2,960.75 (NR)
193.	<u>DELHI</u>	VIII instalment towards the construction of the Library building. (Approved cost Rs.12.83 lakhs. Grant paid previously Rs.12.10 lakhs).	60,000.00 (NR)
194.	<u>DELHI</u>	V instalment towards the extension of Miranda House. (Approved cost Rs.8.3 lakhs. Grant paid previously Rs. 6 lakhs).	75,000.00 (NR)
195.	<u>DELHI</u>	Ist instalment of the grant towards the construction of Compound Wall and gates, etc. to the Arts Faculty and Library. (Approved cost Rs.46,000.)	30,000.00 (NR)
196.	<u>DELHI</u>	"On account" grant towards salaries of staff for the development of Departments of Faculty of Arts and purchase of books.	60,000(R) 30,000(NR) ----- 90,000 -----
197.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	Ist instalment towards Women's Hostel. (Approved cost Rs.3,36,000/= U.G.C. share at 50% Rs.1,68,000).	1,60,000 (NR)
198.	<u>GAUHATI</u>	IInd instalment towards construction of four hostels for Boys & Girls Students. (Approved cost Rs.26,24,000/= U.G.C. share at 50% Rs.13,12,000/= Grant paid previously Rs.8,00,000/=).	3,00,000 (NR)



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1.	2.	3.	4.
199.	<u>SAUGOR</u>	III instalment towards construction of I. Boy's Hostel. (Approved cost Rs.7,38,000/=. Share of the Commission at 50% Rs.3,69,000/=. Grant paid previously Rs.1,50,000/=).	50,000 (NR)
200.	<u>SAUGOR</u>	Ist instalment towards construction of II Boy's Hostel. (Approved cost Rs.7,08,289/=. U.G.C. share at 50% Rs.3,54,144/=.).	1,00,000 (NR)
201.	<u>PUNJAB</u>	IV instalment towards construction of I & II hostels for Boys. (Approved cost Rs.22,00,000/=. U.G.C. share at 50% Rs.11,00,000/- grant paid previously Rs.8,50,000/=.)	2,00,000 (NR)
202.	<u>PUNJAB</u>	III instalment for construction of III hostel building. (Approved cost Rs.11,00,000/=. U.G.C. share at 50% Rs.5,50,000/=. Grant paid previously Rs.1,00,000/=.)	75,000 (NR)
203.	<u>PUNJAB</u>	III instalment for construction of staff quarters. (Approved cost Rs.10,00,000/=. U.G.C. share at 50% Rs.5,00,000/=. Grant paid previously Rs.4,50,000/=.)	25,000 (NR)
204.	<u>DELHI</u>	Ist instalment towards starting of non-Persian Sources of medieval Indian History - grant for securing source material. (Approved cost Rs.25,700 (R) and Rs.5,000 (NR)).	10,000 (R) 5,000(NR) ----- 15,000 -----
205.	<u>BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY</u>	Grant towards establishment of School of Asian Studies (which was later on abandoned) for meeting preliminary expenditure on the scheme.	892.49 (NR)

(Contd...37.)



206. <u>DELHI</u>	1st instalment towards editing and publishing of / manuscripts of Fundamental Importance entitled "Delhi University Urdu Studies". (Approved cost Rs.17,200(.	10,000 (NR)
207. <u>LUCKNOW</u>	Purchase of Library books and Journals (H) for 1959-60.	50,000 (NR)
208. <u>SAUGOR.</u>	-do-	50,000 (NR)
209. <u>ROORKEE</u>	5th instalment for construction of Library Building. (Approved cost Rs.7,00,000/=. Commission's share at 2/3rd Rs.4,66,667/=. Amount previously paid Rs.2,00,000/=.)	50,000 (NR)
210. <u>RAJASTHAN</u>	7th instalment for construction of Library Building. (Approved cost Rs.6,93,543/=. Commission's share at 2/3rd Rs.4,62,300/=. Amount previously paid Rs.3,50,000/=.)	50,000 (NR)
211. <u>PANJAB</u>	1st instalment for construction of Library Building. (Approved cost Rs.16,22,700/=. Commission's share at 2/3rd Rs.10,81,800/=.)	1,00,000 (NR)
212. <u>KERALA</u>	5th instalment for construction of Library Building. (Approved cost Rs.10 lakhs. Commission's share at 2/3rd Rs.6,66,666/=. Amount previously paid Rs. 4 lakhs).	30,000 (NR)
213. <u>GAUHATI</u>	2nd instalment for construction of Library Building. (Approved cost Rs.4,49,224. Commission's share at 2/3rd Rs.2,99,482/=. Amount previously paid Rs. one lakh).	1,00,000 (NR)
214. <u>OSMANIA</u>	2nd instalment for construction of Library Building. (Approved cost Rs.12,99,000/=. Commission's share at 2/3rd Rs.8,66,000/=. Amount previously paid Rs: One lakh).	50,000 (NR)

(Contd....38.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
215.	<u>POONA</u>	7th instalment for construction of Library Building. (Approved cost Rs.5,75,000/=. Commission's share Rs.3,83,000 at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %. Amount previously paid Rs.3,30,000/=.)	20,000 (NR)
216.	<u>KARNATAK</u>	8th instalment for construction of Library Building including Sanitary and Electric fittings. (Approved cost Rs.5,04,000/=. Commission's share at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.3,35,700/=. Grant previously paid Rs.2,60,000/=.)	40,000 (NR)
217.	<u>RAJASTHAN</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards staff of Departments of Economics and History.	16,600 (R)
218.	<u>RAJASTHAN</u>	11th instalment of grant towards Research in Social Welfare entitled "A study on the leisure hours and occupations of manual worker". (Total approved cost and share of the Commission Rs.10,000 (NR). Grant paid so far Rs.5,000 (R)).	3,000 (NR)
219.	<u>BIHAR</u>	"On account" grant towards department of Political Science - salary of Dr. Asirvatham.	5,000 (R)
220.	<u>UTKAL</u>	"On account" recurring grant towards staff of Departments of History, Sanskrit, Philosophy, Psychology and Political Science.	34,400 (R)
221.	<u>KERALA</u>	1st instalment of Non-recurring grant towards purchase of Furniture for Department of Psychology. (Total approved cost Rs.50,000(NR). Share of Commission Rs.30,000 (NR).)	20,000 (NR)
222.	<u>JANMU &amp; KASHMIR</u>	"On account" grant towards staff for Departments of Hindi and Urdu.	12,800 (R)

(Contd...39.)

28

1.	2.	3.	4.
223.	<u>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</u>	IInd instalment of grant towards construction of Arts Block Building. (Total cost Rs.3,85,000. Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.2,56,666. Amount paid so far Rs.1,00,000(NR) ).	70,000 (NR)
224.	<u>KARNATAK</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards staff for Departments of English, Philosophy, Sociology and Sanskrit.	19,400 (R)
225.	<u>CALCUTTA</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards staff of department of Economics.	40,000 (R)
226.	<u>CALCUTTA</u>	'On account' recurring and non-recurring grant towards department of Musicology. (Total approved cost and share of Commission Rs.21,000 (R) p.a. and 46,000 (NR) ).	50,000 (R & NR)
227.	<u>JADAVPUR</u>	Ist instalment of non-recurring grant towards purchase of books for departments of International Relations and Comparative Literature. (Total cost Rs.1,00,000(NR). Share of Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.66,666 (NR).	10,000 (NR)
228.	<u>GUJARAT</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards staff of School of Social Science and School of Gujarati Language Literature	5,000 (R)
229.	<u>GUJARAT</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards staff of Departments of Labour Welfare and Psychology.	20,000 (R)
230.	<u>SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH.</u>	IInd instalment towards construction of Arts Block building. (Total approved cost Rs.7,00,000(NR). Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.4,67,000 (NR). Grant paid previously Rs.2,000 (NR) ).	98,000 (NR)

(Contd...40.)

1.	2.	3.	4.
231.	<u>ANDHRA.</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards staff of Departments of Economics, History, Commerce and Telugu.	57,000 (R)
232.	<u>MADRAS</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards staff of Departments of Indian Philosophy and Indian History.	2,900 (R)
233.	<u>BARODA</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards staff of departments of Hindi, English and Sociology.	15,000 (R)
234.	<u>POONA</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards School of Foreign Languages.	11,800 (R)
235.	<u>POONA</u>	'On account grant towards scheme of Dialect Study of Marathi. (Total cost Rs.30,000 (NR). * Amount paid previously Rs.4,600 (NR)).	3,300 (NR)
	* Share of Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 2,000/- (N.R.)		
236.	<u>POONA</u>	IIIrd instalment towards construction of Arts Block building. (Total cost Rs.5,80,000 (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.3,86,666 (NR). Amount already paid Rs.2,45,000(NR).	38,000 (NR)
237.	<u>ANNAMALAI</u>	IIIrd instalment of non-recurring grant towards collection of M.SS. (Total approved cost Rs.20,000 (NR). Share of Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.13,333 (NR). Amount previously paid Rs.1,770 (NR) ).	3,700 (NR)
238.	<u>ANNAMALAI</u>	IIInd instalment of non-recurring grant towards purchase Musical instruments for departments of Music. (Total cost Rs.21,500 (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.14,333 (NR). Amount paid previously Rs.3,330 (NR).	6,000 (NR)

(Contd....41.)

1.	2.	3.	4.
239.	<u>ANNAMALAI</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards staff of the departments of Tamil, Comparative Dravidian Philology, Social Sciences, and Economics.	12,500 (NR)
240.	<u>ANNAMALAI</u>	Ist instalment of grant towards construction of building for departments of Social Sciences and Psychology. (Total cost Rs.1,18,463 (NR). Share of the Commission Rs.79,000 (NR).)	30,000 (NR)
241.	<u>POONA</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards scheme of Political Science, (Lokmanya Balgangadhar Tilak Chair).	6,600 (R)
242.	<u>ALLAHABAD</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards staff of the departments of Commerce, Arabic, Persian, Politics and Law.	14,400 (R)
243.	<u>ALLAHABAD</u>	Ist instalment of Non-recurring grant towards department of Ancient History and Archaeology. (Total cost and approved cost Rs.3,50,000 (NR) ).	30,000 (NR)
244.	<u>OSMANIA</u>	Ist instalment towards Construction of Law College building for LL.M. Course. (Total cost Rs.2,50,000 (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.1,67,000 (NR).)	30,000 (NR)
245.	<u>OSMANIA</u>	'On account' non-recurring grant for the purchase of books for LL.M. course.	10,000 (NR)
246.	<u>PATNA</u>	Ist instalment of grant towards construction of building for Ancient History and Archaeology. (Total cost and share of the Commission Rs.2,50,000 (NR)).	50,000 (NR)
247.	<u>SRI VENKATESWARA</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards staff of the departments of Economics, Philosophy, English, History, Sanskrit, Psychology, Hindi, Telugu, Arabic, Persian and Urdu.	31,000 (R)

(Contd...42.)

Sl. No.	Location	Description	Amount
248.	SRI VENKA- TESWARA	Ist instalment towards purchase of equipment for the Psychology Department. Total cost Rs.30,000 (NR). Share of Commission/66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % at Rs.20,000 (NR).	11,000 (NR)
249.	BARODA	Ist instalment towards purchase of books for department of Hindi. (Total approved cost Rs.10,000 (NR). Share of Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.6,666 (NR).	5,000 (NR)
250.	POONA	Ist instalment towards publication of report of Department of Archaeology on Nevasa Excavation. (Total cost is Rs.20,000(NR). Share of the Commission Rs.15,000 (NR) ).	9,300 (NR)
251.	M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA	IIInd instalment towards construction of building for College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics. (Total cost Rs.1,50,000(NR). Share of Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs.1,00,000 (NR). Grant paid previously Rs.50,000 (NR) ).	40,000(NR)
252.	POONA	'On account' recurring grant towards four Research Sections of Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics.	37,000 (R)
253.	POONA	Ist instalment towards construction of building for Department of Ancient History and Archaeology. (Total cost and share of the Commission Rs.2,90,000 (NR) ).	40,000 (NR)
254.	BARODA	IIInd instalment towards construction of building for the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History. (Total cost and share of the Commission Rs.2,50,000 (NR). Grant paid previously Rs.80,000 (NR).	80,000(NR)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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255. THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE

i) Madras	'On account non-recurring grant. (Approved cost Rs.1,17,00,000(NR) - Commission's share at 50% Rs.58,50,000).	2,79,875 (NR)
ii) Poona	'On account recurring grant towards appointment of additional staff for the Dayanand College, Sholapur.	15,000 (R)
iii) Mysore.	i) 'On account' recurring grant. (Approved cost Rs.15,50,000 - Commission's share at 50% Rs.7,75,000).	55,000 (NR)
	ii) 'On account' recurring grant towards appointment of additional staff for non-Government Colleges of the University.	54,500 (R)

256. STUDENT HEALTH CENTRES

Roorkee.	Ind instalment for the establishment of Health Centre. approved cost Rs.49,483. (Building share of U.G.C. Rs.50,000 (Building) and equipment).	25,000(NR)
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257. ESTABLISHMENT OF STUDENTS AID FUNDA. Universities.

i) Annamalai	3,108 (NR)
ii) Jadavpur	1,042 (NR)
iii) Kerala	10,119 (NR)
iv) Patna	10,000 (NR)
v) Rajasthan	10,000 (NR)
vi) Lucknow	7,814 (NR)

B. CollegesAgra University

i) Maharaj Singh Degree College.	956.50(NR)
ii) Meerut College, Meerut.	2,000 (NR)



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Contd. Establishment of Students Aid Fund.Bombay University

G.N. Khalsa College, Matunga, Bombay.	550.50 (NR)
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Delhi University

St. Stephen's College.	2,000.00 (NR)
Sri Ram College of Commerce.	2,000.00 (NR)

Marathwada University.

Peoples College, Nanded.	576.00 (NR)
Yogeswari Science College, Mominabad.	1,120.00 (NR)

Calcutta University

i) City College, Calcutta.	2,000.00 (NR)
ii) Vidya Sagar College, Calcutta.	1,405.00 (NR)
iii) Surendra Nath College.	1,896.00 (NR)
iv) Barackpore Rastraguru Surendranath College.	403.00 (NR)
v) Midnapore College, Midnapore.	1,578.00 (NR)
vi) Mahishadal Raj College.	846.00 (NR)
vii) Burdwan Raj College, Burdwan.	1,569.00 (NR)
viii) Maharaja Mahindra College.	1,358.00 (NR)
ix) Kalna College, Kalna.	722.00 (NR)
x) Sibpur Dinabandhu Institution.	1,200 (NR)
xi) Banvarilal Bhalotia College.	1,713.00 (NR)
xii) Nabadwip Vidyasagar College.	950.00 (NR)
xiii) Sripath Singh College, Jaiganj.	1,200.00 (NR)
xiv) Jangipur College.	2,000.00 (NR)

Rajasthan University

i) Seth Motilal College, Jhungunu.	1,520.00 (NR)
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1. 2. 3. 4.

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Contd....Rajasthan University

ii) S.S.G.K. Pareek College, Jaipur. 1,102.00 (NR)

iii) Savitri Girls College, Ajmer. 366.00 (NR)

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

i) S.L.U. College for Women. 300.00 (NR)

ii) Z.F. Wadia Women's College. 700.00 (NR)

258. ESTABLISHMENT OF NON-RESIDENT STUDENT CENTRES.

S.No.	Name of the College.	Total cost.	Share of the U.G.C.	On account grant paid.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>AGRA UNIVERSITY</u>				
i)	K.K. College, Shikhabad.	51,385	35,000	5,000 (NR)
ii)	K.G.K. College, Moradabad.	52,550	35,000	5,000 (NR)
<u>ANDHRA UNIVERSITY</u>				
iii)	St. Joseph's College for Women, Waltair.	50,000	35,000	5,000 (NR)
<u>ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY</u>				
iv)	C.M.P. College, Allahabad.	50,233	35,000	5,000 (NR)
<u>BIHAR UNIVERSITY</u>				
v)	Tata College, Chaibasa.	49,880	35,000	5,000 (NR)
vi)	G.L.A. College, Daltonganj.	44,675	35,000	5,000 (NR)
<u>GUJARAT UNIVERSITY</u>				
vii)	Sri Sarcodaya Kelavani Mandal Arts College, Ahmedabad. (Shri Swaminarayan Arts & Science College).	47,771	35,000	5,000 (NR)

(Contd...46.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
viii)	Shri K.P. College of Commerce.	54,600	35,000	5,000 (NR)
<u>MYSORE UNIVERSITY</u>				
ix)	Acharya Pathasala College of Arts & Commerce, Bangalore.	50,000	35,000	5,000 (NR)
<u>KERALA UNIVERSITY</u>				
x)	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.	55,000	35,000	5,000 (NR)
<u>PANJAB UNIVERSITY</u>				
xi)	Dev Samaj College, for Women, Ferozepur City.	50,000	35,000	5,000 (NR)
xii)	M.L. National College, Yaumna Nagar.	42,559	35,000	5,000 (NR)
xiii)	Ramgarhia College, Phagwara.	49,577	35,000	5,000 (NR)
xiv)	Dev Samaj College, Ambala.	29,859	35,000	5,000 (NR)
<u>SAUGAR UNIVERSITY</u>				
xv)	S.B.R. College, Bilaspur.	42,372	35,000	5,000 (NR)
xvi)	Jayavanti Haksar College, Betul.	44,667	35,000	5,000 (NR)
<u>MADRAS UNIVERSITY</u>				
xvii)	S.T.E.T. Womens College, Madras.	56,176	35,000	10,000 (NR)
<u>GUJARAT UNIVERSITY</u>				
xviii)	St. Xaviers College, Ahmedabad.	70,000	35,000	10,000 (NR)
<u>M.G.PUR UNIVERSITY</u>				
xix)	S.B. City College.	55,965	35,000	5,000 (NR)
<u>PANJAB UNIVERSITY</u>				
xx)	Baring Union Christian College.	55,335	35,000	15,000 (NR) (Ind instalment)

(Contd....47.)

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359. POST GRADUATE AND RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS (HUMANITIES)  
AWARDED DURING 1959=60

S.No.	Name of University.	Nature of scholarship.	Amount.
			Rs. nP.
1.	Agra	Post=graduate	3,200.00 (R)
	"	Research	687.00 (R)
2.	Andhra	Research	3,200.00 (R)
3.	Aligarh	Post=graduate)	7,071.00 (R)
	"	Research	
4.	Allahabad.	Research	3,000.00 (R)
	"	Post=graduate	2,400.00 (R)
5.	Annamalai	Post=graduate	752.00 (R)
6.	Baroda.	Post=graduate	3,895.00 (R)
7.	Bihar.	Research	335.00 (R)
8.	Bombay	Post=graduate	1,684.00 (R)
9.	Jabalpur	Post=graduate	1,474.00 (R)
10.	Karnatak.	Post=graduate	771.00 (R)
11.	Kerala	Research	128.00 (R)
12.	Nagpur	Post=graduate	1,600.00 (R)
13.	Osmania	Research	3,151.00 (R)
14.	Poona	Post=graduate	2,400.00 (R)
15.	Patna	Research	1,800.00 (R)
	"	Post=graduate	2,500.00 (R)
16.	Rajasthan	Post=graduate	2,400.00 (R)
17.	Saugar	Research	1,400.00 (R)
18.	Vallabhbai	Post=graduate	200.00 (R)
19.	VISVA= Bharti.	Research	3,200.00 (R)

\*Sahani\*  
12.3.60.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

STATEMENT SHOWING ITEMS (ARISING OUT OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSION) ON  
WHICH ACTION IS STILL PENDING. (Humanities & General)  
General

Item No. 2(a)

Meeting 29th/30th June, 1960.

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No.	Item No. and date of the meeting	Subject.
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1. No. 10 dated 17/18-3-1959.

Proposal received from the Ministry of Education regarding the question of holding Extension Lectures on Co-operative movement in the Universities.

As desired by the Commission in the meeting in June, 1959 the Reserve Bank of India, the Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay, Agricultural Colleges and Universities which have departments of Agricultural Economics or Chairs in Agronomy were all consulted and their views have been received.

In the meantime the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation convened a meeting in March, 1960 to which the representatives of that Ministry, the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission were invited to discuss the more comprehensive question of "Introduction of the subject of Co-operation in Colleges and Schools and other allied matters." However, in that meeting, the proposal regarding the holding of the extension lectures on co-operative movement in the Universities in which the Commission was particularly interested failed to be

(Contd...2.)

covered; The suggestions received especially from the Reserve Bank of India and the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay have now been circulated to all the Universities inviting their comments - of the authorities of the Universities on the feasibility of operating these suggestions. The replies of the Universities will be reviewed and reported to the Commission as early as possible at a subsequent meeting.

\*Sahani\*  
4.6.60.

867/1198

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(19A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI-1.  
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Meeting:

Dated: 29th/30th June, 1960.

Item 3: To receive a report on the action taken by Secretary/Chairman on certain matters.

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1. Allotment of land.

The Government of India have already allotted a land measuring 0.75 acres to the Commission for the construction of its office building. As the plans of the building had been prepared by the C.P.W.D. who required additional land, the Government of India had been requested to allot the extra 0.41 acres of land which had been taken off from the main plot. The Government of India have agreed to this on payment at the rate of Rs.36,000/= per acre plus usual ground rent at 5% per annum.

2. Extension of appointment.

The Chairman has extended the term of appointment of the following officers for a period of one year with effect from the dates shown against each:-

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Shri N.N. Iengar,<br>Assistant Secretary.             | .. 16th July,<br>1960. |
| 2. Dr. B.D. Laroia,<br>Development Officer<br>(Science). | .. 7th June,<br>1960.  |
| 3. Shri P.R. Bennett,<br>Accounts Officer.               | .. 5th June,<br>1960.  |

3. Selection Committees for recruitment of officers.

The Commission had previously decided that the Selection Committee for recruitment of officers in the Commission under rule 4(2) of the University Grants

(Contd....2.)

200

.....: 2 :.....

Commission (Terms and conditions of service of employees) Rules, 1958 should consist of the following:-

1. Chairman, University Grants Commission.
2. Two members of the Commission.
3. Secretary, University Grants Commission.

The Chairman has decided that the quorum at any meeting of this Selection Committee should be three.

4. Amendment to Staff Car Rules.

In accordance with the Government of India's decision dated 18th February, 1960, the staff car rules approved by the Commission in their meeting dated 11/12th February 1960 have been amended under note 1 to Rule 10 as under:-

"v. Journeys performed in cases of emergency when an officer on being suddenly taken ill or on meeting an accident, is removed from office either to hospital or to his residence. The Head of the Office/ Controlling Officer should place on record a certificate indicating the circumstances necessitating such journeys."

5. Delhi University - Northern City Extension Scheme - II and Sewage Scheme - Payment of grant to.

In 1943, the Government of India, Ministry of Education approved a Sewage Scheme for the Delhi University at a cost of Rs.70,000/= and paid a grant of Rs.40,000/= towards it. The Superintending Engineer, Delhi State P.W.D. however, subsequently sanctioned. in 1950, a revised estimate of Rs.1,30,607/= for the above scheme and the actual expenditure incurred against this estimate was Rs.1,24,001/= excluding Departmental charges which is to be shared by the three

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parties as under:-

1. Delhi University and .. Rs.1,00,569/=  
some Colleges on  
the Campus.
2. Delhi Improvement .. Rs. 19,965/=  
Trust.
3. Sri Ram Institute of .. Ps. 3,467/=  
Industrial Research.

-----  
Rs.1,24,001/-  
-----

The amount due from the Delhi University on its behalf and on behalf of some of the Constituent Colleges as provided in the sanctioned estimate and distributed as stated above is Rs.1,00,569/= plus Departmental charges at the rate of 17.5% i.e. Rs.1,18,169/= (Rs.1,00,569/= plus Rs.17,600/=). Out of this the Delhi University had paid Rs.54,271/= to the P.W.D. and the balance of Rs.63,898/= is yet to be paid. The Ministry of Education to whom the Delhi State P.W.D. made a request for payment of a further grant recommended that the balance amount of Rs.63,898/= may now be paid by the University Grants Commission: The Chairman, University Grants Commission accepted the recommendation of the Ministry of Education and agreed to the payment of a non-recurring grant of Rs.63,898/= to the Delhi University for the purpose.

6. Delhi University. - Selection grade posts - Increase in number of.

The existing scales of teachers in the Delhi University are as follows:

Lecturers	..	Rs.250-25-500-30-560
Readers	..	Rs.500-25-800
Professors	..	Rs.800-50-1250

The Delhi University has for some time past been representing that the scales of pay

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of teachers may be revised as under;-

Lecturers	.. Es.300-25-500-30-800
Readers	.. Ps.600-40-1000
Professors	.. Ps.900-50-1500

The question of the general revision of scales of pay of University teachers is under examination and it will take some time before final decisions are taken. In the meantime the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University suggested that if the revision of all categories of teachers is not possible immediately, at least 25% of the posts of lecturers be placed in the scale of Rs.500-25-800 as has been done in the case of the Constituent Colleges of the University. The Chairman considered this request of the Vice-Chancellor and decided that as the chances of Lecturers in the University for promotion to the post of Readers and Professors is larger than those of the Lecturers in Constituent Colleges, the number of selection grade posts need be raised only to 20% of the permanent posts of Lecturers.

7. Delhi University - Dr. T.R. Seshadri - Payment of special grant to.

The Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University reported that Dr. T.R. Seshadri, Head of the Department of Chemistry in the University had been elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Society and that in that connection the Professor is required to attend a meeting of the Society in London to sign the Register and complete admission formalities. The Society has also invited him to attend the Tercentenary Celebration of the Society which will take place between the 18th and 26th July, 1960.

The Vice-Chancellor requested that a

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special grant may be made to the Delhi University for the purpose of deputing Prof. T.R. Seshadri for these purposes, involving the following expenditure as now estimated:-

i)	First class return airfare.	Rs.4,873.00
ii)	Approximate cost of living for one week.	Rs. 400.00
iii)	Miscellaneous such as special visits, programmes, etc.	Rs. 100.00
		-----
		Rs.5,373.00
		-----

The Chairman has as a special case agreed to a grant not exceeding Rs.5,373.00 to the Delhi University for this purpose.

8. Indian School of International Studies - Procedure for working out - Grant-in-aid.

The Indian School of International Studies is one of the Constituent Colleges of the Delhi University. Under current orders, the University Grants Commission is committed to pay a grant not exceeding Rs. 1.5 lakhs to the Institute annually for maintenance purposes after taking into account all income and approved expenditure of the School. The School authorities represented that as all the income is taken into account, they were finding it difficult to meet expenditure on un-approved items as no source of income remained to meet those charges.

The matter was considered and the Chairman decided that while working out the annual grant-in-aid to the Indian School of International Studies, the following procedure should be followed:-

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- (a) Interest earned by the School from all investments will be taken as income except where the endowment is created for a specific purpose expenditure at which is met from the interest of this endowment;
- (b) All donations to the School should be treated as income of the School except when these are received for a specific purpose;
- (c) All Royalties and sale proceeds of School publications should be taken as Income for purposes of determining the maintenance grant;
- (d) The expenditure on T.A. of the Governing Body members may be treated as "approved expenditure" provided the rates of T.A. are approved by the Commission;
- (e) The Indian School of International Studies should have a separate Provident Fund account. All interests accruing from investments from these funds should be for the benefit of the subscribers under the rules;
- (f) The School may have its own capital fund provided however that only such amounts are credited to this fund as are specifically received for capital projects;
- (g) Income and expenditure of the students association will not be taken into account in working out the maintenance grant. A separate account viz. "The Students Association Account" should be maintained for this and it need not be mixed up with the main account of the School.

9. Banaras Hindu University - Establishment of a College of Medical Sciences.

The University Grants Commission vide resolution No. 7 of 11th/12th February, 1960 noted the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University to establish a College of Medical Sciences which would include both Ayurvedic and Modern Medical Sciences and involving an expenditure of Rs.34,68,000/= during

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1960-61 and Rs.1,08,51,000/= during 1961-66 in addition to the expenditure that is at present being incurred by the University on the College of Ayurveda and the S.S. Hospital. The Commission further resolved that the whole question of the development of Medical Education in Banaras be referred to the Health Ministry for advice in the first instance. Accordingly the question was referred to that Ministry. The Ministry of Health has referred the matter to the Planning Commission.

The Banaras Hindu University in the meantime requested that the decision of the Commission may be expedited so that the course could be started from July, 1960. The University has been informed that the Commission will take up the matter on receipt of the recommendations/comments of the Planning Commission.

10. Aligarh Muslim University - Purchase of 'Sir Syed House' - Payment of grant for.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 30th October, 1959 (Resolution No.10) had approved the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University to purchase the 'Sir Syed House' and sanctioned the payment of a grant not exceeding Rs.1.18 lakhs for the purpose. The University authorities have now reported that the possession of the above property which had previously been purchased by a private person has reverted back to the Ministry of Rehabilitation, due to non-payment of earnest money by the person concerned. The Ministry of Rehabilitation have now demanded Rs.1,62,782/= for the said property. The Chairman has agreed to the payment of the additional amount of Rs.44,782/= (total Rs.1,62,782/=) to the Aligarh

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.. Muslim University for the purchase of this property from the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

T The matter is reported to the Commission.

11. Aligarh Muslim University - Purchase of Evacuee properties - Payment of grant - Conversion into interest-bearing loan.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 28th July, 1956 vide Resolution No. 24 had agreed that all payments made for the purchase of Evacuee Property required for residential purposes in the Aligarh Muslim University Enclave be treated as interest bearing loans.

The University Grants Commission has paid a grant of Rs.2,23,000/= to the Aligarh Muslim University for the purchase of certain Evacuee properties on the condition that later on, as these houses would be used for residential purposes, the amount spent on them would be converted into an interest-bearing loan in accordance with the present policy regarding staff quarters. The University has so far purchased houses worth Rs.1,89,000/= and intimated that the other two houses for which the remaining Rs.34,000/= were to be utilised would not be purchased by them. The Government of India with whom the question of converting the grant of Rs.1,89,000/= into an interest-bearing loan had been taken up, have intimated that since the Aligarh Muslim University has not been expressly empowered to borrow money under its incorporating Act or statutes, the Government of India could not approve the proposal of the University for the grant of an interest-bearing loan of Rs.1,89,000/= for the purchase under reference. It has therefore been

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decided that the sum of Rs.1,89,000/= expended by the University for purchase of Evacuee property be treated as a grant.

12. Aligarh Muslim University - Creation of the post of a Lecturer in Anthro-geography.

The M.A. and M.Sc. Courses in Geography at Aligarh Muslim University include a special paper in Anthro-geography. The Visiting Committee, appointed by the Commission to examine the proposal of the University for the introduction of Anthropology as a subject of study under the three year degree course recommended the creation of a post of a lecturer in Anthro-geography in the Department of Geography to meet the needs of the special paper on this part of the subject. As the consideration of the report of the Visiting Committee was postponed for further investigation, the recommendation regarding the creation of a post for Anthro-geography was also left over. The Registrar, Aligarh University, however, impressed the necessity of an early decision in this matter. The Chairman appreciating the urgent need of the Department sanctioned a Lecturer's post in the Department of Geography for the teaching of Anthro-geography.

13. Andhra University - Sanction of grant for services and furniture for Geophysics Building

On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee, the Commission approved in February, 1957, the construction of a new building for the department of Geo-physics, Andhra University, to cover a plinth area of 12,000 sq.ft. This building has now been constructed at a cost of Rs.2,32,000/= including Rs.28,895/= spent on sanitary and electric fittings.

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The Andhra University requested that an additional expenditure of Rs.66,667/= be approved to meet the cost of Laboratory services i.e. gas, water, electricity and furniture on the usual basis of calculation (the cost of services being 1/3rd of the cost of buildings. The Chairman accorded approval for this additional expenditure and sanctioned a grant of Rs.45,111/=.

14. Lucknow University - Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research.

On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee, the Commission, at its meeting held on 4th December, 1957, sanctioned the following equipment and library grants to the Lucknow University for the Development of Higher Scientific Education and Research under the Second Five Year Plan:-

<u>Purpose.</u>	<u>Approved cost.</u>	<u>Share of U.G.C.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Equipment	3,50,000 (NR)	2,33,333 (NR)
(b) Library Books & Journals.	1,20,000 (NR)	1,20,000 (NR)

In January, 1960, the Lucknow University informed the Commission that in the case of some of the Departments, the grants had been fully utilised and additional grants were needed for implementation of the projects already approved. To meet this demand sanction was accorded to the payment of additional grants of Rs.74,000/= as per details shown below:

<u>Name of the Department/purpose.</u>	<u>Additional amount asked for by the University.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s share</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.

1. Physics Department

Purchase of scientific equipment.	51,000	34,000
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(1)	(2)	(3)
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2. Geology Department

1) Purchase of Scientific equipment.	15,000	10,000
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ii) Literature

Books & Journals.	5,000	5,000
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3. Mathematics Department

Purchase of scientific equipment.	25,000	25,000
	Rs. 96,000	Rs. 74,000

15. Osmania University - Additional grant for construction of Green House.

The Commission, at its meeting held on 8th and 9th July, 1958, sanctioned a building grant of Rs.33,333/= being 2/3rd of the total approved expenditure of Rs.50,000/= to the Osmania University, Department of Botany. The approved expenditure of Rs.50,000/= included Rs.20,000/= for construction of a Green House. In March, 1960, the Osmania University submitted blue prints and estimates amounting to Rs.26,500/= for construction of the proposed Green House. The estimates were supported by certificates from the local P.W.D. As the increase in the estimated cost was due to rise in prices of building materials, the plans and estimates submitted by the University were approved and sanction was accorded to an additional grant of Rs.4,333/= (being 2/3rd of Rs.6,500, the increased cost of construction).

16. Panjab University - Construction of buildings for Science Departments under Phase II of the Programme.

The Visiting Committee which assessed

the needs of the Panjab University in 1956-57 for the development of Higher Scientific Education & Research had recommended that construction<sup>work</sup>/of new buildings to be put up for housing the Science Departments at Chandigarh be carried out in two phases; the first phase to be completed within the Second Five Year Plan and the second phase to be undertaken in the Third Five Year Plan period. The first phase included a building programme to cover a plinth area of 2,01,500 sq.ft. at an approximate estimated cost of Rs. 46.0 lakhs whereas the second phase consisted of additional construction work over a plinth area of 90,000 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.1 lakhs. The Commission at its meeting held on 27th March, 1957 accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee and sanctioned implementation of the 1st phase.

In March, 1960 the University informed the Commission that the construction work undertaken in Phase I of the programme was nearing completion and, therefore, sought permission to go ahead with the second phase programme as well because ~~it~~ would be more economical and much more convenient to construct the additional blocks at this time rather than later when the entire machinery for construction work would have to be put in gear again. ~~A~~fresh ~~this~~ may also involve disturbance in the working of the Departments. The Visiting Committee had anticipated the need for this additional area, but perhaps liked the construction work to be so phased that the University could proceed with the programme at a comfortable rate. The University authorities, however, find that the increased admissions to the M.Sc. classes would have to be delayed for over a long period unless the additional buildings are provided without further delay. The demand for increased admissions in M.Sc. classes is urgent and pressing if the need of Higher Secondary Schools<sup>for</sup>/teachers were to be met.

The Building Committee of the University Grants Commission also agreed that it would be more economical if the construction of phase II is proceeded with immediately.

Keeping in view the above circumstances particularly, the

economy of expenditure, the convenience of construction with a view to avoid any disturbance in the working of the laboratories if construction work was taken up later, the Chairman, University Grants Commission permitted the Punjab University to execute the Phase II part of the programme forthwith. The University has been asked to submit plans and estimates for the buildings to be constructed under phase II. The Commission will be approached for sanctioning additional grants when the expenditure likely to be incurred is known from the plans and estimates prepared by the University.

17. SAUGAR UNIVERSITY - Department of Geography.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, the Commission had approved the construction of a building for the Department of Geography, Saugar University over a plinth area of 5,200 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,19,700/- (Commission's share being Rs. 79,800/-) Later the University requested the approval of the Commission for an additional expenditure of Rs. 18,900/- for providing furniture and fittings in the new building. As expenditure on furniture is generally estimated at 10-12% on the cost of the building, approval was accorded for an additional expenditure of Rs. 15,000/- and for the payment of Commission's share of Rs. 10,000/- (being 2/3rd of the approved cost.).

18. OSMANIA UNIVERSITY - NIZAMIAH OBSERVATORY.

Commission had approved in 1956, a scheme to develop Nizamiah Observatory at a cost of Rs. 18.58 lakhs as an All-India Centre for Astronomical (experimental) training. The question of finding a suitable site for building a dome for housing the 48" telescope, now under manufacture in U.S.A. (as a part of the India Wheat Loan Education Programme) has been exercising the mind of the University. A special committee was appointed by the University to select a suitable site, later at the instance of the University Grants Commission a Visiting professor (Dr. Wilson, Director, Lowell Observatory, U.S.A.) was invited to India to advise in

this respect. Prof. Wilson during his stay in India (early in 1960) toured an area covered by a radius of 30 miles from the University campus. He desired that a detailed survey be made of certain sites in this area regarding clear nights, pressure of smoke or dust in the air and that certain meteorological data be collected over a period of six months or so. This work was entrusted to Dr. Abhyankar the Reader in the Department of Astronomy, Osmania University, for carrying out detailed survey and for buying meteorological instruments etc. etc. The University requested permission of the Commission for utilising funds not exceeding Rs.10,000/= from the grants already sanctioned for the purchase of equipment for the Observatory. This request of the University was accepted by the Chairman. Survey is being carried out and the site for dome will be decided upon within the next few months, Matter is reported to the Commission.

19. Banaras Hindu University - College of Engineering.

For the construction of additional buildings for the College of Engineering, Banaras Hindu University on a total plinth area of 1,02,470 sq.ft. the Commission sanctioned a grant of Rs.13,58,000/= under two different schemes. Plans and estimates for the first phase of this construction involving a plinth area of 24,940 sq.ft. at a cost of Rs.3,27,400/= were approved in the first instance. Under the second phase of construction the university submitted plans and estimates for a plinth area of 77,696 sq.ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.12,28,920/=. These were scrutinized and approved by the C.P.W.D. Thus the total plinth area proposed under two phases exceeded the sanctioned area by 166 sq.ft. and the total estimated cost of construction by Rs.1,98,320/=. The Chairman

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approved this small increase in the plinth area and sanctioned an additional grant of Rs.1,98,320/= to enable the University to complete the Building.

20. Roorkee University - Course in Architecture.

On the recommendation of the Northern Regional Committee, the Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 1st March 1960, approved the institution of a degree course in Architecture at the University of Roorkee, with an annual intake of 30 students. The financial implications of the scheme as approved by the All India Council for Technical Education are given below, indicating in Column 3 the share of the University Grants Commission, calculated on the accepted basis of 50:50:

Non-recurring <u>(1)</u>	Total approved <u>expenditure.</u> <u>(2)</u>	U.G.C.'s share <u>(3)</u>
Buildings (19000 sq.ft. plinth)...	Rs.2,85,000	Rs.1,42,500
Equipment, furniture and Library. ...	Rs. 86,000	Rs. 43,000
Total N.R.	Rs.3,71,000	Rs.1,85,500
 <u>Recurring</u>		
Staff (as per Visiting Committees' report)	Rs.1,37,000	Rs. 68,500
Honorarium to Visiting Professors (to be paid on the basis of actual requirements of the time table).	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 25,000
Total: R.	Rs.1,87,000	Rs. 93,500

N.B: A loan of Rs.4,50,000 for a hostel for 150 students has been separately recommended.

As the University was anxious to give effect to this scheme with the commencement of the next academic session,

beginning in July 1960, the Chairman accorded his approval to the scheme as recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education and sanctioned grants as University Grants Commission's share of the expenditure as indicated above, to be paid as and when necessary.

- 21. Introduction of the Three Year Degree Course in the Banaras Hindu University - Starting construction of building prior to approval of the plans and estimates.

The Commission has approved an expenditure of Rs.7,25,000 (NR) and Rs.1,60,000 (R) for introduction of the Three Year Degree Course in the Banaras Hindu University (Item 3 (XVIII) of the Commission's meeting held on 11th/12th February, 1960).

In view of the acute shortage of accommodation for holding the new undergraduate classes the Banaras University approached the Commission for permission to proceed with the construction work of buildings, estimated cost/before the plans and estimates were approved by the C.P.W.D. The Chairman, as a special case, agreed to the proposal of the University subject to the condition that the suggestion of the C.P.W.D. on the plans and estimates would be complied with as much as possible when received

- 22. Approval of expenditure for introduction of the Three Year Degree Course in the Patna University.

(b) On the Patna University approaching the University Grants Commission for financial assistance towards introducing Three Year Degree Courses in Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, Sociology and Statistics dealt with by University Departments, as different from Colleges, the Chairman agreed to treat them as a unit for the purpose of provision of grant for the Three Year Degree Course as under:

(25)

<u>Non-recurring</u>	<u>Total cost.</u> Rs.	<u>Share of U.G.C.</u> Rs.
Non-recurring	75,000	37,500
Recurring	25,000	12,500 p.a.

(a) The Ministry of Education approved a sum of Rs.1,12,500 (NR) and Rs.3,75,000 (NR) on the usual sharing basis for implementing the Three Year Degree Course Scheme in the five Constituent Colleges of the Patna University. The Patna Colleges and the B.N. College were taken as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  units respectively in respect of non-recurring expenditure in view of their larger numbers of students. It was not made clear by the Ministry whether the recurring expenditure would also be calculated on the same basis.

The Deshmukh Committee had recommended payment of recurring grant on the basis of additional cost per pupil. The cost per pupil was however to be worked out by the Ministry of Education. In the absence of the per capita cost for each type of College to be worked out by the Ministry of Education, the Chairman approved the recurring expenditure for the Colleges mentioned above on the same basis as for non-recurring expenditure i.e. by treating them as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  units and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  units respectively.

23. Introduction of General Education Courses in the Aligarh Muslim University - Sanction to the continuance of non-teaching staff appointed for.

The Commission at its meeting held on 26th/27th September 1958 approved the appointment of 8 Lecturers and the following non-teaching staff for introducing General Education Courses in the Aligarh Muslim University:

- a) Technical Assistant ... 1 Rs.150 plus D.A. & P.F.
- b) Steno-typist. ... 1 Rs.100 --do--
- c) Clerk ... 1 Rs. 50 --do--
- d) Peons ... 2 Rs. 25 --do--

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The Commission further approved the appointment of 3 Readers and 4 Lecturers for the purpose. It was also decided that the expenditure involved would be met out of the provision made for the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course.

The Three Year Degree Course Scheme under which the salaries of the Lecturers are to be paid for four years does not include any provision for meeting expenditure for appointment of non-teaching staff. Since the non-teaching staff mentioned above were a part of the set up for teaching General Education Courses, the Chairman considered their continuance necessary and approved an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 approximately per annum towards their salaries to be met independently of the provision made for the Three Year Degree Course.

24. Establishment of Non-Resident Students Centre in Universities.

The Commission at its meeting held on the 4th December, 1957, approved a proposal for the construction of Non-Resident Student Centres in the Universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Patna, Osmania and Panjab on the basis of 1000 students being registered in each of them. The Commission's also approved the following specifications for the construction of such centres.

- a. One large common room.
- b. One room for indoor games.
- c. One reading room and Library.
- d. One study room.
- e. Cafeteria and Kitchen.
- f. Block of bath rooms and W.C.

Since then the Commission extended the benefit of this scheme to other Universities also and decided that assistance for this purpose may be on a fixed basis of Rs.70,000 for each scheme estimated to cost about Rs.1,00,000.

In the light of the above decision the following schemes received from the Universities of Baroda, Jabalpur, Madras, Nagpur, S.V. Vidyapeeth, Annamalai, Poona and Saugar have been approved in principle.

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S.No	Name of the University.	Total cost	Plinth area.	Share of U.G.C.
1.	M.S. University of Baroda.	1,07,000	5,981	70.000
2.	Jabalpur University.	99,825	5,958	70.000
3.	Madras (A.C. College of Technology).	1,00,000	4,310	70.000
				The scheme is sponsored by the Madras University.
4.	Nagpur University.	99,315	5,152	70.000
5.	Annamalai.	94,300	--	70.000
6.	Poona	80,769	--	70.000
7.	Saugar	1,02,066	6,000	70.000
25.	Establishment of Non-Resident Student Centres - <u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>			

The Commission at its meeting held in September, 1959 decided that a grant of Rs. 35,000 each, may be given for the construction of Non-Resident Students Centres in Affiliated Colleges provided the estimated cost of the centre was not less than Rs.35,000.

On this basis the Chairman approved in principle the proposals of the following Colleges for the construction of Non-Resident Student Centres. The share of the University Grants Commission in each case will be limited to Rs.35,000/-.

<u>Name of the College.</u>	<u>Total cost.</u>	<u>Share of U.G.C.</u>
<u>AGRA UNIVERSITY.</u>		
D.A.V. College, Kanpur.	59,502	35,000
D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar.	62,779	35,000
D.A.V. College, Deradun.	56,607	35,000
R.S.M. College, Dampur.	70,320	35,000
R.E.C. College, Khurja.	62,309.30	35,000
<u>Allahabad University.</u>		
Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.	70,000	35,000

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<u>Andhra University.</u>		
P.B.N. College, Nidubrolu.	58,000	35,000
<u>Gujarat University</u>		
Shri Ramanand Maha- vidyalaya, Ahmedabad.	71,000	35,000
<u>Madras University.</u>		
P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.	1,00,000	35,000
Alagappa College, Karaikudi.	57,500	35,000
Thiagaragar College, Madurai.	57,290	35,000
Fatima College, Madurai.	72,600	35,000
St. Mary's College, Tuticorin.	56,500	35,000
Layola College, Madras.	60,480	35,000
<u>Mysore University.</u>		
Sarada Vilas College, Mysore.	62,000	35,000
<u>Nagpur University.</u>		
Amalok Chand Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal.	62,400	35,000
<u>Poona University.</u>		
Science College, Kharad.	64,000	35,000
Chhatrapathi Sivaji College, Satara.	80,074	35,000
<u>Saugar University</u>		
Lahiri College, Chirimiri.	58,630	35,000
<u>Bihar University.</u>		
R.D.S. College, Muzaffarpur.	59,648	35,000

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26. Gauhati University - Construction of 6 additional hostels.

While considering a request from the Gauhati University for reimbursement of the cost of staff quarters that had been built earlier by the University, the Commission decided that retrospective grants of this kind should not be made, but agreed that if the University required more generous treatment in any scheme that may be considered favourably.

The University recently made a request for financial assistance towards the construction of 6 hostels to accommodate 312 students at a cost of Rs.5.94 lakhs in addition to five hostels already constructed with the Commission's assistance at 50% of the total cost of Rs.26.24 lakhs. In view of the situation of the University at a place where residential facilities are not easily available and the fact that the nearest town is about 7 miles of hill road way the Chairman approved the proposal of the University. The share of the Commission at 50% of the cost will be Rs.2.97 lakhs.

27. Bihar University - Construction of hostels at Muzaffarpur, Ranchi and Bhagalpur - Under the Second Five Year Plan.

The University Grants Commission had allocated a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for payment as loan to the Bihar University under the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of hostels. The University forwarded plans and estimates for the construction of three hostels, one each to accommodate 50 students at Ranchi, Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur at a total cost of Rs.5,00,250 and requested that 50% grant be given by the Commission for the purpose, the University/State Government being prepared to bear the other 50%. The Chairman agreed to the request of the University and approved the construction of the hostel buildings.

It was also decided that there should be a discussion with the State Government regarding the future set up of Universities in Bihar.

28. Calcutta University - Construction of a Hostel for 61 students for the residence of Post-graduate students of the Economics Department.

The Commission had allocated a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Calcutta University for payment as loan under the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of hostels. The University forwarded to the Commission a proposal for the construction of a hostel for 61 Post-graduate students of the Economics Department of the Calcutta University at a cost of Rs. 2,77,967.71 nP. and requested that a grant at 50% may be given by the Commission, the University/State Government being prepared to share the other 50%. The Chairman has agreed to the proposal.

29. Panjab University - Construction of a fourth hostel for boys.

The Commission has already approved the construction of 3 hostels for boys in the Punjab University at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs each for 330 students. These hostels are nearing completion. The University requested that another hostel to accommodate about 300 students may be sanctioned by the Commission in view of the expectation of 1300 students on the campus from the next academic session and the fact that Chandigarh has no facilities for the private accommodation of students.

In the circumstances, the Chairman acceded to the request of the University for the construction of a fourth hostel for 330 students at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs against which the share of the Commission at 50% will be Rs. 5,50,000/-, 50% being borne by the University/State Government.

30. Utkal University - Construction of a hostel for men students at Bhubaneswar.

The Commission allocated a sum Rs. 7 lakhs for payment as loan to the Utkal University for the construction of hostels and staff quarters under the Second Five Year Plan. The University later on sent to the Commission a proposal for the construction of three 3-storeyed blocks of hostels for accommodating 99 students in each block, apart from three Sub-Wardens, one for each floor in two single seated rooms, at an estimated cost of Rs.10,57,135/- and requested that half of the amount be provided by the Commission. The Chairman acceded to the proposal.

31. Aligarh Muslim University - Provision of a garden for the newly constructed library building.

The scheme of the Aligarh Muslim University for the construction of a new library building has been approved by the University Grants Commission at a cost of Rs.16,49,800/- including provision of lift, furniture, lighting, telephone connections etc. The University later on submitted a proposal for the provision of a garden for the library building at a cost of Rs.23,000/-.

The Chairman approved a sum of Rs.10,000/- for this purpose at 1% of the typical cost of Rs. 10 lakhs for a University library.

32. Kerala University - Additional grant for purchase of furniture for the University Library.

The University Grants Commission approved the scheme of the Kerala University for the construction of a Library building at a cost of Rs.9,40,000/-, (exclusive of furniture and fittings). The building is nearing completion. The university requested that a sum of Rs.2,45,000/- be approved by the Commission

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for the purchase of furniture for the Library.

In accordance with the general rule, that 20% of the cost of a Library Building may represent the cost of furniture; the Chairman approved a sum of Rs.1,88,000/- being 20% of Rs.9,40,000/- for this purpose and approved payment of a sum of Rs.1,25,333/- at  $66\frac{2}{3}$  of the cost.

33. Visva-Bharati - Extension of Post Doctoral Research Scholarship of Rs.400/- p.m.

The Commission had as a special case vide Resolution No. 16 dated 30th/31st August, 1957, approved payment of a Post Doctoral Research Fellowships of Rs.400/- per month to two Scholars at Visva-Bharati for a period of two years.

One of the recipients of the Scholarship was

Dr. (Miss) Trina Ray who was engaged in research in Indian Classical Music. On the recommendation of the University that she was doing good work and as the research work had not been completed in the stipulated period of two years, the Chairman agreed to the extension of the Scholarship from 9-4-1959 to 8-4-1960, as a special case, so that the work may be completed successfully.

34. Visva-Bharati - Construction of Administrative building.

The University Grants Commission had approved in principle, the scheme of Visva-Bharati University for the construction of an Administrative Block at a cost of Rs.2.6 lakhs. The University submitted plans and estimates for the proposed building at a cost of Rs.4,25,216/- on the basis of suggestions made by the Building Sub-Committee of the Commission. The Chairman, approved the increased cost, subject to the examination of the plans and estimates by the C.P.W.D.

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35. Osmania University - Construction of staff quarters.

The Chairman approved the proposal of the Osmania University, in principle, for the construction of 30 staff quarters at an estimated cost of Rs.4,65,000/- @ Rs.15,500 per quarter, on the Vice-Chancellor pressing the urgency of the need for these quarters as a result of the location of the University at some distance from the City.

36. Distribution of the Indian National Bibliography to the Universities and their affiliated colleges in India.

The Government of India has published an Indian National Bibliography in view of the importance and utility of this publication, the Chairman has approved a proposal for giving financial assistance to about 400 affiliated colleges towards the purchase of the Bibliography. The Universities have been asked to recommend the names of such affiliated colleges as could make profitable use of the volume. The cost of the volume is Rs.50/-.

37. Delhi University - Research on Buddhist Monk Communities and Monasteries in India.

The University Grants Commission wide Resolution No.3(8) of 8th/9th February, 1958 approved a two-year scheme of the Delhi University for research on "Buddhist Monk Communities and Monasteries in India" at a total cost of Rs.18,000/- (R) under the Second Five Year Plan.

The scheme was started from 2.1.1958 and the sanction expired on 1.1.1960. The University requested the continuance of the scheme for another 6 months at an additional cost of Rs.3,500/- representing the salary of one Research Fellow and miscellaneous expenditure of Rs.500/- as the work to the extent of 4/5th only had been completed.

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The Chairman agreed to the proposal of the University.

38. Poona University - Additional cost for the hostels.

The Poona University was paid an interest-bearing loan of Rs.4,78,000/- by the Ministry of Education for the construction of two hostels for men and women students on the recommendation of the University Grants Commission. The University furnished a completion certificate for Rs.6,30,415/- from the local P.W.D. towards the construction of these hostels. In the circumstances, payment of an additional amount of Rs.1,52,415/- as interest bearing loan has been recommended to the Ministry of Education.

39. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth - Construction of a Girls Hostel.

The Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance towards the construction of a Girls' Hostel for 204 students in 102 double-bedded rooms at an estimated cost of Rs.6,47,500/- excluding furniture. The University has at present provision for accommodating 79 women students out of a total of 187. The University intimated that this number is expected to increase rapidly on the completion of various development schemes of the University approved by the Commission. On the State Government/University agreeing to share the expenditure at 25% of the approved cost, the Chairman approved the proposal for the construction of a Girls' Hostel and agreed to the payment of a grant of Rs.4,85,625/- towards the project.

40. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth - Construction of staff quarters.

The Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth approached the

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University Grants Commission for financial assistance at 50% of the cost of construction of 106 staff quarters of different types at Rs.13,17,666/- including Rs.1,08,500 for land.

As the University stands in need of staff quarters for attracting well-qualified teachers, situated as it is in a town where residential facilities are scarce, the Chairman acceded to the request of the University for putting up the quarters at an estimated cost of Rs.12,09,000/- excluding the cost of land, as the Commission does not help State Universities in regard to purchase of land. The State Government has agreed to share the expenditure at 50% the remaining 50% i.e. Rs.6,04,500/- is to be met by the Commission.

41. Establishment of Printing Presses in Universities.

The University Grants Commission vide Resolution No. 29 of 11th/12th February, 1960 agreed that financial assistance may be given to Universities for the establishment of Printing Presses on the revised basis at a cost of Rs.1,21,000/- for machinery and Rs.60,000/- for building.

The decision of the Commission was communicated to the Universities. Some of the Universities have requested that assistance be made available under the scheme towards the improvement of existing Printing Presses which are not functioning properly or are unable to cope with the volume of work.

The Chairman has agreed to the request on the ground that consolidation is as important as development.

42. M.S. University of Baroda - Furniture for the building of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics.

The University Grants Commission had on the 18th

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February 1957, approved the construction of a building for the College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics of the Baroda University at a total cost of Rs.1,50,000 (NR) under the Second Five Year Plan.

The Baroda University approached the Commission for provision of furniture for the building at an estimated cost of Rs.15,553 (NR).

The Chairman sanctioned assistance on the basis of  $66 \frac{2}{3} : 33 \frac{1}{3}$ . The share of Commission of the cost of furniture will be Rs.10,369/- (NR).

43. Banaras Hindu University - Holding of Summer School of Vedic Studies.

The Banaras Hindu University approached the University Grants Commission for a grant of Rs.2,000/- towards holding a Summer School of Vedic Studies as an activity of the Department of Indology from 25th May to 5th June, 1960.

The Chairman agreed in principle to the provision of Rs.2,000/- for this purpose subject to any adjustment that may be necessary within the amount on the University submitting a detailed statement of accounts.

44. Mysore University - Holding an All India Seminar on Administrative Law at Bangalore.

The Mysore University requested that financial assistance be given by the Commission towards the cost of Rs.30,000/- for holding an All India Seminar on Administrative Law in collaboration with the Indian Law Institute during the summer vacation of 1960 - from 16th May to 11th June 1960 at Bangalore.

The Commission has been normally giving not more than Rs.5,000/- to any university for holding an All India Conference in a particular subject of teaching and research.

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The Commission had also agreed to contribute a sum of Rs.49,000 (NR) towards holding of a summer School of Linguistics under the auspices of the Poona University in 1960.

In view of the importance of Administrative Law in recent times with the emergence of the Welfare State and consequent assumption of responsibility for new areas of administration by Government, the Chairman approved the proposal for holding of the Conference and agreed to contribute a sum not exceeding Rs.30,000/- towards it, subject to a detailed statement of income and expenditure being furnished by the University.

45. Allahabad University - Revision of basis of grant for Library Books (Humanities).

The Commission at its meeting held on 8th July, 1958 accepted the recommendation of the Visiting Committee which examined the scheme of the Allahabad University for the development of Post-graduate Studies and Research in Humanities under the Second Five Year Plan (Item 39).

The Committee had, among other things, recommended that a sum of Rs.1,38,600/- may be approved for addition of books and Journals in Arts subjects on a sharing basis of  $66 \frac{2}{3}$  U.G.C. and  $33 \frac{1}{3}$  University.

The University requested that the condition of sharing be waived in regard to the purchase of the books and Journals.

In view of the fact that the Commission generally sanctions book grants to the Universities on a non-sharing basis, the Chairman agreed to this.

46. M.S. University of Baroda - Development of the Departments of Painting and Sculpture under IIInd Five Year Plan.

The M.S. University of Baroda submitted to the

Commission a scheme for the development of the departments of Painting and Sculpture under the IIInd Five Year Plan.

The following faculties have been approved by the Chairman for this purpose after the proposal has been examined 'on the spot' by an Officer of the Commission.

- (i) Building including electric fittings etc. to house two additional structures one each for the Department of Painting and Sculpture. ... Rs.90,000 (NR)
- (ii) Putting up a Mazzanine floor for the present exhibition hall. ... Rs.25,000 (NR)
- (iii) Department of Painting.
  - (a) One Reader (for Life Studies)
  - (b) Furniture ... Rs.4,000 (NR)
  - (c) Equipment ... Rs.3,000 (NR) (for Model stands stools etc.).
  - (d) Contingencies... Rs.2,000 (R) p.a. (for paints easels etc.).
- (iv) Department of Sculpture.
  - (a) One Reader (for Life Studies in different media).
  - (b) One Lecturer.
  - (c) Furniture ... Rs.1,000 (NR)
  - (d) Equipment ... Rs.1,500 (NR) (for easels iron cables / stage for models etc.).
  - (e) Contingencies.. Rs.1,500 (R) p.a. (Stores and other media etc.).

The financial implications of the above proposals are estimated at Rs.22,400 (R) p.a. and Rs.1,24,500 (NR). The share of the Commission will be Rs.11,200 (R) p.a. and Rs.83,000 (NR) under the IIInd Five Year Plan, the rest being met by the University/ State Government.

47 Calcutta University - Publication of a Comprehensive History of Bengal 1757-1905.

The Calcutta University approached the University

Grants Commission for financial assistance towards the publication of a Comprehensive History of Bengal from 1757 to 1905 at 66  $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the estimated cost of Rs.30,000 (NR).

The Chairman approved the scheme in view of its importance on condition that the Commission's share will be limited to 50% of the cost.

The share of the Commission at 50% will be Rs.15,000 (NR). Necessary communication on the subject has been sent to the University.

4<sup>o</sup> Calcutta University - Development of Post-graduate teaching and Research in Applied Psychology.

The Commission at its meeting held on 9th and 10th February, 1959 approved the scheme of the Calcutta University for the development of Applied Psychology for implementation under IInd Five Year Plan with provision of the following facilities:-

- (a) One Professor (for Industrial Psychology).
- (b) One Reader (for Social Psychology).
- (c) One Lecturer (for Clinical Psychology).
- (d) One part-time Medical Officer.
- (e) One Statistical Assistant (in the scale of Rs.100-10-330).
- (f) One Laboratory Assistant.
- (g) Books .... Rs.10,000 (N.R.).
- (h) Equipment .... Rs.30,000 (N.R.).
- (i) Contingencies ... Rs. 3,500 (R) p.a.

The Calcutta University, on the advice of an expert Committee, requested the Commission that the University may be permitted to implement the scheme with the following modifications:-

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- (a) that the rigid specification for appointment of one Professor in Industrial Psychology and one Reader in Social Psychology be relaxed and the choice of the subjects of the above appointments be left to the discretion of the University.
  - (b) As it has been found from recent experience that a Statistical Assistant in the scale of Rs.100-330 cannot possibly be recruited, the scale of pay of the above Assistant be revised to Rs.160-10-330.

The Chairman agreed to the implementation of the scheme with the above modifications as proposed by the University on condition that the teachers to be appointed in the department will be drawn from the field of Applied Psychology.

49 Development of Muscology in Indian Universities.

At its meeting held on 26th/27th September, 1958, (Item 23), the Commission accepted the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the Development of Muscology in Indian Universities and agreed that as a first step training courses be provided in the Universities of Calcutta and Baroda at an estimated cost of Rs.46,000 (NR) and Rs.21,000 (R) per annum.

As the Baroda and Calcutta Universities experienced certain difficulties while implementing the scheme, the Commission appointed a Committee to review the position in the two Universities and to determine if any alterations or additions were necessary in the light of experience. The report of the review Committee is attached (Annexure I).

The modification for implementing the scheme as proposed by the Committee have been communicated to the Baroda and Calcutta Universities with the approval of the Chairman.

50. Lucknow University - Appointment of T.C.M. experts in the J & K Institute of Sociology and Human Relations.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 17th and 18th September 1959 (Item 3 (XVI)) approved the request of the Lucknow University for obtaining the services

of T.C.M. expert, Mr. Richard John Parvis, for 1959-60 for the Department of Sociology and Social Work.

The Commission was to contribute 90% of the cost in respect of Mr. John Parvis @ Rs.15/- per diem.

Lucknow University requested that Mr. John Parvis T.C.M. expert may be allowed to remain in the University, Department of Sociology and Social Work for another year, i.e. during 1960-61 also, as the University did not have a properly trained teacher to replace him.

The Chairman agreed to the request of the University.

The Commission's share of the expenditure on this account in 1960-61 will be Rs.4,927/-.  
51.

Gujarat University - Sanction of additional post of Field Work Assistant in the Department of Labour Welfare.

The Commission at its meeting held on 30th November 1956, approved the posts of one Reader, three Lecturers and Visiting Lecturers @ Rs.15/- per Lecture in the Department of Labour Welfare of the Gujarat University under the IIInd Five Year Plan.

Gujarat University made a request that an additional post of a Field Work Assistant in the scale of Rs.200-20-400 created in the department for the efficient organisation of the field work of the department.

The Chairman acceded to the request and approved an expenditure of Rs.3,000 (R) p.a. for the purpose, under the IIInd Five Year Plan, the share of the Commission at 50% being Rs.1,500 (R) p.a. The University have agreed to share the expenditure.

52. Andhra University - Additional Staff for Post-graduate Teaching and Research in the University.

The Andhra University approached the University Grants Commission for the expansion of the staff for Post-graduate

Teaching and Research in the University

This University did not have a proper M.A. Course formerly. Those who took the B.A. Honours examination were entitled to the M.A. Degree by flux of time. There was also an M.A. Course by research after the B.A. Honours.

The University have now terminated this system of degrees and put in its place a four year Honours Course with a one year M.A. Course following it together with a two year M.A. Course for those who pass the three year B.A. Degree from the affiliated Colleges. The first year of the M.A. and the fourth year of the Honours will be identical except for a few subjects which may require independent teaching.

In the circumstances, the Chairman approved under the IIInd Five Year Plan the following additional posts for Post-graduate and teaching and research in the Andhra University after the proposals have been examined on the spot, by an officer of the Commission:

<u>Department.</u>	<u>Additional staff approved.</u>
History and Politics.	Two Lecturers. (one for Politics and one for History).
Philosophy.	One Reader. (for Psychology) One Lecturer. (for Philosophy of Religion)
English	Two Lecturers.
Telugu	Two Lecturers.
Mathematics.	Two Lecturers.
Economics and Sociology.	One Reader (in Public Finance).
Sanskrit.	Two Lecturers.

The financial implications for the provision of the above staff will be Rs.63,900 (R) p.a. The share of the Commission at 50% will be Rs.31,950 (R) p.a.



53' Madras University - Approval to the appointment of Reader having III Class M.A. Degree in the Department of Tamil.

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) The Madras University appointed Dr. M. Rajamanickam Pillai who has only a III Class M.A. Degree as a Reader in the Department of Tamil against the post approved by the Commission at its meeting held on 25.3.1957.

The Commission has laid down that a University Reader should possess a first or II Class M.A. in the subject concerned with at least five years' teaching/degree of the Doctorate experience & either a research standard or publications of merit to his credit.

In view of Dr. Rajamanichan Pillai possessing the M.O.L. Ph.D. degrees apart from experience of teaching for a fairly long period, the Chairman, as a special case, approved his appointment as Reader in the Tamil Department.

\*Sahani\*  
10.6.60.

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ANNEXURE I TO ITEM NO.3 (49)  
DATED 29TH/30TH JUNE, 1960.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE  
APPOINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
TO EXAMINE THE WORKING OF THE DIPLOMA COURSE  
IN MUSEOLOGY.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee to review the progress of implementation of Diploma Course in Museology introduced by the Commission in the Universities of Calcutta and Baroda in 1959-60 and to determine if any alterations or additions were necessary in the light of experience. The Committee consisted of the following members:-

1. Shri A. Ghosh, Director General of Archaeology.
2. Shri D.P. Ghosh, Curator, Asutosh Museum, University of Calcutta.
3. Shri C. Sivaramamurti, Keeper of National Museum, New Delhi.
4. Dr. Moti Chandra, Director, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
5. Professor S. Mathai. } University Grants Commission.
6. Dr. S. Bhattacharya. }

2. A meeting of the Committee was held on the 25th April 1960 when the following members were present:-

1. Shri D.P. Ghosh,
2. Dr. Moti Chandra.
3. Professor S. Mathai.
4. Dr. S. Bhattacharya.

3. Shri A. Ghosh, Director General of Archaeology could not attend the meeting on account of illness and Shri C. Sivaramamurti sent his apologies for not being able to attend the meeting as he had to go out of Delhi on urgent work.

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The Committee considered the working of the scheme and the difficulties experienced in this connection by the Universities of Baroda and Calcutta. As the Diploma Course in Museology covers a period of 2 years and provide facilities for imparting intensive instruction and training, both theoretical and practical, and as the University of Baroda in particular considered that M.A.s. and M.Sc.s. were not sufficiently attracted for the 2 year Diploma Course the Committee examined the view of the Baroda University to relax admission qualifications of the students for the Diploma Course so that students who had passed B.A. or B.Sc. examinations might be admitted to the Course.

4. The Committee also gave considerable thought to the problem of proper employment of students who would qualify themselves for the Diploma Course. After discussion it was agreed that the University Grants Commission might be requested to permit the students with B.A. and B.Sc. degrees to take up the Diploma Course, preference being given to students with M.A. or M.Sc. degrees with aptitude for studies in Museology.

5. The Committee examined the proposals of the Universities of Calcutta and Baroda to introduce a full-fledged degree course in Museology. The University of Calcutta wanted that a Degree Course of 2 years might be provided for students who had already passed the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations. After considering different aspects of the matter the Committee was of the opinion that though Master's degree course in Museology might be desirable in view of the limited scope of employment and of the very specialised nature of teaching and training required for the Course the question of setting up full-fledged Degree Course in Museology may be deferred till opportunities for proper employment had improved

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and there was a demand for highly qualified and trained experts in Museology in the country.

6. The Committee also considered the question of extending the Diploma Course in Museology as sponsored by the University Grants Commission to other Universities. The Committee was of the opinion that the implementation of the Course in Baroda and Calcutta might be watched for some more time before it was introduced in other Universities.

7. The Committee considered the proposal submitted by both the Universities of Calcutta and Baroda for certificate course of a shorter period for Museum workers. The Committee was of the opinion that this might be considered later when the result of the working of the present scheme was sufficiently revealed.

8. The Committee was of the opinion that teaching of Museology by honorary and part-time teachers was not satisfactory and that the staff of at least one Reader and two Lecturers one of whom is to be a specialist on the scientific side as envisaged by the University Grants Commission should be immediately appointed in the two Universities for proper teaching of the subject. The technical staff may also be appointed according to requirements. The Committee recommends that the provision of recurring grant of Rs.21,000/- per annum may be increased if sufficient justification for this is received from the Universities on account of qualified teaching and technical staff appointed by them.

9. In view of the fact that the training in Museology as a professional course is also arranged by Government and the students passing the Diploma Course in Museology are to be absorbed in service in the Museums the Committee is of opinion that a joint meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Museums and of the representatives of the University Grants Commission.

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may be useful to determine the nature of the Course and standard of Museology to be taught in the Universities and to examine the employment opportunities in the Museums of the Country for the qualified and trained personnel that may come out of the Universities.

\*Sahani\*  
10.6.60.

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54. To report on the Award of Senior Research and Post Doctorate Fellowships in Science subjects - 1960-61.

In pursuance of the decision of the Commission to award annually 70 Post-doctoral Fellowships of the value of Rs.300/-p.m. and 40 Senior Research Fellowships of the value of Rs.500/-p.m. applications were invited by advertising in the Press for making awards for the year 1960-61. A total of 74 applications were received; 61 for Senior and 13 for Junior awards.

The Chairman, University Grants Commission appointed selection committees for different subject groups to make recommendations. The selection committees met on 28.3.60. Each subject committee made its recommendations and the recommendations of these committees were considered together finally by a committee consisting of all the Chairmen and two additional experts in those subjects wherein no subject committees were appointed.

The final selection committee recommended 22 candidates for Senior Fellowships and 3 candidates for Junior Fellowships. In addition 12 candidates who had applied for the Senior awards were recommended for junior fellowships. The list of candidates recommended for senior fellowships is given in Statement 'I'; and those for Junior fellowships in Statement 'II'. A subjectwise and universitywise analysis of the applications received and the number of candidates selected are given as Annexures III & IV.

The Chairman accepted the recommendations of the Selection Committee and sanctioned the payment of Rs.66,000/- for Senior Fellowships, Rs.27,000/-for Junior Fellowships and Rs.37,000/- for giving grants for contingent expenditure at the rate of Rs.1,000/-per annum to each of the fellows selected for the awards. Thus the total amount sanctioned is Rs.1,30,000/- for the first 6 months. The fellowships are tenable for a period of two-years with effect from 1st April, 1960 or from the actual date of commencement of research work by the fellow, whichever is later.

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55. Extension of the benefits of the award of the Travel Grants to the Science Personnel of Colleges managed by the Governments of respective States.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 8th February, 1958 (Item 17) instituted the scheme of awarding travel grants to science teachers to visit other centres of research within India for short periods and approved Rules and Regulations for the award of these grants. According to the Rules, all science teachers, fellows and scholars and other such research personnel who may have put in at least two years of research work and were considered to be suitable for further training in their fields and laboratory technicians also were to be eligible for these grants. Hitherto the benefits of these travel grants were given to the science personnel of the Universities and University affiliated colleges; but, however, the travel grants were not being given to the personnel of colleges managed by respective State Governments. Since a number of requests from science personnel working in the Government managed colleges were being received by the Commission, it was felt desirable to extend the benefits of the travel grants to these persons also. Accordingly, the scheme is now applicable to teachers in Universities and affiliated colleges, both Government managed as well as non-government managed.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI  
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Appendix 1 to Item NoIII  
Statement I 3(54)  
SENIOR. (Rs.500/-)

CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF SENIOR FELLOWSHIPS (Rs.500/-p.m.)

S.No.	Name	University.	Subject & Title of proposed Research Work.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Dr.K.K.Pathria	Delhi	Physics: Some problems in Statistical Physics.
2.	Dr.Srinivasan Raman	Madras	Physics: Structure of the Antibiotic, Morellin.
3.	Dr.J.N.Tandon	Delhi	Physics: Magnet Hydrodynamics & Solar Terrestrial relationship.
4.	Dr.Satti Paddi Reddy	Andhra	Physics: Spectra of diatomic Molecules.
5.	Dr.Vedam Kuppaswamy	Ind.Instt.of Science, Bangalore.	Physics: Solid State Physics.
6.	Dr.Birendra Prasad	Patna	Chemistry Riboflavin Content of Blood in forms of Dermatos Tropics.
7.	Dr.C.N.Kachru	Saugar	Chemistry Synthesis of Amoebicidal agents.
8.	Dr.B.N.Mashekar	Bombay	Chemistry Nutrition of Mycobacterium.
9.	Dr.(Km) Rama Bhatta-charya.	Calcutta	Chemistry Activation Energy Theory.
10.	Dr.Mantha Suryanarayana	Andhra	Chemistry Chemistry of Molybdenum.
11.	Dr.Dharmendra Sarma	Allahabad	Chemistry Studies in Phosphates.

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1.	2.	3.	4.	
12.	Dr.P.P.Chiddarwar	Poona	Botany:	Cytotaxonomy of Powdery Mildews Fungi.
13.	Dr.Jagdananda Ghatak	Calcutta	Botany:	Cytotaxonomy of Ferns Applied for Sr.but recommended for Jr.
14.	Dr.B.Dalagangadhara Sarma	Andhra	Geology:	Sedimentology Applied for Senior but recommended for Junior Award.
15.	Dr.(Smt)Rohtagi Mandakini	Bombay	Statistics:	Statistical Tests. -do-

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OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.  
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Statement II  
JUNIOR (Rs.300/-)

CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR JUNIOR POST-DOCTORAL AWARDS (Rs.300/-p.m.)

S.No.	Name	University	Subject & Research Proposed.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	
1.	Dr.Kasi Reddy Subba Rao	Andhra	Physics:Ultrasonics.	Applied for Senior award but recommended for Junior award.
2.	Dr.N.Sridhara Murthy	Karnatak	Physics:Molecular Spectroscopy	-do-
3.	Dr.A.J.Mukhedkar	Poona	Chemistry Solvent effect on Spectra,etc.	-do-
4.	Dr.M.V.Kaulgud	Poona	Chemistry: Ultra-sonic Velocity of molten Solids	-do-
5.	Shri K.M.Sivanandaih	Mysore	Chemistry: Synthesis of Estrone & Diosyonic Acids.	To be awarded after he obtains Ph.D.Degrec.
6.	Dr.Om Irakash Mehra	I.A.R.I.,Delhi	Chemistry: Weathering of K-bearing minerals.	Applied for Senior but recommended for Junior award.
7.	Dr.Bimalendu Bose	Lucknow	Chemistry: Soil Microbiology	-do-
8.	Ir.Jagat Pal Singh	Delhi	Zoology: Fresh Water Studies	-do-
9.	Dr.Kosaraju Reddiah	Annamalai	Zoology: Estuarine Ecology.	
10.	Dr.(Km)V.R.Meenakshy	Annamalai	Zoology: Carbohydrate Metabolism in Gastropod,Pila.	
11.	Dr.S.Bhaskaran	I.A.R.I.,Delhi	Botany: Poliploidy and Radio-Sensibility.	

Contd..2.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
12.	Dr.B.S.Thyagarajan	Madras	Chemistry: Photochemical reactions.
13.	Dr.Barnabos John	Poona (Ahmednagar)	Chemistry: Catalysis of replacement.
14.	Dr.V.S.Raut	Bombay	Chemistry: Inter-relation of B12 & Testosterone.
15.	Dr.R.N.Sen Gupta	Calcutta	Chemistry: Composition of Fish Oils.
16.	Dr.Ishwar Prakash	Rajasthan (Jodhpur)	Zoology : Ecology of Desert Animals.
17.	Dr.Rabindra Nath Konar	Delhi	Botany: Studies on Indian Gymnosperms.
18.	Dr.Vasudeva Krishna Murthy	Madras	Botany: Cytology and Morphology of Indian Marine Algae.
19.	Dr.T.I.Thyagarajan	Ind.Instt.of Science,Bangalore.	Botany: Cytology of Yeast-Nucleus & Cytoplasmic inclusions.
20.	Dr.S.N.Bharadwaj	Agra University(Agra College)	Botany: Plant Plupiology - Physiology of Alkali and Salt tolerance in Crop Plants.
21.	Dr.Enayet Ahmed	Bihar	Geography Distribution trends of Bihar Population.
22.	Dr.(Km.)Pramila Srivastava	Allahabad	Mathematics. Summability Series and Integrals.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

STATEMENT III

ANALYSIS OF FELLOWSHIP AWARDS (1960-61: I ALLOTMENT)  
( Recommended at the Selection Committee Meeting on 28.3.60 )

A. SUBJECTWISE.

Subject	Total No. of applications received.	Applied			Awarded Jr.	
		for Sr.	Sr. Fellow-ship.	Recommended for Junior.	for Jr.	Fellowship.
1. Physics	9	9	5	2	Nil	Nil
2. Chemistry	27	24	10	5	3	-
3. Botany	16	11	4	2	5	1
4. Zoology	17	12	1	1	5	2
5. Mathematics & Statistics.	3	3	1	1	Nil	-
6. Geology	1	1	-	1	Nil	Nil
7. Geography	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil
<b>Total:</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>

Total No. of Awards.  
Senior 22 out of 40 available.  
Junior: 15 out of 70 available

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Statement IV

ANALYSIS OF FELLOWSHIP AWARDS (1960-61: I ALLOTMENT)  
(Recommended at the Selection Committee Meeting on 28.3.60)

B. UNIVERSITYWISE.

S.No.	University	Total awards.	Senior.	Junior.	Physics	Chemistry.	Botany	Zoology.	Maths.& Statistics.	Geology.	Geography.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Andhra	4	2	2	1 Sr. 1 Jr.	1 Sr.	-	-	-	1 Jr.	-
2.	Agra	1	1	-	-	-	1 Sr.	-	-	-	-
3.	Allahabad	2	2	-	-	1 Sr.	-	-	1 Sr.	-	-
4.	Annamalai	2	-	2	-	-	-	2 Jr.	-	-	-
5.	Banares	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Bombay	3	2	1	-	2 Sr.	-	-	1 Jr.	-	-
7.	Bihar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Sr.
8.	Calcutta	3	2	1	-	2 Sr.	1 Jr.	-	-	-	-
9.	Delhi.	4	3	1	2 Sr.	-	1 Sr.	1 Jr.	-	-	-
10.	I.I.T.C. Bangalore	2	2	-	1 Sr.	-	1 Sr.	-	-	-	-
11.	I.I.T. Delhi	2	-	2	-	1 Jr.	1 Jr.	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnatak	1	-	1	1 Jr.	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Lucknow	1	-	1	-	1 Jr.	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Madras	3	3	0	1 Sr.	1 Sr.	1 Sr.	-	-	-	-

Contd..2.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
15.	Mysore	1	-	1	-	1 Jr.	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Panjab	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
17.	Patna	1	1	-	-	1 Sr.	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Poona	4	1	3	-	1 Sr. 2 Jr.	1 Jr.	-	-	-	-
19.	Rajasthan	1	1	-	-	-	-	1 Sr.	-	-	-
20.	Sauger	1	1	-	-	1 Sr.	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:		37	22	15							

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI-1.  
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Meeting:

Dated: 29th/30th June, 1960.

Item 4:- To receive a statement of grants paid/  
sanctioned and expenditure incurred  
after the last meeting of the Commission  
held on 21st March, 1960.

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S.No.	Name of the University.	Purpose.	Amount.
1.	Aligarh Muslim University.	Ist instalment of the Block grant for the year 1960-61.	Rs. 9,47,500/=
2.	Banaras Hindu University.	Ist instalment of the Block grant for the year 1960-61.	Rs. 13,87,500/=
3.	Delhi University.	a) For meeting the expenditure on the salaries of four Lecturers appointed by the University for the Department of African Studies.	Rs. 6,000/= (R)
		b) For the purchase of Books for the Department of African Studies.	Rs. 25,000/= (N.R.)
		c) Payment of grant for meeting the expenditure on the salary of staff of the Health Centre as detailed below:	
		1) Arrears for 1957-58	Rs. 467.56 nP
		2) Arrears for 1958-59	Rs. 953.41 nP
		3) On account grant for 1959-60.	Rs. 17,000.00
			Rs. 18,421.07 nP.
		d) For meeting the deficit in account for the year 1955-56 incurred by the University by the purchase of a Bus for the Miranda House.	Rs. 22,000/=

(Contd....2 .)

===== 1. 2. 3. 4. =====

- e) Ist instalment of the Block grant for the year 1960-61. Rs.6,75,000/=
        - f) Towards the completion of the West Wing of the Arts Faculty Building. Rs. 947.28 nP. (by adjustment).
        - g) 'On account' grant towards the repayment of instalment of Government loan of Rs.11 lakhs for the year 1959-60. Rs. 33,000/= (Rs.32,018.61 by cash payment and Rs.981.39 nP by adjustment).
        - h) Construction of Hostel Building for 103 Post-graduate Students of the Delhi School of Economics (Ist instalment). Rs.1,00,000/=
- 4. Visva-Bharati. a) Ist instalment of the Block grant for the year 1960-61. Rs.3,43,750/=
  - b) To meet the deficit under repayment to Central Government of the loan of Rs.2 lakhs for the construction of staff quarters during the year 1958-59. Rs.7,506.44 nP.
- 5. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Ist instalment of the Block grant for the year 1960-61. Rs.9,25,000/=
- 6. Principal Bangabasi College, Calcutta. Discretionary Grant sanctioned by Chairman to Shri Jugal Prasad Ganguly. Rs. 100/=
- 7. Nagpur. Grants to Universities to become a corporate foundation member of India International Centre. Rs. 12,000/=





1/1/40

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1.	2.	3.	4.
27.	Madras University.	In connection with the scheme to promote the study of selected regional languages.	Rs. 500/=
28.	Madras University.	..do..	Rs. 250/=
29.	Delhi University.	For the construction of Gandhi Bhawan.	Rs. 20,000/=
30.	Burdwan Raj College, Burdwan.	Centenary grant to Educational Institutions 100 years old as Schools and 50 years old as Colleges.	Rs. 20,000/=
31.	Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.	..do..	Rs. 30,000/=
32.	D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar (Agra University).	1) Purchase of Library books. Approved cost Rs. 18,000. University Grants Commission Share Rs. 12,000/=.	Rs. 4,000/= (1st instalment)
		2) Purchase of Laboratory equipment. Approved cost Rs. 72,452/= . University Grants Commission share Rs. 48,300/=.	
33.	Chhoturam Arya College, Sonapat (Panjab University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs. 2,09,266/= . University Grants Commission share Rs. 1,04,633/=.	Rs. 30,000/= (1st instalment)
34.	Madras Christian College, Tambaram (Madras University).	Purchase of Library furniture and Books. Approved cost Rs. 27,000/= . University Grants Commission share Rs. 18,000/=.	Rs. 6,000/= (1st instalment).
35.	St. Mary's College, Tuticorin (Madras University).	1) Purchase of Library Books. Approved cost Rs. 6,000/= . University Grants Commission share Rs. 4,000/=.	-
		2) Construction of a Fuel shed. Approved cost Rs. 6,150/= . U.G.C. share Rs. 3,375/=.	-

(Contd...5.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
36.	Willingdon College, Sangli (Poona University).	Purchase of Library shelves. Approved cost Rs.18,000/=. University Grants Commission. Rs.12,000/=.	
37.	St. Thomas College, Palai (Kerala University).	Construction of Library Building. Approved cost Rs.1,79,000/=. University Grants Commission's share Rs.1,19,333/=.	Rs.20,000/= (Ist instalment).
38.	Karimganj College, Karimganj (Gauhati University).	Purchase of Library Books. Approved cost Rs.9,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.6,000/=.	
39.	College of Science, Gurukula Kangri (Agra University).	1) Construction of Zoology and Botany Laboratory. Approved cost Rs.1,84,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.1,22,667/=.	Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).
		2) Purchase of Laboratory Equipment and Library Books. Approved cost Rs.70,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.46,667/=.	Rs.25,000/= (Ist instalment).
		3) Purchase of Laboratory furniture. Approved cost Rs.20,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.13,333/=.	Rs. 6,500/= (Ist instalment).
40.	N.S.S.College, Pandalam (Kerala University).	Construction of Library Building and purchase of furniture. Approved Rs.58,500/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.39,000/=.	Rs.13,000/= (Ist instalment).

(Contd.....6.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
41.	Dev Samaj College for Girls, Ambala City (Panjab University).	1. Extension of Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.61,238/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.45,929/=.	Rs.15,000/= (Ist instalment)
42.		2. Purchase of Library Books and Furniture. (Already reported).	Rs. 3,000/= (Full payment)
42.	D.N.Jain Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur (Jabalpur University).	1. Construction of Library Building. Approved cost Rs.57,750/=. University Grants Commission share Ps.38,500/=.	Rs.15,000/= (Ist instalment)
		2. Purchase of Library Furniture. Approved cost Rs.12,000/=. University Grants Commission share Ps.8,000/=.	
43.	M.J. Arts & Science College, Jalgaon (Poona University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.1,99,800/=. University Grants Commission share Ps.99,900/=.	Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).
44.	Sri Padmavathi Women's College, Tirupati (Sri Venkateswara University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.2,32,050/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.1,74,040/=.	Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).
45.	M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli-petai (Madras University).	1. Construction of Library Building and purchase of furniture. Approved cost Ps.58,500/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.39,000/=.	Rs.10,000/= (Ist instalment).
		2. Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.1,71,500/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.85,750/=.	Rs.20,000/= (Ist instalment).

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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46. Malabar Christian College, Calicut (Kerala University).	Construction of Library Building. Approved cost Rs.77,000/=.	University Grants Commission share Rs.51,333/=.	Rs.15,000/= (Ist instalment).
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47. Khalsa College for Women, Sidhwan Khurd (Punjab University).	Extension to Women's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.1,87,943/=.	University Grants Commission share Rs.1,40,957/=.	Rs.20,000/= (Ist instalment).
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48. Sri Pushpam College, Poondi (Madras University).	1) Purchase of Library Books. Approved cost Rs.6,000/=.	University Grants Commission share Rs.4,000/=.	Rs.3,000/= (Ist instalment).
	2) Purchase of Library furniture. Approved cost Rs.9,000/=.	University Grants Commission share Rs.6,000/=.	

49. Nirmala College, Coimbatore (Madras University).	1) Construction of Library Building. Approved cost Rs.63,000/=.	University Grants Commission share Rs.42,000/=.	Rs.10,000/= (Ist instalment)
	2) Purchase of Library furniture. Approved cost Rs.9,000/=.	University Grants Commission share Rs.6,000/=.	

50. Assumption College, Changanacherry (Kerala University).	1) Construction of Library Building. Approved cost Rs.57,000/=.	University Grants Commission share Rs.38,000/=.	Rs.10,000/= (Ist instalment).
	2) Construction of Girls's Hostel (Already reported).		Rs.30,000/= (IInd instalment).

51. Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozepur City (Panjab University).	Purchase of Furniture for Students in the Hostel. Approved cost Rs.4,000/=.	University Grants Commission share Rs.3,000/=.	
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1. 2. 3. 4.  
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- 52. Meerut College, Meerut (Agra University).
  - 1. Library Building: Extension. Approved cost Rs.31,949/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.21,299/=. Rs.12,000/= (Ist instalment)
  - 2. Purchase of Library Books. Approved cost Rs.21,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.14,000/=. (Ist instalment)
  
- 53. Ganjdundwara College, Ganjdundwara (Agra University).
  - Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.1,73,924/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.86,962/=. Rs.20,000/= (Ist instalment).
  
- 54. Tika Ram Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Aligarh (Agra University).
  - Purchase of Library Books and Furniture. Approved cost Rs.6,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.4,000/=. -
  
- 55. A.I. Jat Heroes' Memorial College, Rohtak. (Panjab University).
  - Construction of Library Building. Approved cost Rs. 67,700/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.45,133/=. Rs.15,000/= (Ist instalment).
  
- 56. Maharani Chimmabai Mahila Pathshala, Baroda (S.N.D.T. Women's University).
  - Construction of Girl's Hostel. Approved cost Rs. 1,56,560/=. University Grants Commission share Rs. 1 lakh. Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).
  
- 57. Sanatan Dharma College, Muzaffarnagar (Agra University).
  - Purchase of Library Books. Approved cost Rs.18,000/=. University Grants Commission share Rs.12,000/=. Rs.4,000/= (Ist instalment).
  
- 58. St. Theresas' College, Ernakulam (Kerala University).
  - Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported). Approved cost raised to Rs.1,75,400/=. University Grants Commission share raised to Rs.1,31,500/=. -

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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| 59. | J.V.Jain Degree College, Saharanpur (Agra University).                           | Construction of Library Building and Purchase of Books and furniture. Approved cost Rs.62,400/=. | University Grants Commission share Rs.15,000/= (Ist instalment). |
| 60. | G.S.College of Commerce, Wardha (Nagpur University).                             | Construction of Men's Hostel. Approved cost Rs.91,453/=.   | University Grants Commission share Rs.15,000/= (Ist instalment). |
| 61. | S.B. Garda College & B.P. Baria Science Institute, Navsari (Gujarat University). | Extension to the Psychology Laboratory. Approved cost Rs.82,902/=.                               | University Grants Commission share Rs.18,000/= (Ist instalment). |
| 62. | N.A.S. College, Meerut (Agra University).  | 1)Purchase of Physics Laboratory Equipment. Approved cost Rs.20,000/=.                           | U.G.C. share Rs.6,000/= (Ist instalment).                        |
|     |  | 2)Purchase of Library Books. (Already reported).   | Rs. 2,000/= (2nd instalment).                                    |
| 63. | Maharaj Singh Degree College, Saharanpur (Agra University).                      | 1)Purchase of Laboratory Equipment. (Already reported).  | Rs.10,000/= (3rd instalment).                                    |
|     |  | 2)Purchase of Library Books. (Already reported).   | Rs. 2,000/= (IIInd instalment).                                  |
| 64. | Multanimal Modi Degree College, Modinagar (Agra University).                     | Construction of Men's hostel. (Already reported).  | Rs.30,000/= (IIInd instalment).                                  |
| 65. | Hindu College, Moradabad (Agra University).                                      | Purchase of Laboratory Equipment. (Already reported).  | Rs. 4,000/= (Ist instalment).                                    |
| 66. | W.G.B.College, Bhimavaram (Andhra University).                                   | Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).  | Rs. 5,000/= (2nd instalment).                                    |

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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67.	St. Joseph's Training College for Women, Guntur (Andhra University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.25,000/= (IInd instalment).
68.	Harish Chandra Degree College, Varanasi (Banaras Hindu University).	Purchase of Library Books. (Already reported).	Rs. 4,000/= (IInd instalment).
69.	Udai Pratap College, Varanasi (Banaras Hindu University).	Purchase of Library Books, Furniture & Laboratory Equipment. (Already reported).	Rs.11,000/= (Ist instalment).
70.	Jamshedpur Co-operative College, Jamshedpur (Bihar University).	Construction of Library Building. (Already reported).	Rs.40,000/= (Ist instalment).
71.	Gobardanga Hindu College, Gobardanga (Calcutta University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.25,000/= (IInd instalment).
72.	Kharagpur College, Kharagpur (Calcutta University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.25,000/= (Ist instalment).
73.	Shri Shikshayatan College for Women, Calcutta (Calcutta University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.25,000/= (IInd instalment).
74.	Sham Sunder College, Burdwan (Calcutta University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.25,000/= (Ist instalment).
75.	Tilakdhari College, Jaunpur (Gorakhpur University).	Construction of Library and Laboratory Buildings. (Already reported).	Rs.14,000/= (Ist instalment).
76.	Little Flower College, Guruvayoor Kerala (University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.50,000/= (IIIrd instalment).



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1.	2.	3.	4.
77.	St. Alberts College, Ernakulam (Kerala University).	Construction of Library Building. (Already reported).	Rs.13,000/= (Ist instalment).
78.	Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha (Kerala University).	Construction of a Library Building. (Already reported).	Rs.10,000/= (Ist instalment).
79.	Fatima College, Madurai (Madras University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).
80.	St. Mary's College, Tuticorin (Madras University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.20,000/= (IInd instalment).
81.	Raja Serfoji College, Tenjore (Madras University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.40,000/= (IInd instalment).
82.	Sacred Heart, College, Tirupattur (Madras University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).
83.	P.S.G. Arts College, Peelamedu (Madras University).	Construction of Laboratory Building. (Already reported).	Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).
84.	The New College, Madras (Madras University).	Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).
85.	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi (Mysore University).	Construction of a Library Building. (Already reported).	Rs.18,000/= (Ist instalment).
86.	Sarda Vilas Law College, Mysore (Mysore University).	Purchase of Library Books & Furniture. (Already reported).	Rs. 5,000/= (Ist instalment).
87.	S.B. City College, Nagpur.	Construction of Library Building & Purchase of Furniture. (Already reported).	Rs.19,000/= (Ist instalment).

(Contd....12.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
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- 88. Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar (Poona University). Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported). Rs.35,000/= (3rd instalment).
- 89. Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona (Poona University). Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported). Rs.25,000/= (IInd instalment).
- 90. B.Y.K.College of Commerce, Nasik (Poona University). Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported). Rs.25,000/= (Ist instalment).
- 91. G.K.Gokhale College, Kolhapur (Poona University). Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported). Rs.25,000/= (Ist instalment).
- 92. M.E.S.College of Arts and Science, Poona (Poona University). Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported). Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).
- 93. Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara (Poona University). 1)Construction of Men's Hostel. (Already reported). Rs.30,000/= (Ist instalment).  
2)Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported). Rs.25,000/= (Ist instalment).
- 94. R.S.D.College, Ferozepur City (Panjab University). Purchase of Library Books. (Already reported). Rs.3,000/= (Ist instalment).
- 95. Vaish College, Bhiwani (Panjab University). Purchase of Laboratory Equipment. (Already reported). Rs. 1,500/ (Ist instalment).
- 96. D.A.V.College for Women, Karnal (Panjab University). Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported). Rs.18,000/= (IInd instalment).
- 97. Baring Union Christian College, Batala (Panjab University). 1)Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported). Rs.25,000/= (IIIrd instalment).  
2)Construction of Library Building. (Already reported). Rs.20,000/= (IInd instalment).

(Contd...13.)

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1.                      2.                      3.                      4.  
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98. G.G.N.Khalsa College, Ludhiana (Panjab University).	Purchase of Library Books and Furniture. (Already reported).	Rs. 8,320/= (Full payment).
99. Arya College, Ludhiana (Panjab University).	Purchase of Library Books. (Already reported).	Rs. 4,000/= (Ist instalment).
100. M.L. National College, Yamunanagar (Panjab University).	Construction of Library Building. (Already reported).	Rs. 3,000/= (3rd instalment).
101. Hans Raj Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur City (Panjab University).	Construction of Library Building. (Already reported).	Rs. 15,000/= (Ist instalment).
102. Ahir College, Rewari (Panjab University).	Construction of Boy's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs. 5,000/= (IInd instalment).
103. M.G.N. Basic Training College, Jullundur (Panjab University).	Purchase of Library Books. (Already reported).	Rs. 2,000/= (Ist instalment).
104. National College, Sirsa (Panjab University).	1) Construction of Boy's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs. 25,000/= (IInd instalment).
	2) Purchase of Library Books. (Already reported).	Rs. 2,000/= (IInd instalment).
105. Malwa Training College, Ludhiana (Panjab University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs. 40,000/= (Ist instalment).
106. Saraswati Training College for Women, Amritsar (Panjab University).	Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs. 30,000/= (Ist instalment).

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1.	2.	3.	4.
107.	Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalaya, Udaipur (Rajasthan University).	1) Construction of Women's Hostel. (Already reported). 2) --do--	Rs. 30,000/= (IIInd instalment). Rs. 30,000/= (IIIrd instalment),
108.	Shramjeevi College (Night Degree College), Udaipur (Rajasthan University).	Purchase of Library Books. (Already reported).	Rs. 1,500/= (IIInd instalment).
109.	Chhatisgarh College, Raipur (Saugar University).	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment. (Already reported).	Rs. 2,500/= (Ist instalment).
110.	Lahiri College, Chirimiri (Saugar University).	Construction of Girl's Hostel. (Already reported).	Rs. 15,000/= (IIInd instalment).
111.	Agra College, Agra (Agra University).	Purchase of Laboratory Equipment. (Already reported).	Rs. 875/= (Full payment).
112.	Delhi College.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59. ii) Ist instalment of maintenance grant 1960-61.	Rs. 30,000/= Rs. 88,000/=
113.	Hans Raj College.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59. ii) Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61. iii) Grant for purchase of Science equipment for B.Sc. Course.	Rs. 20,000/= Rs. 55,000/= Rs. 24,000/=
114.	Hindu College.	i) "On account" main- tenance grant for 1958-59. ii) Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61. iii) Grant for construc- tion of College Building.	Rs. 35,000/= Rs. 1,00,000/= Rs. 40,000/=

(Contd...15.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
115. Kirori Mal College.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Ps. 30,000/=	
	ii) Ist instalment of maintenance grant 1960-61.	Ps. 73,000/=	
	iii) Grant for purchase of Science equipment for B.Sc. Course.	Ps. 25,000/=	
116. Lady Irwin College.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59	Rs. 30,000/=	
	ii) Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Ps. 55,000/=	
	iii) Grant for construction of Library Building.	Ps. 40,000/=	
	iv) Grant for purchase of furniture.	Ps. 7,500/=	
117. Indraprastha College for Women.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Ps. 25,000/=	
	ii) Ist instalment of maintenance grant 1960-61.	Ps. 68,000/=	
118. Ramjas College.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Ps. 25,000/=	
	ii) Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Ps. 68,000/=	
	iii) Grant for purchase of Equipment for B.Sc. Course.	Ps. 10,000/=	
119. Lady Shri Ram College for Women.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Ps. 20,000/=	
	ii) Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Ps. 45,000/=	
120. S.G.T.B. Khalsa College.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Ps. 35,000/=	
	ii) Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Ps. 53,000/=	

(Contd...16.)

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121. Shri Ram College of Commerce.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Rs. 25,000/=
	ii) 1st instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs. 51,000/=
122. St. Stephen's College.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Rs. 20,000/=
	ii) 1st instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs. 45,000/=
	iii) Grant for purchase of equipment for B.Sc. Course.	Rs. 25,000/=
	iv) Further "On account" grant for construction of Science Block.	Rs. 25,000/=
123. Delhi School of Social Work.	i) "On account" maintenance grant for 1958-59.	Rs. 20,000/=
	ii) 1st instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs. 43,000/=
124. Indian School of International Studies.	i) Final instalment of maintenance grant for 1959-60.	Rs. 10,000/=
	ii) 1st instalment of maintenance grant 1960-61.	Rs. 75,000/=
	iii) Grant in connection with the scheme Research in Nepalese Studies.	Rs. 10,000/=
	iv) Grant for establishment of Chairs of International Relations and Commonwealth History and Institutions.	Rs. 24,000/=
	v) Grant for purchase of fans.	Rs. 779.35
125. P.G.D.A.V. College.	1st instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs. 30,000/=

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126. Deshbandhu College.	Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs.97,000/=
127. Saratan Dharam College.	Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs.40,000/=
128. Jankidevi Mahavidyalaya.	Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs.23,000/=
129. Dyal Singh College.	Ist instalment of maintenance grant for 1960-61.	Rs.40,000/=
130. Banarás.	<p>i) For construction of building for improvement of instructional facilities in Civil, Electrical &amp; Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, being the third instalment from the total sanctioned building grant of Rs.7,54,000/=. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.3,75,000/= were paid during 1957-58 and 1959-60.</p> <p>Rs.2,00,000</p> <p>ii) Towards the purchase of equipment for improvement of instructional facilities in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering being the third instalment from the total sanctioned equipment grant of Rs.11,95,000/=. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.2,00,000/= were paid during 1957-58 and 1959-60.</p> <p>Rs.1,00,000</p> <p>iii) Towards the payment of Post-graduate Studentship for the Electrical Machine Design Course for the period Ist November 1959 to 31st March, 1960.</p> <p>Rs. 1,500</p> <p>iv) Towards the salary of staff and</p>	

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Banaras (Contd.).

Maintenance for the Expansion Scheme of the College of Engineering being the 'on account' second instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.4,40,000/= for the year 1959-60. Rs. 50,000

131.Baroda

i) Towards the construction of building for the expansion scheme of the Faculty of Technology and Engineering (Degree Courses) being the third and final instalment out of the total grant of Rs.1,83,262/=. The first two instalments amounting to Rs.1,80,080/= were paid during 1957-58 and 1958-59. Rs. 3,182

ii) Towards the purchase of equipment for the Expansion Scheme of the Faculty of Technology and Engineering (Diploma Courses) being the fifth instalment out of the total grant of Rs.10,62,000/=. The first four instalments amounting to Rs.7,00,000/= were paid during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60. Rs.1,00,000

iii) Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the Expansion of Degree Courses, Faculty of Technology and Engineering being the second instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.4,95,000/= for the year 1959-60. Rs. 4,898

132.Calcutta.

Towards the salary of staff and maintenance of the three Technological Departments being the second instalment out of the ceiling recurring grant of Rs.2,95,335/= for the year 1959-60. Rs.1,09,500



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133. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.		On account payment out of the total additional expenditure of Rs.4,64,853/= approved for the completion of development schemes sanctioned by the Government of India during 1946-50.	Rs.2,00,000
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134. Mysore,	i)	Special non-recurring grant for the purchase of Library Books and Journals for the College of Engineering, Bangalore.	Rs. 50,000
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	ii)	4th instalment out of the total building grant of Rs.7,56,000/= sanctioned during 1957-58 for the expansion of training facilities at the College of Engineering, Bangalore. First three instalments amounting to Rs.2,25,000/= were paid during 1958-59 & 1959-60.	Rs.1,00,000
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	iii)	4th instalment out of the total equipment grant of Rs.2,45,000/= approved for the general development scheme of the College of Engineering, Bangalore. First three instalments amounting to Rs.1,80,000/= were paid during 1957-58 and 1958-59.	Rs, 50,000
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135. Roorkee	i)	Commission's 2/3rd share of the special non-recurring grant sanctioned for the purchase of furniture for Post-graduate Courses in Public Health Engineering.	Rs. 7,500
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	ii)	Special grant for Post-graduate studentships to 50% of the students admitted to all the approved Post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology for the period 1st September	
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Roorkee (Contd.)	1959 to 31st March, 1960.	Rs. 23,625/=
136.Saugar	Recurring grant for staff for the develop- ment of the Department of Pharmacy for 1958-59 and 1959-60 against the ceiling of Rs.13,333/= approved per annum.	Rs.15,334
137.Utkal	Second instalment of the recurring grant for staff and main- tenance during 1959-60 against the ceiling of Rs. 2,17,333/= p.a. approved for the College of Engineer- ing, Burla.	Rs.36,369
138.Aligarh	i) "On account" recurring grant for maintenance of High Altitude Research Observatory, Gulmarg during 1958-60..	Rs.30,000
	ii) "On account" recurring grant towards the salary of one Reader appointed in the Institute of Ophthalmology.	Rs.10,000
	iii) Recurring grant for the maintenance of Botanical garden during 1959-60.	Rs. 5,000
	iv) Non recurring grant for the development of Botanical garden during 1959-60.	Rs. 5,000
	v) Recurring grant for the maintenance of the herbarium in the Botany Department during 1959-60.	Rs. 2,000
139.Andhra	Recurring grant for 1959-60 towards the salary of additional staff in the Depart- ment of Geophysics.	Rs.12,000

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140. Banaras

- i) Recurring grant for 1959-60 towards the salary of one Lecturer in Geology. Rs. 1,581
- ii) For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the Departments of Organic Chemistry, Geophysics and Zoology in lieu of similar amount adjusted during 1957-58 from grants paid for this purpose. Rs. 91,730.68
- iii) For the purchase of Scientific equipment for the various science departments, being the third instalment from the total grant of Rs. 12,28,000/= sanctioned for this purpose during the II Ind Five Year Plan. Rs. 1,94,500
- iv) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals on Scientific and Technical subjects, being the third instalment against the total grant of Es. 2 lakhs sanctioned for II Plan. Rs. 1,00,000

141. Baroda

- i) For the construction of the Science Laboratory building, being the 5th instalment against the total grant of Es. 2,93,400 sanctioned for this purpose. Rs. 50,000
- ii) Recurring grant towards the salary of one Reader in Physical Chemistry being the 1st instalment for 1960-61. Rs. 2,205

142. Calcutta.

- i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the department of Geography, being the second and final instalment against the grant of Es. 1,35,333/= sanctioned for this purpose under the Second Five Year Plan. Rs. 1,23,333

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Calcutta (Condt.)	ii) For the purchase of Library Books and Journals on scientific and technical subjects, being the third and final instalment against the grant of Rs.1,50,000/= sanctioned for this purpose under the Second Five Year Plan.	Rs.50,000
143.Delhi	"On account" recurring grant towards the salary of additional staff in the Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics for 1959-60.	Rs.13,000
144.Gauhati	For the purchase of library books and journals on scientific and technical subjects, being the third and final instalment against the grant of Rs.1,50,000 sanctioned for Second Plan Period.	Rs.50,000
145.Jadavpur	For the purchase of library books and journals on scientific and technical subjects, being the third and final instalment against the total grant of Rs.1,00,000 sanctioned by the Commission for this purpose during the IIInd Five Year Plan.	Rs.50,000
146.Jammu & Kashmir.	i) For the construction of Biological Sciences block, being the 1st instalment against the total grant of Rs.2,33,334/=sanctioned for this building.	Rs.1,00,000
	ii) For the construction of the Physics and Mathematics block, being the 1st instalment towards the cost of this building.	Rs. 70,000

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147. Lucknow

i) For the purchase of scientific equipment for Central Workshop, being the second and last instalment from the grant of Rs.20,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.7,000/= was paid during 1958-59. Rs.13,000

ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Statistics, being the second and last instalment from the grant of Rs.10,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.7,000/= was paid during 1959-60. Rs. 3,000

iii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Physics, being the first instalment from the additional grant of Rs.34,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. Rs.20,000

iv) For the Air-conditioning of Animal House of the Zoology Department, being the first and last instalment from the grant of Rs.26,667/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. Rs.26,667

148 Madras

i) For the construction of Library building at Madurai, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs.2,60,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs.1,00,000/= was paid during 1958-59. Rs.1,00,000

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Madras (Contd.)
ii) For the purchase of scientific equipment for Central Workshop for 1959-60. Rs.20,000
iii) 'On account' grant for staff and maintenance for 1958-59 and 1959-60 for Library Extension Centre at Madurai. Rs.28,472

149. Osmania
i) For the construction of Astronomical and Astrophysical Laboratories, being the first instalment from the grant of Rs.2,00,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. Rs.1,00,000

ii) For the purchase of Four-Wheel drive Willy's All Steel Station Wagon required for the site survey work at an estimated cost of Rs.21,000/= (Commission's 2/3rd share of Rs.14,000). Rs.14,000

iii) For the construction of Pot Culture Chambers for the Botany Department, being the first and last instalment from the grant of Rs.9,300/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. Rs. 6,200

150. Panjab
For the purchase of scientific equipment for the Department of Physics, being the fifth instalment from the grant of Rs.4,00,000/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first four instalments of Rs.1,80,000/= were paid during 1957-58, 1958-59 & 1959-60. Rs.60,000

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151. Poona	i) For the construction of building for the Department of Zoology, being the third instalment from the grant of Rs. 2,56,867/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first two instalments of Rs. 1,25,000/= were paid during 1959-60.	Rs. 75,000
	ii) For the construction of building for the Department of Physics, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs. 2,45,333/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 50,000/= was paid during 1959-60.	Rs. 1,00,000
	iii) For the construction of extension to Botany Laboratory building, being the second instalment from the grant of Rs. 98,667/= sanctioned for the purpose for the Second Five Year Plan. The first instalment of Rs. 50,000/= was paid during 1959-60.	Rs. 40,000
152. Panjab	Refresher Course in Mathematics.	Rs. 16,000
153. Delhi	Summer School of Mathematics.	Rs. 5,000
154. Jabalpur	Publication of Scientific literature.	Rs. 400

(Contd....26.)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
155.	<u>KARNATAK</u>	VI instalment for construction of hostel. ( Approved cost Rs. 7,37,000/- Commission's share at 50% Rs. 3,68,500/- . Amount previously paid Rs. 3,50,000/- .)	15,000/- (NR)
156.	<u>PUNJAB</u>	IV instalment for construction of I and II hostels for boys, (Approved cost Rs. 22 lakhs, Commission's share at 50% Rs. 11 lakhs. Grant paid previously Rs. 8.5 lakhs.)	2,00,000/- (NR)
157.	<u>PUNJAB</u>	II instalment for construction of III Hostel building. ( Approved cost Rs. 11 lakhs. Commission's share at 50% Rs. 5.5 lakhs. Grant paid previously Rs. 1 lakh . . )	75,000/- (NR)
158.	<u>PUNJAB</u>	III instalment for construction of staff quarters. ( Approved cost Rs. 10 lakhs. Commission's share at 50% Rs. 5 lakhs, grant paid previously Rs. 4.5 lakhs).	25,000/- (NR)
159.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	I instalment for Women's hostel. ( Approved cost Rs. 3,36,000/- . Commission's share at 50% Rs. 1,68,000/-	1,60,000/- (NR)
160.	<u>KERALA</u>	V instalment for construction of library building. ( Approved cost Rs. 10 lakhs. Commission's share at 2/3rd Rs. 6.67 lakhs. Amount previously paid Rs. 4 lakhs).	30,000/- (NR)
161.	<u>PUNJAB</u>	I instalment for construction of library building ( Approved cost Rs. 16,22,700/- Commission's share at 2/3rd Rs. 10,81,800/-).	1,00,000/- (NR)
162.	<u>GAUHATI</u>	II instalment for construction of Library building. ( Approved cost Rs. 4,49,224/- . Commission's share at 2/3rd Rs. 2,99,482/- . Amount previously paid Rs. 1,00,000/- ).	1,00,000/- (NR)



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1.	2.	3.	4.
163.	<u>BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY</u>	II and final instalment for improvement of existing hostels. (I instalment of Rs. 75,000/- paid).	24,669.17 nP. (NR).
164.	<u>BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY</u>	III instalment for Electricity Supply Re-organisation Scheme, (Approved cost Rs. 9.5 lakhs. Grant paid previously, Rs. 8.5 lakhs including 6.5 lakhs paid by the Ministry of Education).	50,000/- (NR)
165.	<u>BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY</u>	I instalment for construction of Teacher's Training College, (Approved cost Rs. 3,72,000 NR).	1,00,000/- (NR)
166.	<u>ANNAMALAI</u>	'On account' grant for publication of a variorum edition of Kamba Ramayana for 1959-60. (In addition to the token grants of Rs. 70,000/- paid upto 1958-59).	15,000/- (NR)
167.	<u>DELHI</u>	II instalment for setting up of a Department of music. (Total approved cost Rs. 75,000/- (NR) for musical instruments, books and furniture).	1,000/- (R) 40,000/- (NR)
168.	<u>ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY</u>	'On account' grant for salary of the Additional Professor in English.	13,000/- (R)
169.	<u>DELHI</u>	'on account' grant for salaries of staff for Diploma course in library Science.	14,000/- (R)
170.	<u>DELHI</u>	'on account' grant for salaries of the staff for the development of the Faculty of Law.	8,800/- (R)
171.	<u>DELHI</u>	'On account' grant for salaries of staff and purchase of furniture in the Faculty of Social Sciences. (Grant paid previously Rs. 1,58,500/- i.e. Rs. 80,000/- (R) and Rs. 78,500/- (NR)).	1,500/- (R) 4,000/- (NR)
172.	<u>ANDHRA</u>	IV instalment for construction of library building. (Approved cost Rs. 9,64,000/-. Commission's share at 66 2/3% Rs. 6,42,666/-, Grant paid previously Rs. 3,60,000/-).	1,00,000/- (NR)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
173.	<u>BOMBAY</u>	IV instalment for construction of Library building. ( approved cost Rs. 5,22,000/-, Commission's share Rs. 3,48,000/-; Grant paid previously Rs. 3,20,000/-).	20,000/- (NR)
174.	<u>DELHI</u>	'On account' grant for T.A. to four experts from South India for drawing up the syllabi in different languages viz. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada under the scheme for the establishment of facilities for the study of South Indian languages and Culture ).	1,650/- (R)
175.	<u>M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA</u>	I instalment of N.R. grant for construction of building for the Sociology department, ( approved cost Rs. 1,50,000/- (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 1,00,000/- (NR).	50,000/- (NR)
176.	<u>M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA</u>	III instalment of N.R. grant towards the construction of building for the Faculty of Social work. Approved cost Rs. 3,50,000/- (NR) share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 2,30,000/- (NR). Grnt paid so far Rs. 1,80,000/- (NR).	27,000/- (NR)
177.	<u>M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA</u>	II instalment of N.R. grant towards the purchase of furniture for the Psychology Department. Approved cost Rs. 18,400 (NR), share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % , Rs. 12,266/- (NR). 3 Grant paid so far Rs. 5,000/- (NR).	6,000/- (NR)
178.	<u>MYSORE</u>	I instalment of N.R. grant towards holding of Seminar on Administrative Law at Bangalore. Approved cost Rs. 30,000/- (NR)	20,000/- (NR)
179.	<u>OSMANIA</u>	II instalment of N.R. grant towards the construction of Law College Building ( LL.M. portion). Approved cost Rs. 2,50,000 (NR), share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 1,67,000/- (NR). 3 Grant paid so far Rs. 30,000/- (NR)	50,000/- (NR)
180.	<u>PÖONA</u>	IV instalment of N.R. grant towards the construction of Arts Block building.	82,000/- (NR)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
181.	<u>POONA</u> (Contd.)	Approved cost is Rs. 5,80,000/- (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 3,86,666/- (NR). Grant paid so far Rs. 2,83,000/- (NR)	
182.	<u>M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA.</u>	I instalment of non-recurring grant towards the purchase of furniture for the Faculty of Social Work. Approved cost is Rs. 28,283 (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 18,855 (NR)	10,000/- (NR)
183.	<u>AGRA</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards the Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics for the year 1959-60. Approved cost and share of the Commission Rs. 17,000/- (R) per annum.	17,000/- (R)
184.	<u>ALLAHABAD</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards the scheme Ancient History and Archaeology. Approved cost and share of the Commission is Rs. 75,000/- (R) per annum.	28,000/- (R)
185.	<u>BOMBAY</u>	'On account' recurring grant for books for the department of Law. Approved cost is Rs. 5,000/- (R) per annum. Share of the Commission @ 50% -Rs. 2,500/- (R) per annum.	2,500/- (R)
186.	<u>BOMBAY</u>	I instalment of Non-recurring grant for books for the department of Law. Approved cost is Rs. 35,000/- (NR). The share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 23,333/- (NR).	15,000/- (NR)
187.	<u>MADRAS</u>	Non-recurring grant towards the Publication of English Tamil Dictionary. Approved cost is Rs. 1,56,300/- (NR). Share of the Commission at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Rs. 1,04,200/- (NR).	16,000/- (NR)
188.	<u>SAUGOR</u>	'On account' Recurring and Non-recurring grants for the department of Economics for the year 1959-60.	55,000 (R. & NR)
189.	<u>SAUGOR</u>	'On account' Recurring and non-recurring grants for the department of Psychology and Philosophy for the year 1959-60.	218,900/- (R. & NR)

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1.	2.	3.	4.
190.	<u>SAUGOR</u>	'On account' Recurring and Non-recurring grants for the department of Political Sciences for the year 1959-60.	5,700/- (R.& NR).
<u>THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE</u>			
191.	<u>MADRAS</u>	'On account' non-recurring grant, (Approved cost Rs. 1,17,00,000/- (NR) - Commission's share at 50% Rs. 58,50,000/-)	10,000/- (NR)
192.	<u>POONA</u>	'On account' recurring grant towards the appointment of additional staff for non-Government Colleges of the University.	34,500/- (R)
193.	<u>UTKAL</u>	'On account' non-recurring grant, (Approved cost - Rs. 11,60,000/- (NR) - Commission's share at 50% Rs. 5,80,000/-)	25,000/- (NR)

ESTABLISHMENT OF HOBBY WORKSHOPS

A. UNIVERSITIES.

194.	<u>BARODA</u>	Second instalment of grant for construction of Hobby Workshop. (Approved cost Rs. 28,800/-, Commission's share Rs. 25,000/-, First instalment of Rs. 8,000/- already paid.)	10,000/- (NR)
195.	<u>ROORKEE</u>	First instalment of grant for construction of Hobby Workshop. (Approved cost Rs. 25,000/-, Commission's share Rs. 25,000/-)	8,000/- (NR)
196.	<u>SRI VENKATESWARA</u>	'On account' grant for purchase of equipment for Hobby Workshop. (Approved cost Rs. 25,000/-, Commission's share Rs. 25,000/-)	20,000/- (NR)

B. COLLEGES

197.	<u>A.K. COLLEGE SHIKHABAD (AGRA UNIVERSITY)</u>	'on account' grant for Hobby Workshop. (Approved cost Rs. 32,298/- (NR). Commission's share Rs. 20,000/- NR).	5,000/- (NR).
198.	<u>M.S. DEGREE COLLEGE SAHARANPUR (AGRA UNIVERSITY)</u>	'on account' grant for Hobby Workshop. (Approved cost Rs. 36,305/- (NR). Commission's share Rs. 20,000/-)	5,000/- (NR)

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III. ESTABLISHMENT OF HEALTH CENTRES.

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| 199. | PANJAB                              | 1st instalment for construction of Health Centre. ( Approved cost Rs. 1,06,400, share of Commission Rs.1,00,000/-.)                                    | 30,000/- |
| 200. | BIHAR                               | 1st instalment for construction of Health Centre in the University. ( Approved cost of buildings Rs. 94,098/- . Share of Commission Rs. 1,00,000/- . ) | 30,000/- |
| 201. | <u>SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY.</u> | 1st instalment for construction of Health Centre in Srivenkateswara University. Approved cost Rs. 1,15,400/-   | 20,000/- |

IV ESTABLISHMENT OF NON-RESIDENT STUDENT CENTRES. UNIVERSITIES.

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|-----|---------------------------|---|----------|
| 202 | BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY. | 1st instalment for construction of a Common room and cafeteria attached to Women's College of the Banaras Hindu University. Total approved cost Rs. 74,760/- Share of University Grants Commission Rs. 74,760/- | 20,000/- |
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B. COLLEGES.

S.No.	Name of the College.	Total cost	Share of U.G.C.	Amount paid.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
203.	<u>AGRA UNIVERSITY</u>			
	i. Maharaj Singh Degree College,	54,900	35,000	10,000
204.	<u>ANDRA UNIVERSITY</u>			
	i. P.B.N.College, Nidubrolu.	58,000	35,000	10,000
	ii. Andhra Loyola College,	52,000	35,000	10,000
	iii. V.R.S. College, Chirala.	51,500	35,000	5,000
	iv. V.S.R.College, Tenali.	47,000	35,000	5,000

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>ANDHRA UNIVERSITY CONTD.</u>				
v.	A.M.A.L. College, Anakapalle.	50,000	35,000	5,000
205.	<u>ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.</u>			
i.	G.M.P. College, Allahabad.	50,233	35,000	10,000 II instalment. (Rs.5,000/- already paid.)
206.	<u>BIHAR UNIVERSITY</u>			
i.	Gaya College, Gaya.	37,626	35,000	5,000
ii.	G.M. College, Darbhangh Darbhangh.	55,235	35,000	5,000
iii.	R.P. Singh College, Jaintpur.	55,235	35,000	5,000
iv.	Koshi College, Khagaria.	61,200	35,000	10,000
v.	Deoghar College, Deoghar.	31,856	31,856	10,000
207.	<u>CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.</u>			
i.	Kharagpur College, Kharagpur.	51,100	35,000	5,000
ii.	Kandiraj College, Calcutta.	39,133	35,000	5,000
208.	<u>GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.</u>			
i.	P.D.M. College of Commerce, Rajkot.	53,791	35,000	5,000
ii.	Balabhai Damodardass College, Sankadi.	41,130	35,000	5,000
209.	<u>MYSORE UNIVERSITY</u>			
i.	The National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.	51,983	35,000	5,000
ii.	M.E.S. College of Arts and Commerce, Malleswaram.	51,702	35,000	5,000
210.	<u>MADRAS UNIVERSITY.</u>			
i.	Madurai College, Madurai.	50,000	35,000	10,000

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
211. ii.	V.O.C. College, Tuticorin.	45,000	35,000	10,000
iii.	V.N. Senthikumara Nadar College, Virudhunagar.	50,000	35,000	10,000
iv.	M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli.	55,500	35,000	10,000
v.	Stella Mary's College, Madras.	51,174	35,000	10,000
vi.	St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli.	46,000	35,000	10,000
vii.	P.S.G. College of Technology.	1,00,000	35,000	10,000
ix.	Theagaraya College, Madurai.	57,290	35,000	10,000
211.	<u>KERALA UNIVERSITY.</u>			
i.	Sacred Heart College, Thevara.	57,000	35,000	10,000
212.	<u>MYSORE UNIVERSITY.</u>			
i.	B.M. Sreenivasiah's College of Engineering, Bangalore.	38,000	35,000	10,000
ii.	St. Ann's Training College, Mangalore.	34,194	34,194	10,000
213.	<u>NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.</u>			
i.	Shri Sivaji College, Amravati.	50,061	35,000	5,000
214.	<u>PUNJAB UNIVERSITY</u>			
i.	Ahtr College, Rewari.	55,000	35,000	5,000
ii.	Ramgarhia Training College, Phagwara.	28,700	28,700	5,000
iii.	Arya College, Ludhiana.	44,889	35,000	10,000
iv.	Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.	58,558	35,000	10,000
v.	Saraswati Training College, Amritsar.	59,873	35,000	10,000

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>215. POONA UNIVERSITY.</u>				
i.	S.S.V.P. Sanstha's Arts & Science, College, Dhulia.	44,882	35,000	5,000
ii.	Sangameshwar College, Sholapur.	38,852	35,000	5,000
iii.	Willingdon College, Sangli.	38,312	35,000	5,000
iv.	S.G.M. College, Karad.	42,635	35,000	5,000
v.	Ratnagiri Education Society, R.P. Gogate, College.	48,292	35,000	10,000
<u>216. SAUGAR UNIVERSITY</u>				
i.	New Arts and Science College, Raipur.	40,785	35,000	10,000
ii.	Narmada Mahavidyalaya, Hoshangabad.	72,000	35,000	10,000
iii.	Damoh Degree College, Damoh.	52,800	35,000	10,000
<u>217. SARDAR VILLABHAI VIDYAPEETH</u>				
i.	B.A. College of Agriculture.	41,500	35,000	10,000
<u>218. SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY.</u>				
i.	Kavali College, Kavali.	55,800	35,000	10,000
<u>V. STUDENTS' AID FUND.</u>				
<u>A. UNIVERSITIES</u>				
219. 1.	Jammu and Kashmir.		Rs. 5,880.00	
220. 2.	Poona.		Rs. 843.00	
221. 3.	Roorkee B. COLLEGE-ES		Rs. 10,000.00	
<u>222. AGRA UNIVERSITY</u>				
i.	N.A.S. College, Meerut.		Rs. 2,000.00	
ii.	J.V. Jain College, Sharanpur.		Rs. 530.00	
iii.	K.R.D. College, Mathura.		Rs. 628.00	
iv.	D.J. College, Baraut.		Rs. 850.00	



AGRA UNIVERSITY CONTD.

v.	A.K. College, Shikohabad.	Rs.	273.50
vi.	D.A.V. College, Dehradun.	Rs.	2,000.00
vii.	Amar Singh Jat College, Lakhoti.	Rs.	746.00
viii.	B.R. College, Agra.	Rs.	1,816.00
ix.	K.G.K. College, Moradabad.	Rs.	900.00
x.	Dayanand College, Orai.	Rs.	266.00
xi.	G.F. College, Shajahanpur.	Rs.	330.00
xii.	Engineering College, Dayal Bagh.	Rs.	232.00
xiii.	D.N. College, Meerut.	Rs.	25.50
xiv.	Almora Degree College, Almora.	Rs.	400.00

223. ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

i.	Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.	Rs.	2,000.00
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224. ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

i.	Andhra Cristian College, Guntur.	Rs.	1,185.00
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225. DELHI UNIVERSITY.

i.	Ramjas College.	Rs.	2,000.00
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226. GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY.

i.	Satish Chandra College, Ballia.	Rs.	1,500.00
ii.	D.A.V. College, Azamgarh.	Rs.	712.00
iii.	B.D. College, Deoria	Rs.	1,162.00
iv.	T.D. College, Jaunpur.	Rs.	1,564.00
v.	S.C. College, Ballia.	Rs.	1,500.00
vi.	St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur.	Rs.	1,860.00
vii.	D.D. College, Kushinagar.	Rs.	1,162.00

	<u>GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY CONTD.</u>		
	viii. T.D. College, Ballia,	Rs.	2,000.00
227.	<u>JAMMU AND KASHMIR UNIVERSITY</u>		
	i. S.P.M. College Commerce.	Rs.	301.00
228.	<u>PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.</u>		
	i. Nehru College, Jhajjar.	Rs.	2,000.00
	ii. National College, Sathiala.	Rs.	1,575.00
	iii. A.I.J.H. Memorial College, Rohtak.	Rs.	1,700.00
	iv. D.M. College, Moga.	Rs.	2,000.00
	v. Dayal Singh College, Karnal	Rs.	2,000.00
	vi. S.D. College, Barnala.	Rs.	1,200.00
	vii. Dev Samaj College, Ambala.	Rs.	2,000.00
229.	<u>RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY.</u>		
	i. Shri Jain College, Bikaner.	Rs.	182.00
	ii. Seth Pedar College, Nawalgarh.	Rs.	530.00
	iii. Agrawal College, Jaipur.	Rs.	321.00
	iv. Birla Engineering College, Pilani.	Rs.	627.00
	v. Chirawa College, Chirawa.	Rs.	557.00
230.	<u>SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH.</u>		
	i. B.A. College of Agriculture.	Rs.	614.00
	ii. B.J. Vanijya Mahavidyalaya.	Rs.	884.000
	iii. B.V. Mahavidyalaya.	Rs.	800.00
	iv. V.P. Mahavidyalaya.	Rs.	2,000.00
231.	<u>SIN.D.T. UNIVERSITY.</u>		
	i. Maharani Chinnabai Mahila Pathshala, Baroda.	Rs.	300.00
232.	<u>SAUGOR UNIVERSITY.</u>		
	i. Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Itarsi.	Rs.	760.00
233.	<u>POONA UNIVERSITY.</u>		
	i. Dayanand College, Sholapur.	Rs.	2,000.00
	ii. Dayanand College, of Commerce, Sholapur.	Rs.	712.00
	iii. B.M. College of Commerce, Poona.	Rs.	1,008.00

POONA UNIVERSITY.

- iv. Dayanand College of Education, Sholapur. Rs. 70.00
- v. S.S.V. Sanstha's Arts and Science College, Dhulia. Rs. 2,000.00

VI SCHOLARSHIPS ( HUMANITIES )

GRANTS SANCTIONED FOR POST-GRADUATE AND  
RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS ( HUMANITIES ) AWARDED  
DURING 1959-60.

S.No.	Name of the University.	Nature of Scholarship.	Amount
1.	Annamalai	Research	131.00 (R)
2.	Baroda	Post-graduate	4,800.00 (R)
3.	Banaras	Research	3,096.78 (R)
4.	Delhi	Post-graduate	10,432.24 (R)
5.	Gorakhpur	Research	896.77 (R)
6.	Kerala	Research	9.93 (R)
7.	Lucknow	Post-graduate	5,093.54 (R)
	Lucknow	Research	2,961.29 (R)
8.	Madras	Research	1,226.00 (R)
	Madras	Post-graduate.	950.00 (R)
9.	Mysore	Post-graduate	800.00 (R)
	Mysore	Research.	271.00 (R)
10.	Patna	Research	124.14 (R)
	Patna	Post-graduate	642.00 (R)
11.	Panjab	Post-graduate	2,206.45 (R)
12.	Rajasthan	Post-graduate	800.00 (R)
13.	Utkal	Research	780.65 (R)
14.	Vallabhbhai	Post-graduate	1,200.00 (R)
Total Rs.			36,421.00 (R)

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SCHOLARSHIPS (SCIENCE).

I. For the payment of Post-Graduate Research Scholarships of Rs.200/- p.m. in Science, Engineering and Technology for the following Universities during 1959-60 and 1960-61.

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(a) Scholarships awarded during 1958-59 and renewed in 1959-60 & 1960-61.

S.No.	Name of the University.	Period for which the grant is sanctioned.	Amount. Rs.
1.	Aligarh	1960-61 (Rs.200/-adjusted against unspent balance).	1,200.00
2.	Baroda	1959-60	1,200.00
3.	Baroda	1960-61	1,200.00
4.	Bihar	1959-60 (Adjusted against unspent balance).	1,200.00
5.	Delhi	-do-	5,300.00
6.	I.A.R.I., New Delhi	-do-	2,400.00
7.	Karnatak	-do-	1,200.00
8.	Lucknow	-do-	3,695.66
9.	Madras	1960-61	2,400.00
10.	Poona	-do-	1,200.00
11.	Panjab	-do-	3,600.00
12.	Saugar	1959-60	2,000.00
Total:			26,595.66

(b) Scholarships awarded during 1959-60 and paid for 1959-60.

1.	Aligarh	5,000.00
2.	Agra	833.00
3.	Allahabad	2,800.00
4.	Annamalai	296.55
5.	Andhra	1,503.00
6.	Bombay	1,884.61

(Contd...2.)

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7.	Bihar	503.00
8.	Banaras	5,519.99
9.	Delhi	2,800.00
10.	Gorakhpur	9,800.00
11.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	8,400.00
12.	I.A.R.I., New Delhi.	3,484.00
13.	Lucknow	4,748.39
14.	Madras	1,400.00
15.	Marathwada	742.00
16.	Mysore.	614.14
17.	Osmania	4,800.00
18.	Panjab	873.00
19.	Roorkee	1,400.00
20.	Rajasthan	2,633.00
21.	Saugar	853.00
Total:		60,887.68

Fellowships (Science)

For payment of Post Doctoral (Rs.300/-p.m.) and Senior Research (Rs.500/-p.m.) Fellowships including grants for contingent expenditure (Rs.1000/-p.a. for each Fellow) for the year 1959-60 and renewed for 1960-61 for the following Universities.

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1.	Allahabad	1959-60	3,117.00
2.	Bombay	-do-	7,435.00
3.	Delhi	-do-	4,000.00
4.	Delhi	-1960-61	6,000.00
5.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	1959-60	13,207.14
Total:-			33,759.14

(Contd...3.)

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Payment of Travel Grants to Science Personnel  
for Visiting Research and Training Centres in  
India.

Name .	Purpose .	Centre of Visit .	Amount sanctioned .
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

AGRA UNIVERSITY

1. Sri M.L. Banerjee Lecturer in Botany, Meerut College, Meerut.	For identi- fication of Nepal ferns .	Central National herbarium, Calcutta.	Rs.418.30
2. Sri S.K. Goswami Prof. of Botany M.S. Degree College, Saharanpur .	Study of micro- fossils from Coal.	Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow and Botany Deptt. Banaras Hindu University.	Rs.518.00
3. Dr. Santokh Singh Lecturer in Zoology, St. Johns College, Agra.	Study of Eco- logy and Faunistics of high altitude insects.	North West Himalaya for field study.	Rs.550.00
4. Sri Krishna Gopal Kamthan, Chemistry Deptt. Bareilly College, Bareilly.	Study of technique of differential thermal analysis and polarography.	Delhi University, Delhi.	Rs.453.33
5. Sri Kameshwar Nath Tandan, Bareilly College, Bareilly.	Study of advanced analytical and inorganic Chemistry.	Gorakhpur University.	Rs.485.56

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Total: -Rs.2,425.19  
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ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

1. Sri I.D. Pant Lecturer in Geology.	Determination of Chemical Analysis of Coal speci.	Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.	Rs.597.00
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Total: Rs.597.00  
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ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

Dr. Bhuwan Chandra Joshi, Asstt. Prof. in Chemistry.		Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow.	Rs.447.00
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Rs.447.00  
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(Contd...4.)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

Sri P.Narasimba Rao, Lecturer in Geology.	Study of Geophysical methods.	Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.	Rs.620.00
Total:			Rs.620.00

BARODA UNIVERSITY

Dr. C.H. Pathak Lecturer in Botany.	Study of field methods of Plant Ecology.	French Institute, Pondicherry.	Rs.236.80
Total:			Rs.236.80

BIHAR UNIVERSITY

1. Sri Bishwa Nath Roy, Lecturer in Physics, L.S. College, Muzaffarpur	Study of the technique of infrared spectroscopy.	Atomic Energy Establishment, Bombay.	Rs.970.76
2. Dr. B.P. Pandey, Proff. of Zoology.	Study of Histology and Histo Chemistry.	Calcutta University.	Rs.626.80
3. Sri Birendra Kumar Sinha, Lab. Asstt. Physics Department.	Training in glass blowing.	Tata Institute of fundamental research, Bombay.	Rs.400.00
Total:			Rs. 1,997.56

DELHI UNIVERSITY

1. Sri D.V.S.Jain Chemistry Department.	Study of theoretical aspects of electro Chemistry.	University College of Science, Calcutta.	Rs.462.00
2. Sri H.C.Gaur, Chemistry Department.	Study of electro Chemistry.	Central electro Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi.	Rs.706.00
3. Dr. M.R.N.Prasad, Zoology Department.	Study of twinning in Lonis tardigradus.	Central College, Bangalore.	Rs.698.86

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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DELHI UNIVERSITY CONTD.

4. Dr. H.L.Sarkar, Zoology Department.	Study of fishery and Hydro- biology.	Andhra University, Waltair.	Rs.482.00
Total:			Rs.2,354.86

GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY.

1. Sri S.C.Tripathi, Assistant Profe- ssor of Chemistry.	Study of Complex spectrophoto- metrics.	National Chemical Laboratory, Poona.	Rs.349.00
2. Sri N.K. Sanyal, Asstt. Prof. of Physics.	Study of infra- redspectra of molecule.	Indian Association for culti- vation of Science, Jadavpur.	Rs.524.68
3. Sri S.M. Khanna, Asstt. Prof. in Physics.	Study of diel- ectric proper- ties of Plastics in Radio and Microwave regions.	University of Lucknow.	Rs.457.38
4. Sri R.P. Rao Asstt. Prof. in Chemistry.	Study of Semi- micro and Analytical methods of Organic Chemistry.	Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.	Rs.337.38
5. Sri U.P. Singh Asstt. Prof. in Mathematics.	Study of Proper- ties of maximum likelihood estimates.	Indian statistical Institute, Calcutta.	Rs.524.50
6. Sri U.N. Saxena Asstt. Prof. in Physics.	Study of infrared spectro- scopy of few selected molecules.	National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.	Rs.512.58
Total:			Rs.2,705.52

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

1. Dr. J.J. Shah Reader in Botany, University School of Science, Ahmedabad.	Spectra of elements of the fifth group of periodic table.	Delhi University.	Rs.547.26
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GUJARAT UNIVERSITY (CONTD).

2. Sri M.M. Patil Prof. of Physics J & J College of Science, Nadiad.	Tissue culture technique with reference to the angiospermshoot apex.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Rs.572.70
Total:-			Rs. 1,119.96

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY

1. Sri P.S. Chikkannaiah Prof. of Botany, R.L.Science Institute, Belgaum.	Study of plant morphology and embryology.	Delhi University.	Rs.637.80
2. Sri D.R. Bagalkoti Incharge Post- graduate teaching, R.L. Science Institute, Bangalore.	Study of micro- waves and semi- conductor electronics.	Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, Calcutta.	Rs.652.96
Total:			Rs. 1,290.76

MADRAS UNIVERSITY

Sri D. Kamala- kannan, Asstt. Prof. of Physics, Presidency College, Madras.	Study of Klystrons and wave guides.	National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.	Rs.660.90
Total:			Rs.660.90

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

Sri P.Rajagopala Rao Lecturer in Applied Physics.	Study of industrial electronics.	Indian Institute of Tech- nology, Kharagpur	Rs. 524.00
			Rs. 524.00

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

1. Dr. K.V. Krishna Rao, Reader in Physics.	Study of molecular and intermolecular vibrations in crystals.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Rs.384.00
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

2. Dr. B. Radha-Krishna Morrthy Lecturer in Chemistry.	Study of Latest biochemical techniques.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Rs.500.00
3. Dr. U.Laxmikantham Lecturer in Mathematics.	Study of research methods in Mathematics and allied subjects.	-do-	Rs.500.00
4. Sri J. Rama Kanth Lecturer in Mathematics.	Study of the problem of boundary layer.	-do-	Rs.520.00
5. Dr. V.V. Varadaiah Reader in Physics.	Study of the Kinetics of Polymerisation.	Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Jadavpur.	Rs.595.00
Total:			Rs.2,499.00

ROORKEE UNIVERSITY

1. Dr. B.R. Agrawal, Reader in Chemistry.	Physical Chemistry and Radio Chemistry.	Atomic Energy Establishment, Bombay.	Rs.600.00
2. Dr. Ram Kumar Lecturer in Mathematics.	Integral transforms and Hydrodynamics.	Lucknow University.	Rs.481.52
3. Sri Ram Gopal Goel, Lecturer in Chemistry.	Experiments on Sanitary Chemistry.	All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.	Rs.410.00
Total:			Rs. 1,491.52

SAUGAR UNIVERSITY

1. Sri J.S. Prabhakar Rao, Asstt. Prof. Applied Geology.	Study of modern methods of Minerology.	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.	Rs.288.00
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>SAUGAR UNIVERSITY (CONTD).</u>			
2. Sri J.M. Srivastava Asstt. Prof. Applied Geology.	Study of technique of Ore-microscopy.	Jadavpur University, Calcutta.	Rs.408.00
		Total:	Rs.696.00
<u>UTKAL UNIVERSITY.</u>			
Sri Satyananda Acharya, Lecturer in Geology.	Study of different uses of Federov stage, Franty Isodynamic separator and Ore-microscope.	Patna University	Rs.529.38
		Total:	Rs.529.38
<u>VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY</u>			
Sri R. Jagadesh- wara Rao.	Study of Ore- microscopy.	Jadavpur University.	Rs.598.92
		Total:-	Rs.598.92
	Grand Total:-		20,788.37

\*Sahani\*  
25.6.60.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 29th/30th June, 1960.

Item No. 5: To receive a report on the replies received from the Universities in regard to the proposal for setting up Tagore Chairs in Indian Universities to commemorate the birth Centenary of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore.

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As reported to the Commission at its meeting on the 11th/12th February 1960 (Additional Item No.4), a circular letter had been addressed to the Universities of Allahabad, Banaras, Baroda, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Mysore, Patna, Poona, Annamalai, Osmania, Punjab, Saugar, Vikram and Rajasthan, to ascertain their views regarding the possibility of setting up Tagore Chairs in Indian Culture or Fine Arts. These Universities were selected with reference to the facilities already available there for post-graduate studies and research in Indian History and Culture, Fine Arts, etc., and the basic idea was that for each Chair, a capital fund of Rs.3,00,000/- might be needed, of which the University concerned would contribute Rs.1,00,000/- and the balance would be found by the University Grants Commission and the Tagore Centenary Committee. The Commission expressed the view that "either permanent Chairs named after Tagore or periodic lectures to be called Tagore Lectures might be instituted at selected universities and suitable grants paid to the Universities wherever necessary."

So far only 7 universities have sent a final reply, 7 others have not sent any reply and the Vikram University has stated that the matter is still under consideration. A summary of the position is enclosed (Appendix I) and it will be observed therefrom that Delhi and Rajasthan Universities

(Contd...2.)

have suggested the institution of a course of lectures to be known as Tagore Lectures. In regard to Chairs, it will also be seen that Madras University is the only one which has agreed to contribute Rs.1,00,000; Baroda has agreed to a contribution of Rs.50,000/- and Calcutta and Punjab have each agreed to bear 25% of the cost, while Poona has made the condition that the endowment will have to be contributed by the University Grants Commission and Tagore Centenary Committee, implying that the University itself cannot contribute anything. This position has also been communicated to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs who were anxious to know the action taken by the University Grants Commission and the reactions of the Universities thereto. The matter is now placed before the Commission for information.

On further consideration, it is felt that the requirement of an endowment of Rs.3,00,000/- for a Tagore Chair is rather an under-estimate; for if the average cost of a Professor of adequate qualifications is computed at Rs. 15,000/- per year, a capital sum of Rs. 4 or 5 lakhs may be necessary. If only a series of annual lectures, say 3 or 4 in number by eminent Professors from abroad or in India itself is contemplated, a capital sum of about Rs.1,25,000/- may be enough for meeting the expenditure on account of honorarium of about Rs.1,500/- for each series of lectures and for meeting passage expenses on those occasions when persons from abroad are invited. For all these reasons, it would seem that the institution of a series of Lectures is more easily feasible than the setting up of Chairs.

\*Sahani\*  
13.6.60.

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Universities addressed	Re-establishment of Chair through an endowment capital partly contributed by Universities.	Proposal to have Lectures
1. Allahabad	No reply	-
2. Banaras	No reply	-
3. Baroda	Yes, will contribute Rs.50,000/-	-
4. Calcutta	Yes, will bear 25% of cost	-
5. Delhi	No	has suggested to introduce course of lectures known as Tagore lectures.
6. Madras	Yes, will contribute Rs.1,00,000/-	-
7. Mysore	No reply	-
8. Patna	No reply	-
9. Poona	No	The University would welcome the allotment of a Tagore Chair with a suitable endowment to be contributed by UGC and the Tagore Centenary Committee.
10. Annamalai	No reply	-
11. Osmania	No reply	-
12. Punjab	Yes, will contribute 25% of amount	-
13. Rajasthan	No	has suggested institution of Lectures.
14. Saugar	No reply	-
15. Vikram	under consideration	-

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 29th/30th June, 1960.

Item No. 6 - To receive a report on the replies of the Universities with regard to the minimum number of working days in the Universities.

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At the meeting held on the 14th/15th April 1959, the Commission considered the replies received from the Universities on the proposal that the Universities should have at least 180 clear working days not including days used for examinations, Sundays and Holidays.

The Commission noted that the majority of Universities had accepted the proposal for 180 clear working days; and it was resolved that all Universities be now requested to conform to this arrangement.

Accordingly, all the Universities were informed by a circular letter dated 20th May, 1959 of this decision of the Commission and they were requested to conform to this arrangement in future.

In a letter dated 8th March 1960, the Delhi University reported that the matter had been examined by a Committee appointed by the University's Academic Council and that the Academic Council had resolved as follows:-

- "(a) the University Grants Commission be requested to consider the possibility of including the examination days as working days;
- (b) the recommendations of the Committee be accepted with the following modifications:-
  - (i) Summer Vacation should be observed from May 1 to 15th July both days inclusive;
  - (ii) Christmas holidays should be observed from 24th December to 3rd January both days inclusive."

(Contd...2.)

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The University specifically requested that the Commission may consider the possibility of including examination days in the total minimum quota of 180 working days. The ~~Utkal~~ University had also enquired whether the examination days were to be included in the number 180 and the University Grants Commission had replied that they were not to be included in that number. The Vice-Chancellor of Madras University has verbally indicated that the 180 days should include examinations.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

It may, in this connection, be relevant to mention that in a reference received in March 1960, from the Ministry of Education, it was reported that the Informal Consultative Committee of M.Ps. on Education held on 23rd November 1959 considered the question of holidays in schools and colleges and mentioned the desirability of conducting a sample survey to ascertain how the students were spending their time during the holidays and some of the members also felt that the number of working days in the universities should be increased and the number of holidays correspondingly curtailed. While replying to the Ministry that there seemed no possibility at present of increasing the number of working days at the cost of holidays, we pointed out that representation had been received from certain quarters that the minimum of 180 working days should include at least examination days.

\*Sahani\*                      \*\*  
13.6.60.



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

29/30th June, 60.

Item:7. To receive a report with regard to the additions to degrees specified in the earlier notification under Section 22(3) of the U.G.C. Act.

In accordance with the powers conferred by Sub-section 3 of Section 22 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956, a list of degrees conferred by Universities has already been notified. Some of the Universities have since intimated the institution of some more degrees by them and accordingly the following degrees have been notified in the Gazettee Notification with the prior approval of the Government of India:-

Master's Degree.

Master in Statistics ( M.Stat)

Doctorate Degree:

Doctor of Music (D.Mus.)

Doctor of Education (D.Ed.)

The matter is reported to the Commission for information.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting

29/30th June, 1960.

Item:8 To receive a report of the working of the scheme of scholarships for the study of regional languages.

The Commission in their meeting held on 17th/18th June, 1959, considered the working of the scheme of scholarships to promote the study of selected regional languages. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is enclosed (Appendix I).

The Commission noted with disappointment that response to the scheme of award of prizes to promote the study of selected regional languages has not been encouraging. It was however agreed that the scheme might be tried for another year. The scheme was accordingly tried during the year 1959-60 and it was observed that only one University viz. Madras University conducted the examination in Hindi in 1959-60.

The matter is placed before the Commission with a view to deciding if the scheme should be continued during the year 1960-61.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting

17th/18th June '59.

Item:8 To receive the report on the working of the scheme of scholarships to promote the study of selected regional languages.

...

The University Grants Commission had, vide resolution 8, dated the 30th November, 1956, approved the award of prizes instituted in Indian Universities to promote the study of regional languages. A copy of the scheme approved is enclosed (Annexure I). The scheme was communicated to all the universities in December, 1956 and they were requested that if they were interested in implementing the scheme for the benefit of their students, they might adopt the scheme as approved by the Commission with effect from the academic year 1957. Thirty universities accepted the scheme in principle. The Vallabhbai Vidyapeeth and Gauhati Universities have informed that the scheme was not practicable. The universities of Allahabad, Annamalai, Karnatak, Patna, Visva-Bharati and Vikram have not until now communicated their views on the scheme.

Though 30 universities had agreed to implement the scheme, so far only the following 3 universities have held examinations for the award of prizes to the students in the languages mentioned against each:

- 1. Madras University ----- 1957-58 and 1958-59 (Hindi)
- 2. Nagpur University ----- 1957-58 (Hindi)
- 3. Poona University ----- 1958-59 (Hindi)

We have no clear information as to why the other universities could not hold such examinations. It may have been possibly because of lack of interest on the part of students. This progress of the scheme is reported to the Commission for information.

Rules for the award of prizes instituted  
at the Indian Universities to promote the study  
of regional languages.

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(1) There shall be two prizes, one of the value of Rs.500 and the other of Rs.250 to be awarded on the results of a competitive examination to be held each year at each of the Indian Universities.

In addition to the cash prize of Rs.500 or Rs.250 for the candidates who obtain the first and the second places respectively in the competitive test, each candidate who secures a prize, shall be permitted to tour for one month in the area of the language in which he has secured a prize and shall be paid one single second class fare each way plus a subsistence allowance of Rs.250 for the whole tour subject to the condition that the maximum travelling and subsistence allowances payable to a student shall not exceed Rs.500. The places of visit selected by the student shall be approved by the University.

(2) All students on the rolls of the University (including affiliated colleges) who are not more than 20 years on the 1st September of the year in which the examination is held, shall be eligible to take the examination provided that no student whose mother tongue is included in any of the group mentioned below in rule 3 will be eligible for competition in any other language of the same group.

(3) The examination will be held every year on such date or dates as will be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor for the groups and for the languages mentioned below:-

Sanskrit Group.

Group (1) Assamese  
Bengali  
Hindi  
Oriya

Group (2) Gujarati  
Kashmiri  
Marathi  
Punjabi  
Urdu

Dravidian Group.

Tamil  
Telugu  
Malayalam  
Kanarese.

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- (4) The examination test will be of the matriculation (High School) standard.
- (5) There shall be two papers carrying 100 marks each. There shall also be a viva-voce test.
- (6) The candidates will be required to obtain 55% marks to qualify themselves for the award of the prizes.
- (7) No examination fee shall be charged by the University from the students for appearing in the test.
- (8) There shall be at least 10 persons sitting for the examination in each language.
- (9) Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form obtainable from the office of the Registrar of the University.
- (10) The expenditure on the prizes would be met by the University Grants Commission.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Dt. 29th/30th June, 1960.

Item: 9 - To receive a report on the practice in various Universities regarding the endowments required from private Collèges prior to affiliation.

The Commission in their meeting held on 9/10th February, 1959, while considering the following recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee desired to have more statistics about the practice in various Universities in the country:-

"The Committee agreed that it would be desirable to encourage private managements to start new colleges to relieve congestion in the existing colleges. Such colleges should be required to have a minimum endowment of Rs. 5 lakhs. The University may allow the colleges some time to raise this money. The amount may be reduced in special cases at the discretion of the University."

In accordance with the above decision, the Universities were asked to indicate the position under their Rules regarding endowments etc. which private colleges are expected to raise before they are affiliated to the respective Universities. Information has been received from all the Universities concerned and on the basis of the replies a note has been prepared (Appendix I).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

...

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Appendix 1 to Item No.9

U.G.C. Meeting:  
29th/30th June, 1960.

Starting of Private Colleges: Conditions of Endowments if any.

Information about the conditions of affiliation prescribed by the different Universities, with special reference to the financial implications, has been received from all the Universities except Kurukshetra and Sanskrit University, Varanasi. A study of the various clauses in the different University Codes has been made, and a comprehensive note based on the information supplied by these Universities is given below:-

At the outset, it may be mentioned that the question of granting affiliation to any Private College is normally the concern of a University which is of the "Teaching & Affiliating" or a "Purely Affiliating" type, but there can be universities of the 'Residential Type' having similar rules framed for purposes of maintaining adequate financial control over the 'Associate' or 'Constituent' colleges. Taking up the 'Residential' Universities, it may be mentioned that nine of them have no rules for granting affiliation to a private college. They are, Aligarh, Annamalai, Baroda, Jadavpur, Patna, Roorkee, Visva-Bharati, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi. The Universities of Lucknow, Allahabad and Banaras have framed certain rules for purposes of granting affiliation to any college, but there is no mention of the actual financial implications. The relevant clause reads as follows: "Any College seeking affiliation has to satisfy the University Authorities that the Buildings and the Financial Resources are adequate for efficient running of the INSTITUTION".

\* They have no affiliated institutions.

As regards Universities of the "Teaching and Affiliating Type", the following three categories, will be taken up for consideration separately:

- (a) Universities which have not framed any general rules for granting affiliation.

- (b) Universities which have framed rules, without specifying anything in particular regarding the financial implications.
- (c) Universities which have framed rules with detailed specifications on the financial side.
- (d) Universities which are considering the question of framing suitable rules for granting affiliation.

TYPE (a) The Universities of Karnatak, Gujarat, Utkal and Calcutta have not framed any set of general rules regarding the raising of Endowment funds, etc., for granting affiliation to a college. The University of Calcutta has stated that 'each case is decided on its own merits.' In the case of Gujarat University, a "Local Inquiry Committee" appointed by the Syndicate will examine the question of granting affiliation to any newly started college, and the final decision is taken after the Report of the Committee has been submitted.

TYPE (b) The Universities of Mysore, S.N.D.T. Women's of Bombay and Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth have framed a general set of rules for granting affiliation to any private college, but no specific financial commitments are contained in the relevant statutes, with regard to any Endowment fund or Reserve Fund. S.V.V. Peeth and S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay have simply stated that the "financial resources of the college should be adequate enough so as to ensure its continued maintenance & efficient working". In the case of Mysore University, there is an Inspection Commission, appointed by the University for going through the question of granting affiliation to any private college and each case is decided on the basis of the Commission's Report.

TYPE (c) 18 Universities, as shown in the following list,



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have not only framed a set of rules for purposes of granting affiliation, but also specified the actual amount of the Endowment fund (in some cases Reserve Fund) that has to be raised by every college, seeking affiliation. In addition to the Endowment fund, some of the Universities have also specified the amounts of the Building Fund, Deficit Fund, etc., that have to be raised by any private college. The 18 Universities are:- Agra, Andhra, Bihar, Delhi, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Gorakhpur, Nagpur, Srivenkateswara, Saugor, Poona, Punjab, Madras, Vikram, Gauhati, Osmania, Rajasthan and Bombay. The particulars furnished by the above Universities are given in a suitable Tabular Form (next page). A brief analysis of the "Information Supplied" by the 18 Universities regarding their 'Financial Implications' is given below:

Of the eighteen Universities which have specified different sums for the Endowment Fund, five have indicated that in lieu of the Endowment Fund a Guaranteed Income/annum as laid down in the statutes would be sufficient. These Five Universities are, Saugor, Agra, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Gorakhpur. The Universities of Gauhati, Osmania, Rajasthan and Bombay have specified a certain 'Reserve Fund', instead of the 'Endowment Fund'. The value of this Reserve Fund varies from Rs.15,000/- (as in Gauhati) to Rs.2,00,000/- (as in Osmania). Actual specifications for the Building Fund for any Private College have been given by the Universities of Saugor, Nagpur, Poona and Delhi. Other Universities viz. Punjab, Vikram and Bihar have stated clearly that any College which seeks affiliation should have its own buildings or adequate provisions for constructing the same.

The Endowment Fund varies from one lakh to five lakhs and the Building Fund from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.3,00,000/-

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Separate figures for the Endowment fund, depending on the course of study and the standard of affiliation have been specified by Saugor, Agra, Punjab, Kerala, Vikram, Osmania, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Madras and Gorakhpur Universities.

TYPE(d) The Universities of Marathwada & Jabalpur are considering the question of framing suitable rules for admitting any college to the privileges of the University. At present, they are following the rules of Osmania and Saugor Universities respectively.

\* This provision exists in all the Universities, which have laid down a general set of rules for granting affiliation.

SUMMARY: The present position regarding the conditions of 'Affiliation' prescribed by the 39 Universities can now be briefly summarised as follows:  
(Kurukshetra & Sanskrit University, Varanasi have not sent any information).

1. Nine Residential Universities have not framed any rules.
2. Three Residential Universities have certain rules for purposes of granting affiliation, with no mention of the financial implications.
3. Four Universities of the "Teaching & Affiliating Type" do not have any set of general rules (regarding Endowment Fund or Reserve Fund) for granting affiliation.
4. Three others, also of the "Teaching & Affiliating" type have specified general conditions with no financial implications.
5. Eighteen Universities of the "Teaching & Affiliating" type have a set of rules with actual figures on the financial side.
6. The matter is under consideration in the case of two Universities (Both Teaching & Affiliating). The following special features in some of the Universities may be noted:
  - (1) In the University of Gauhati, the creation of an endowment fund is not a pre-requisite for granting affiliation to any Private College.

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- (2) The Universities of Poona, Nagpur and Bombay have specified a certain deficit fund for covering arrears (such as arrears of teachers' salaries or any other unexpected losses which the college may have to face).
- (3) Osmania University has indicated separate figures for the Reserve Funds in the Two Year Degree and the Three Year Degree Courses. In the latter, in addition to the Reserve Fund a permanent annual income has also been specified.
- (4) Delhi and Andhra Universities have specified that every Private College which does not have its own building should have a certain minimum area of land (as laid down in the statutes) before seeking affiliation.

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TABLE SHOWING THE PARTICULARS SUPPLIED BY THE 18 UNIVERSITIES REGARDING THE FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS.

I ALL FIGURES ARE IN LAKHS OF RUPEES. (I&II)

Here actual sums have been given.

S.No.	University.	Endowment Fund Particulars.				Building Fund & other Funds, if any.	Guaranteed Income in lieu of Endowment Fund.
		General.	Upto Degree Standard.	Upto Intermediate			
			Arts. Sci.	Arts&Sci.	Arts.Sci.	Arts&Sci.	
1.	Andhra	3.00	For every additional Sc. Subject another 0.25 lakhs necessary			Colleges having no buildings of their own should build them in five years. A minimum of 10 acres of land is necessary.	
2.	Sri Venkateswara.	5.00	No other particulars.				
3.	Saugor.		B.A. 0.75		I.A. I.Sc. 0.35 0.45	0.75 for B.A. 0.50 for I.A. 1.05 for B.A.&B.Sc.	4,000/annum for I.Sc. 10,000/annum for B.Sc. 3,000/annum for I.A. 7,500/ annum for B.A.
					INT, Standard		
4.	Poona.	1.00 (Reserve Fund)			0.50 (Reserve Fund)	There is a building fund also. Amount= 0.50 upto Int. & 1.00 for Degree College. There is also a Deficit Fund.	
5.	Nagpur.	Figures for Degree Standard not given.			0.50 (for I.Sc.) (This is not Endowment fund but for Library & Equipment).	Building Fund Rs. 0.50 Deficit Fund Rs. 0.20	
6.	Delhi	For Const. College 5.00 (3 for Affiliated Colleges).				3 lakhs: (2 for Aff. Colleges) there should be a minimum of 3-acre of land.	

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TABLE SHOWING THE PARTICULARS SUPPLIED BY THE 18 UNIVERSITIES REGARDING THE FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Here actual sums have been given.

I ALL FIGURES ARE IN LAKHS OF RUPEES(I &II) II

Guaranteed Income in lieu of Endowment Fund.

S.No.	University	Endowment Fund Particulars.				Building Fund & other funds, if any	Guaranteed Income in lieu of Endowment Fund.	
		General.	Upto Degree Standard.	Up to Intermediate	Arts & Sci.			
7.	Agra.	(Degree)	Arts 1.50	Sci. 2.00	Degree (for Comm.1.50, Agri.2.00)	For affiliation upto Post-graduate standard, there will be further conditions.	4,500/annum for Arts or Com. 16,000/-annum for Sc. or Agriculture.	
8.	Panjab.	(Degree)	Arts 0.75	Arts & Sc. 1.00	(INT) 0.35	0.45 for Oriental faculty).	There should be adequate building. & Equipment, otherwise separate funds necessary.	10,000/-annum for B.A., B.Sc. 7,500/-annum for B.A. 4,000/-annum for I.Sc. 3,000/-annum for I.A.
9.	Kerala.	(Degree)	Arts & Sc. 5.00	INT 1.00	Trg.College. 0.20			
10.	Gauhati.	No Endowment Fund. Only a Reserve Fund of Rs.0.15 lakhs is necessary.						
11.	Vikram.	First Degree in one Faculty 0.50		Additional 0.25 lakhs for			There should be sufficient financial resources for meeting R.Expenditure on Library, Laboratory, Furniture & Building.	
12.	Osmania.	Reserve Fund	Degree 2.00	I.A. 0.50	I.Sc. 1.00	For 3 year Degree Course Arts & Sc.2.00 & 0.30 income/ a Sc. only 1.50 & 0.25/a. Arts & Commerce 1.00& 0.15/a (a = annum)	Recurring expenditure has also to be incurred:(0.15 to .30per annum) Initial capital expenditure of Rs.25,000/-for furniture (excluding buildings)is necessary for pre-University affiliation.	

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S.No.	Univ.	Endowment Fund particulars.				Building Fund and other funds if any.	Guranteed Income in lieu of End. Fund.
		General.	Jpto Degree Standard.	Upto Intermediate.			
		Arts. Sc.	Arts &Sc.	Arts. Sc.	Arts &Sc.		
*13.	Jammu & Kashmir.	Degree: Arts. Sc. 0.24 0.35		Intermediate. Arts. Sc. 0.16 0.24		Degree Intermediate. Arts Sc. Arts: Sc. 900/a 1200/a 700/a 900/a (a= annum)	
14.	Bihar.	Reserve fund of 0.25 lakhs for admission upto INT. standard in one faculty. For each additional faculty another 0.10 lakhs: Another 0.25 lakhs for admission upto Degree Standard in any Faculty.				The Institution should have sufficient financial resources for meeting recurring expenditure on Library, Laboratory, Furniture & repairs to Buildings.	
15.	Rajasthan	Reserve Fund of at least one lakh is necessary. Detailed set of rules to be formed shortly.					
16.	Bombay.	Reserve Fund of one lakh is necessary. Other particulars not given.				Adequate provision for buildings necessary.	
17.	Madras.	Arts. & Jc. 5.00	Arts. Sc., Comm. 6.00	Trg. College. 2.00	Eng. College. 30.00		
18.	Gorakhpur.	Arts or Commerce 1.50.		Science or Agriculture. 2.00		Adequate buildings, furniture & Equipment essential. 4,500/ annum for Arts or Comm. 6,000/ annum for Sc. or Agriculture.	

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dt: 29th/30th June, 1960.

Item 10: To receive a report regarding the medical facilities available in the Constituent Colleges of the Delhi University and a few other Universities.

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The Commission, in their meeting held on 17th/18th September, 1959, while considering the request of the Delhi University regarding additional staff for the Health Centre, desired to have fuller information in regard to the medical facilities provided by colleges in Delhi and also in a few other typical Universities. A statement showing the information received is enclosed ( Appendix I).

The Ministry of Education have also forwarded a suggestion from the father of one of the students of the Lady Irwin College who died after a brief illness in the hostel last year that statutory enactments should be made to provide for proper medical care of students in all educational institutions throughout the country. The Commission had also, vide resolution 20 dated the 17/18th September, 1959 accepted the proposal of the Madras University regarding the appointment of Medical Officers in Colleges treating them as senior members of the teaching staff for purposes of salary scale.

The information collected is placed before the Commission for consideration in the light of the foregoing.

\*Sahani\*  
13.6.60.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM A FEW SELECTED INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND CONSTITUENT COLLEGES OF DELHI UNIVERSITY IN RESPECT OF MEDICAL FACILITIES PROVIDED TO STUDENTS AS ASKED FOR IN THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION CIRCULAR LETTER NO. F.53-15/58 (CUP) DATED 18TH NOVEMBER, 1959.

Appendix I to Item No. 10  
U.G.C., meeting 29th/30th  
June, 1960.

S.No.	Name of University/College.	Whether any medical facilities are provided by the College/University to its students? If so whether to all or only to resident students.	The details of the Scheme.	No. of students on Roll in the College/University.	No. of resident students corresponding to '5	No. of medical and Ministerial staff, if any employed showing expenditure on their salaries per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Delhi University Constituent Colleges.</u>						
(1).	St. Stephen's College.	Resident students only	Upto the end of the academic year 1958-59 Dr. R.S. Bhammi was the Medical advisor, who was paid an honorarium of Rs. 600/- p.a. The College has a full time dispenser and an equipped dispensary.	513 (as on 1-1-60.)	212	A Doctor on honorarium of Rs. 600/- p.a. (1958-59) a qualified dispenser - Rs. 1,888.94 p.a.
(2).	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College.	All students	No hostel is attached to the college-hence no resident students. Every student is medically examined once a year by a qualified Doctor and in certain cases prescriptions are given. There is no regular dispensary in the college premises. But they have got some first-aid equipment for use in emergency.	882	--	One Doctor Rs. 1.50 p.p. per student per annum.
(3).	Shri Ram College of Commerce.	All students.	All resident students are members of Delhi University Health Scheme and get medical aid there. All day scholars are medically examined once a year & cases of deficiencies are followed up.	814	60	One Part time Doctor paid Rs. 1.50 per student examined.
(4).	Ramjas College.	Non-resident students.	Resident students are members of the University Health Centre. Non-resident students are medically examined once a year. The resident students are required to pay Rs. 5/- per year.	993	85	One Medical Adviser - paid Rs. 1.50 per student medically examined. One Physical Director to prepare the medical report & two Physical advisers.
(5).	P.G.D.A.V. College.	All students	Every student is medically checked up by a qualified Medical practitioner once a year. A copy of the medical report is sent to the local guardians of students along with the doctor's remarks. Cases with minor troubles are treated by the college medical officer at the cost of the college. Certain medicines for common troubles are provided by the college free while certain others are given to the students at 50% of the whole-sale price	Day Shift 408 Evening shift 340	--	One part-time Doctor - paid Rs. 1/- per student for medical check up. (Rs. 382/- per year.)



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8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1448.53 (1956-59)	300-43 (1956-60)	--	1524.43 (1956-60)	On the report of the Doctor's exam. the college follows up special treatment if any required for students by consulting their parents.	Yearly.	As in column 12
Nil	80.62	Nil	1351.62			
About Rs. 300/- p.a.	Rs. 100/- p.a.	Rs. 325/- p.a.	2,500/	Minor troubles (Approx) are attended and students as well as their parents are advised for other troubles,	yearly	
<u>Total for 3, 9 &amp; 10</u> Rs. 599.32 NP.			599.32	Ordinarily medical advice.	Yearly	
		Rs. 200/-	Rs. 1200/-	Nil	Yearly	

Yearly

9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Rs. 200/-  
p.a.

--

100/-

Vitamin tablets,  
Cod-liver oil &  
other important  
medicines are  
given free to  
poor students  
on the recommenda-  
tions of the Doctor.

Rs. 100/-

Rs. 100/-

--

Simple  
first  
aid.

Half  
yearly

--

9. & 10.  
0/- p.a.

7,404/-

Treatment  
of simple  
ailments  
fever, colds  
etc. Twice a  
year.

1310

8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.

Rs. 1000/-  
p.a.

About  
1500/- p.a.

1000/-  
p.a.

Rs. 15,600/- Generally Yearly. ---  
p.a. minor cases (medical and Surgical) are treated. Out-door dispensing arrangements are provided with supply of Tablets, Mixtures etc. Injections are also given in urgent cases (free of cost) (this arrangement is for local colleges only.)

6,550/-  
p.a.

5,500/-  
p.a.

250/-  
p.a.

23,190/- As in column Annually.  
p.a. (b)

--

--

500/-  
(approx.)

6,500/- --- Yearly.

300/-

8,500/-  
p.a.

300/-  
p.a.

28,231/- Treatment is  
p.a. given for all common diseases.

Practically no system of physical check up of the students exists.

1,500/-  
p.a.

6,500/-  
p.a.

1,600/-  
.a.

9,600/- The dispensary Yearly  
p.a. has 12 beds and cases requiring a

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 29/30th June, 1960.

Item 11:

To consider the question whether the University Grants Commission may assist in the revision of Scales of pay of the non-academic staff of the Universities/Affiliated Colleges.

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The Commission have been receiving, from time to time representations from the non-teaching employees of the Affiliated Colleges in the various parts of the country regarding the revision of their scales of pay on the same basis as for the University and college teachers. We have been informing these colleges and individuals that as the revision of the scales of pay of the non-academic staff is not strictly connected with "standards" of higher education for which the Commission has a statutory responsibility, no grants can be paid for the purpose of revision of scales of pay of the non-academic staff. Recently the Commission received over 40 telegrams and letters from associations of non-teaching staff of different colleges of the Punjab on this question.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

\*Sahani\*  
13.6.60.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Meeting  
29/30th June, 60.

Item:12 To further consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University to start a Flying Club in the University and their request for sanction of funds for acquiring 24.67 acres of land adjacent to the University for this purpose.

The Commission in their meeting held on 11/12th February, 1959-60 considered the proposal of the B.H.U. for acquiring an area of 24.67 acres adjacent to the University at a cost of Rs.26,933.40 nP for starting a Flying Club in the University. They desired to have more detailed information on the implications of the proposal before any practical steps were taken. It is observed from the information obtained from the University that the University is proposing to acquire the land to be used as air strip for imparting training in aviation through a Branch of the Hind Flying Club to be opened in the University. It appears that the present proposal of the University has been under its consideration since 1949 and that the obligation of the University will not end with the acquiring of the land to the flying club. but will entail further assistance. Apart from providing accommodation for Club Room, office room and a room for the storage of petrol (which would obviously involve a special construction) to be the University will have to incur expenditure on the maintenance of the strip. No information has been given by the University as to who would provide the strip in the beginning. The University have also informed that the cost of maintenance of the strip will be met out of the rent payable by the Club. Neither the rent payable nor the estimated expenditure on maintenance has been intimated. The University have provided an improvised shed for the garaging of the plane; but this is only a temporary arrangement and permanent hangers will have to be constructed. It has also been stipulated that the facilities for training will not be restricted only to the University but could also be availed of by outsiders, though with the permission of the University. In view of all the

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information now made available and the need for austerity with which we shall be confronted in the next Plan, it is doubtful if any assistance could be given to the Banaras Hindu University for acquiring additional land to start with-as only a first liability. This proposal of the University seems to go far beyond "Academic development" which should receive first priority.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Meeting:

Dt. 29/30th June 1960.

Item No. 13. - To consider the recommendations made by the All India Educational and Vocational Guidance Association for setting up Student Counselling Centres in Universities/Colleges.

The Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance of the Ministry of Education had referred to the U.G.C. and to the Inter-University Board a proposal for setting up "Guidance and Student Personnel Services in the Universities and Colleges" of India. The Inter-University Board made available to the U.G.C. in July 1959 a copy of the resolution passed by the Board at its meeting held at Chandigarh in February 1959 which runs as follows:-

" Considered the following proposals from the Ministry of Education, Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance:-

(a) the desirability as well as feasibility of recommending the introduction of guidance and student personnel services in all Universities and Colleges as an integral part of the University/College offerings.

(b) Provision from the next academic year for inclusion of guidance and student personnel services in the curriculum of the University/College studies.

(c) Recommend to the University Grants Commission to take necessary steps by way of providing the required finance and specialist personnel in order to enable the Universities and colleges to include guidance and student personnel services in their course plans and offerings for the University/College youth.

(a) RESOLVED that the proposal be forwarded to the Universities for comments.

(b) RESOLVED that the guidance and student personnel services be included in the curriculum of training colleges.

(c) RESOLVED that the proposal be forwarded to the University Grants Commission for necessary help to the Universities".

The Ministry had been informed unofficially of the views of the Commission that in a situation of abundance, a guidance programme of kind suggested would be a good thing but that it was doubtful if in the existing circumstances of extreme shortages, the U.G.C. could attempt anything so elaborate. It was added that nevertheless it was considered useful to have a discussion and to attempt a limited Guidance programme in schools and colleges.

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In February 1960, the All-India Educational & Vocational Guidance Association sent to the U.G.C. a recommendation of the Fourth Conference of the Association dealing particularly with vocational guidance at University level. The recommendation is as follows:-

" Having taken note of the rather limited arrangements for giving vocational guidance to University and College students and being keenly aware that while guidance has made some progress in schools and at Employment Exchanges recommend that :-

A Student Counselling Centre should be set up in each college to help college students to solve their educational and personal problems and to plan for an occupation suitable to their educational abilities, interests and the state of the employment market and to this end it recommends that grants-in-aid be provided to Universities and colleges for starting Student Counselling Centres.

The Association requests its Chairman to forward this recommendation to the Chairman of the University Grants Commission for his consideration."

As desired by the Chairman, U.G.C., the details of the scheme were discussed by Secretary, U.G.C., with Mr. Davenport, the Chairman of the All-India Educational & Vocational Guidance Association for forming an idea of the personnel, staff, etc., required for a proposed centre at a college with 1200 to 3000 students.

Such colleges, it was felt, will be found, to contain the bulk of the student population, although the number of such colleges will not be perhaps more than 25% of the total. As the result of this discussion with Mr. Davenport, at which Secretary explained various aspects of the problem so far as the Universities and colleges were concerned, the enclosed draft scheme on the establishment of Student Counselling Centres for college students has been received from Mr. Davenport. (Appendix I). It will be seen that the Director has suggested the establishment of a Counselling Centre directly under the Vice-Chancellor in the case of the residential Universities and under the Principal in the case of the colleges.



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The cost of each such Centre to serve a student population of 3000 would amount to Rs. 22,520/- per year recurring and Rs. 3,000/- non-recurring. The staff would consist of a Director receiving an honorarium of Rs. 300/- p.m., a Counsellor on Rs. 500/- per month in the Reader's scale, a Research Assistant on Rs. 250/- p.m. in the Lecturer's scale, 2 Psychometrists costing Rs. 400/- per month in the Tutor's scale and 2 Clerks costing Rs. 260/- p.m. The duties and functions of each of these officers and the qualifications expected of them have been indicated in the memorandum on the scheme. The accommodation and essential office equipment necessary for the Centre are other minor matters. Mr. Davenport himself has not suggested any particular number of such centres to be opened at the initiation of the scheme. A clue to the number of Centres to be opened is given in the formula that a Centre should be for each college having strength between 1500 and 3000. The number of such colleges will have to be ascertained from the latest statistics available in the Ministry of Education and however small the number may be, the finances at the disposal of the U.G.C. during the last period of the current Five Year Plan is likely to prove insufficient to meet the cost of such new schemes. When the details in regard to the number or in regard to the colleges where such centres should be situated are decided, it may prove more convenient to operate the scheme in the Third Five Year Plan period. The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

## I. Introduction.

Although organised counselling and guidance programmes in Universities are a recent development in the West, they have been regarded as an undifferentiated educational service since mediaeval times both in the East and the West. Development of the whole man, his moral, social, emotional and spiritual as well as his intellectual qualities have been rightly considered the responsibility of the universities. Guidance in these matters was provided in an intangible and un-organised manner as the student body was comparatively small and the social and economic conditions of life were, comparatively, simple and standardised. The occupational structure of the times was simple and hence vocational choice was usually a pre-college decision, its fulfilment the reason for college attendance. Under such conditions it was relatively easy for students with serious intellectual interests and definite vocational goals to secure advice from the faculty in attaining their goals as well as on their social and moral problems.

Social and economic changes particularly those following the First World War, brought about fundamental changes in college education and in the student-faculty relationships. Colleges began to be attended by students with different cultural backgrounds and with divergent objectives. Changes in occupational structure and the increase in the number of occupations made occupational choice a difficult matter. This was paralleled by an increase in the number of optional subjects, the choice of which was directly connected with occupational choice. Subject departmentalisation and faculty specialisation tended to lessen the value of faculty members as advisers. Increase in class size with sufficient divergence in interests and abilities led to concentration on their intellectual development with the consequent neglect of the development of other qualities which was formerly deemed an essential part of education.

The introduction of organised guidance and student personnel services in the universities is part of the answer to the challenge thrown by the changing times. Their introduction was facilitated in the U.S.A. by the beginning of the vocational guidance movement which was sponsored in the first instance by philanthropic societies and a little later by schools and by the employment service. Today, practically, all big colleges and the Universities in the U.S.A. possess an integrated programme of student personnel service in which counselling plays an important part. The entire programme is headed by a Dean of Students who coordinates the different personnel services which include counselling, recreation, placement services, health services, religious services, orientation of new students, maintenance of personnel records, etc.

## II. Need in India.

Need for the introduction of such programmes in colleges and universities in India has been acutely felt in many quarters, particularly in educational and guidance circles in the country. Countrywide concern over student indiscipline has highlighted the need for psychological understanding and approach to the problem and many educationists have appreciated the role student counselling programme in colleges can play in the alleviation of the problem. The conditions which led to the development of student personnel services in the U.S.A. have been present in our colleges for several decades. Colleges are being attended by students drawn from different cultural groups; occupational structure has been changing rapidly since the independence; changes are also taking place in family and social structures; student enrolment has increased at an astonishing rate and class sizes have assumed unwieldy proportions, leaving little scope for the promotion of student-faculty relationships or healthy patterns of communication between them.

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As is well-known, guidance in secondary schools in the country has made some headway since the recommendation of the Mudaliar Commission on secondary education in 1954 for the introduction of guidance in schools. As a first step in the implementation of this Recommendation, the Government of India has set up the Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance at Delhi, and 10 out of 14 states have established their Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance. These Bureaux have trained some career masters & teacher counsellors for conducting guidance programmes in schools, and programmes of varying sizes have already been introduced in some schools.

The National Employment Service has also been alive to the need for guidance of youths entering the employment market, and following the Recommendation of the Shiva Rao Committee on employment and training in 1953, the Ministry of Labour has instituted vocational guidance programmes at Employment Exchanges. Such programmes are now functioning in 40 Employment Exchanges and by the end of this Plan period it is expected that the programme will be in operation in nearly 75 Employment Exchanges.

The view is at times expressed that there is no particular need for guidance programmes in colleges as college students usually make up their mind about their career before entering the University. This view cannot be supported by the findings of the report on the Employment Pattern Survey of Alumni of Delhi University recently conducted by the University in collaboration with the Planning Commission and Ministry of Labour and Employment (D.G.R & E.). It was found that nearly 36 per cent of the alumni of the 1950 and 1954 groups who were subjects of the investigation had no vocational aim when they entered college, and of these 18 per cent did not develop one throughout their university career. This state of aimlessness was particularly high among B.As. M.As., and degree holders in Education and Law. The vocational aims of over two-thirds of those who had an aim were confined to a few occupational fields such as engineering and technology, medicine, accountancy, teaching and administration. To the question put to the alumni whether guidance in the choice of subjects or occupation, in their opinion would have been helpful, about a third replied in the affirmative, a third expressed uncertainty and a third replied in the negative.

These figures relate only to the need for guidance in vocational choice problems. The need for guidance in other areas cannot be underestimated in the light of overall objective of the total development of the students and the wider objectives of guidance. The frequency of these problems may be estimated from a mention in the first report of the Student Counselling Centre of the M.S. University of Baroda, (No.1, March, 1960) that out of a total of 57 students who sought counselling help from the Centre, 36 expressed difficulty in the area of personal and social adjustment, 13 desired help in educational adjustment and only 8 asked for help in vocational choice.

The concern of the All India Educational and Vocational Guidance Association, (a professional body established in 1954) with the introduction of guidance programmes in colleges has been manifested during the last two annual conferences held at Jabalpur and Patna respectively. At both these conferences, student personnel work in colleges formed a major focus of their deliberations. In the Conference, at Patna held in October 1959, under the Chairmanship of Shri H. Davenport, Director of Employment Exchanges, the following resolution was passed:-

" A Student counselling Centre should be set up in each college to help college students to solve their educational and personal problems and to plan for an occupation suitable to their educational abilities, interests and the state of the employment market and to this end it recommends that

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grants-in-aid be provided to Universities and colleges for starting Student Counselling Centres."

It may be mentioned in this connection with Vocational Guidance of College youths that the National Employment Service has opened University Employment Bureaux in five Universities viz. the Universities of Kerala, Delhi, Aligarh, Banaras and Calcutta. One of the main objectives of these Bureaux is to provide information useful to the students in their efforts at getting suitable employment. It has been proposed that a University Employment Bureau should be established in each University by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. The need is strongly felt of integrating the guidance activities of the University Employment Bureaux with the general guidance programme for the college students.

### III - Basic Concepts

Any guidance programme in the colleges, it will be readily accepted, should be based upon the principles governing the practice and organisation of such programmes. A few of these principles are mentioned below:-

1. The Student Counselling Services should be regarded as an integral part of the entire programme of welfare and social services provided by the College or the University and should be properly dovetailed with the instructional programme.
2. Guidance is a unitary function. All aspects of the individual's development are inter-related and all of his problems overlap. Hence the staff of the Counselling Centre should be trained and qualified for giving counselling assistance in all the areas of adjustment.
3. The students should be considered as responsible participants in their own development. Hence counselling and related activities should aim at a full and balanced maturity rather than giving advice. The ultimate result of a counselling service should be self-guidance.
4. The counselling services should be open to all students of the college or the University. They should not be limited to any particular category of students based on psychological or economic or any other considerations. If the number of students desiring counselling exceeds the capacity of the special staff, a suitable method of selection should be evolved.
5. Specialised counselling services should be articulated and coordinated with informal advice given by faculty members to the students in respect of choice of optional subjects, etc. Hence, arises the need for orienting the entire faculty in guidance ideology and principles.
6. Participation of the faculty members, administration and the students should be secured to the extent possible in planning and assisting the activities of the Student Counselling Centre. The faculty should be well represented in any Committee appointed to assist or advise in the planning and reviewing the programme of the Counselling Centre.
7. Data about the students available with the college or University Office should be readily available to the staff of the Student Counselling Centre.
8. Channels for communication should be established between proposed Student counselling Centre and all the other instructional and social units operating in the college or the University.
9. Research should be the basis for policy making. It should cover the nature of the individual and his problems, the nature of

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his environment, the characteristics of the student population, etc. It should be carried out in cooperation with the faculty and students and the administration should be regularly informed of the results.

10. The administration of the Centre should be so organised as not to convey the impression that it is the activity of a particular faculty or department, but of the entire institution. Administrative relationships between the Vice Chancellor or the Principal and the head of the Counselling Centre and those between various instructional and other heads and the head of the centre should be clearly defined.

IV. Programme and Functions.

The programme of the Student Counselling Centre need not be confined to counselling students individually. A Counselling Centre can undertake a variety of functions including group activities related to adjustment in various aspects of life and preparation for the future. A list of fifteen activities undertaken by the student counselling agencies in American Universities has been given by Woolf and Woolf.\*

1. Educational, Vocational and Personal Counselling.
2. Orientation and Guidance Testing.
3. Remedial Services, improvement of reading and study habits.
4. Occupational Information.
5. Training faculty advisers.
6. Public Services.
7. Foreign Students' Advising.
8. Advising candidates for scholarship.
9. Evaluation and Research.
10. Testing, scoring and item analysis services to other departments in connection with tests and objective examinations.
11. Teaching the subject of the guidance and counselling.
12. Supervised Counselling Practice.
13. Other teaching.
14. Dormitory Supervision.
15. Training all dormitory counsellors and house-mothers.

It is proposed that a Student Counselling Centre may be set up in each college or residential university. A single centre established in an affiliating university with several constituent colleges spread far and wide will not be adequate. However, if an affiliating university has all its colleges in one campus, it may be desirable to set up one centre for the university.

The following functions are suggested for the proposed Student Counselling Centres:-

1. Individual Counselling of Students in all problems.
2. Group activities for different purpose in adjustment and development:

Examples of such activities are Career Conferences for the purpose of dissemination of occupational information, group-therapy sessions for certain common problems such as shyness, lack of confidence, group development sessions for promotion of such qualities as leadership, sociodrama sessions for obtaining insight into social problems, etc.

3. Maintenance of personnel records: It is proposed that the Centre besides maintaining guidance and test records of students counselled individually may also maintain personnel records of all the students and the college. These records may contain the data obtained at the time registration, results of psychological tests, administered from time to time, results in different university examinations, etc.

\* The student personnel program. Mc Graw Hill Book Company Inc 1953. Contd.5....

Orientation to new students: The Counselling Centre may conduct an orientation programme for the fresh entrants from the high schools every year. This would facilitate the adjustment of the new students to the campus and to the various college requirements and facilities.

5. Test administration: The Centre may undertake the administration of psychological tests at the time of entrance and at other intervals.

6. Faculty Orientation: It is very important for the Centre to undertake measures for orientation of the faculty in basic concepts and philosophy of guidance, so that they can advise the students in a better way. These measures may take the form of periodical seminars and discussion meetings.

7. Programmes for the adjustment and welfare of foreign students: The Centre may organise special programmes for foreign students on the campus in order to promote their social adjustment and make them feel at home.

8. Research: The Centre will have to undertake research for the purpose of policy making and as well as for standardizing techniques.

9. Publication: The Centre may bring out from time to time such literature as may help the students in their problems.

#### V. Staff

It is proposed that the Counselling Centre may function directly under the V.C. in the case of Residential Universities and under the Principal in case of colleges. It may not be advisable to place its administration under the dean of any particular faculty or a particular professor or under the Registrar.

The staff of the Centre may consist of the Director or Chief Counsellor (who would function as the head of the Centre) Counsellors, Research Assistants, Psychometrists Clerks and Peon. The strength of the staff should preferably be related to the number of students in the college or the residential university. It is suggested that, at the outset, the technical staff, besides the Director, may be appointed at the rate of one Counsellor one Research Assistant and two Psychometrists for a student population of three thousand.

The Director or the Chief Counsellor would be in overall charge of the programme. He may, however, undertake some individual counselling or organise group activities in order to obtain the necessary experience for supervision.

The counsellors would undertake individual counselling of students seeking help in their various problems or referred by the faculty for the purpose. They would also carry out other technical activities mentioned in items Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Section IV on Programme and Functions.

Research Assistants would assist the counsellors not only in the research programme but also in carrying out all the other technical activities. They would, however, not undertake individual counselling.

Psychometrists would administer tests individually or in groups, score the test papers and carry out all the statistical work in connection with standardisation of tests and research projects.

#### VI. Qualifications and Training of the Staff.

The Director or the Chief Counsellor may be drawn from the faculty and assigned overall charge of the Centre in addition to  
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some of his instructional duties. He may be in the department of education or psychology or in any other department. For his remuneration he might be paid an honorarium.

Counsellors will have to be recruited through a special selection. They should be at least second class in education, preferably with guidance as a subject. They will, however, be required to undertake a course of training in guidance and counselling, if they do not have a diploma training in the subject. Candidates with a diploma in guidance should be preferred.

Research Assistants should have Masters' degree in Psychology or Education, preferably with a background of statistics. Psychometrists may have a graduate degree in Psychology or Education.

Pay Scales: The following pay scales are suggested for different members of the staff.

Director or Chief Counsellor- Honorarium of Rs. 300/-p.m.

Counsellor	- Readers' Scale
Research Assistant	- Lecturers' Scale
Psychometrists	- Tutorial Assistants' Demonstrator's scale

The Centre should, it is suggested be assisted by an Advisory Committee represented by the faculty, and other guidance agencies in the Universities such as the Employment Service, State Guidance Bureau, Etc.

The Training of counsellors is considered most important for the successful working of such Centres. It may be possible for some Universities to obtain counsellors who had specialised post-graduate training lasting for about a year in guidance and counselling. If such counsellors are not available it might be necessary for the University or the College to depute them for training in the training courses organised by the Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance or one of the State Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance of States which are fairly well advanced in guidance such as Bombay, U.P., and Bihar.

VII. Accommodation, Equipment and Expenditure.

The Centre should have adequate accommodation and equipment necessary to carry out its various functions. The accommodation may consist of a room for the Director, an individual room or cubicals for the counsellors (so that counselling may be conducted in privacy), a room for the research assistant and the psychometrists and a room for clerical staff.

Equipment should consist of filing cabinets for the purpose of filing records of students counselled, personnel records of other students and for filing of occupational and other information, besides furniture, typewriter, racks, etc. If the college has an adequate numbers of books on guidance and counselling in its library, it may not be necessary to have a separate library.

The following estimate of expenditure is provided for a Centre, staffed by one Director, one Counsellor, one Research Assistant, two Psychometrists, two clerks-cum-typist, utilising the scales of pay prevalent at Delhi University.

Honorarium of Director.....	Rs. 300/-p.m.
Counsellor (Readers' Scale) 500-800	Rs. 500/-p.m.
Research Assistant (Lecturers' Scale) 250-560	Rs. 250/-p.m.
Two Psychometrists (Tutorial Assistants' Scale) 200	Rs. 400/-p.m.
Two clerks-cum typist... 130	Rs. 260/-p.m.
	Rs. 1710/-p.m.

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Annually	Rs. 20,520/-,
Non-recurring Expenditure.	Rs. 3000/-
Recurring expenditure.	Rs. 2000/-
	<u>Rs. 25520/-.</u>



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting,  
Dated 29/30th June, 1960.

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Item 14 - To consider a reference from the U.P. Government regarding the establishment of a University at Kanpur.

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As stated in the note submitted to the University Grants Commission at its meeting on 17th/18th June, 1959, (Item No. 13), the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had addressed the Chairman, U.G.C., asking for his advice on the question of the establishment of a University at Kanpur. Some further information had been called for from the Chief Minister and the Commission resolved that the information sought from the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, may be awaited before the Commission's views on the proposed University are finally expressed.

2. With the letter received from the U.P. Government dated 16th March, 1960, a report of the Kanpur University Committee set up by the State Government was enclosed as furnishing information on most of the points raised in the letter of the Chairman, U.G.C., to the Chief Minister, U.P., of which a copy is enclosed (Annexure I). The letter of the State Government summarised the position by saying that the Committee has recommended a teaching-cum-affiliating type of University and added that no decision on the pattern of the University had been taken, pending the advice of the University Grants Commission on the subject.

3. The main recommendations of the Kanpur University Committee are as follows -

"(a) that a Teaching-cum-Affiliating University be established at Kanpur;

(b) that the general idea of the teaching side to University should embrace the following points -

(i) A University moderate in size exercising the power of selection and rejection in

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- in regard to its students;
- (ii) A University providing for post-graduate education at a moderate cost distinguished by residential halls, care of the individual students and exceptional facilities for research;
- (c) that the proposed University should accept as its three-fold function -
- (i) the imparting of education,
- (ii) the training of character, and
- (iii) the advancement of learning;
- (d) that the University should discharge this function with attentive consideration to the needs of and conditions of Kanpur and its surrounding region;
- (e) that in respect of c(i) above the University should be founded upon the Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Law, Education, Agriculture and Medicine, and that these Faculties should be reinforced and distinguished from other Universities by a Faculty of Applied Technology - there being a vast scope at Kanpur for the development of Business Administration, Industrial Relations; Labour Problems, Industrial Psychology, Chemical Engineering, Dyeing, Printing, Oil and Paints;
- (f) that in respect of c(ii) above the training of character should be promoted by the creation of a Faculty of Morals and Culture and by the maintenance and development, as an essential feature of University, of residential halls and the tutorial system in relation to individual students;

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- (g) that in respect of c(iii) above each Faculty of the University should be so organised as to make possible undertaking of teaching, research and investigation;
- (h) that a Central Library, an Arts building, Science lecture theatres, laboratories, administrative offices, Students' Common room, hostels and other necessary buildings be put up, as soon as possible, on the campus measuring 1000 acres and earmarked for the University on the map of the local Development Board, in order to make the University a radiating focus of light and learning. The campus is large enough to contain the requisite number of playing fields also;
- (i) that a highly qualified staff be recruited to man the Faculties by regularly advertising all the posts and throwing them open to general competition, and that selection be made strictly on merits by a high power Committee to be appointed by Government for the purpose. Two of the members of the Committee shall be the Chairman and a senior member of the U.P. Public Service Commission.
- (j) that besides the proposed University, the existing post-graduate Colleges at Kanpur be permitted to impart post-graduate teaching, as heretofore, under the supervision and control of the University. The University Professors shall have the power to visit these Colleges, deliver lectures, co-ordinate and otherwise control teaching in their subjects with a view to keeping up a high standard of attainment in them. Such Professors shall be competent to

call meetings, whenever they deem fit, of teachers of these subjects, preside over them and issue instructions which shall be followed by all concerned.

- (k) that the present Colleges at Kanpur (both post-graduate and Degree) may continue to impart first degree teaching as heretofore;
- (l) that the territorial jurisdiction of the affiliating side to the University shall extend to the following districts at present; Kanpur, Fatehpur, Etawah, Unnao, Jalaun (Orai), Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda and Farrukhabad;
- (m) that all Colleges situated in the above districts if they already enjoy a post-graduate status, shall continue to enjoy that status when they change over to the Kanpur University. They shall also continue to impart first degree teaching as heretofore;
- (n) and that in the interest of efficient control and adequate academic standards no College which springs up in these districts in future and none of the existing Colleges situated therein, which at present impart only first degree teaching, shall be permitted to cater for post-graduate teaching. The latter shall, however, be permitted to continue their present status."

4. In particular, the Committee have positively recommended the continuance of post-graduate teaching in the Colleges which are now imparting it, and have not suggested concentration of such teaching in the University at any future date. Information regarding adequacy of material, monetary and staff resources

for the new University which had been emphasised in Chairman's letter is also lacking. The jurisdiction of the new University extending to the present districts of Kanpur, Fatehpur, Etawah, Unnao, Jalaun (Orai), Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda and Farrukhabad should, it is presumed, be taken as covering an optimum working number of students.

5. Perhaps we need not be very dogmatic about withdrawal of post-graduate teaching in Colleges that are already doing it, particularly in Kanpur itself, for co-operative teaching may have certain advantages and even when the University makes itself responsible for post-graduate teaching, it may be advantageous to use teachers from the colleges for the actual teaching and to let colleges enrol students as at Delhi. A distinction perhaps may have to be made between Science and Arts for this purpose.

6. The matter is placed before the Commission for formulating the advice now to be communicated to the U.P. Government.

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Copy of Letter No. F.33-80/59(CUP) dated 27th May, 1959, from Shri C.D. Deshmukh, Chairman, U.G.C., to Dr. Sampurnanand, Chief Minister, U.P.

"This is in continuation of My D.O. No. 33-80/59(CUP) dated the 15th/16th of May, 1959, on the subject of establishment of a University at Kanpur.

Under Section 12(f) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, references can be made to the University Grants Commission for advice on the establishment of a new University or on proposals connected with the expansion of the activities of a new University. A reference of that nature would have to be complete not only with regard to the facts and circumstances justifying the need for a new University at any particular place, but it would also have to be accompanied by a draft bill covering the structure and composition of the university on the administration side to start with; the authorities to be set up; powers to be given to the various authorities, etc. I take it that the reference made in your letter of the 5th of May, 1959, is not such a formal one under the Act but one seeking general advice less formally. Even for such advice, we would like to have the following detailed information, namely:-

- (i) Is it the intention that the University proposed will be just a city university of the Unitary-Residential type or will it be of the Teaching-Affiliating type?
- (ii) As conditions at present in India appear to the University Grants Commission to be very much against creation of universities of the first type owing to their cost, inadequate relief to existing universities, administrative difficulties, etc., if the new university is to be of the second variety, what would be its area of jurisdiction, how many colleges now affiliated to the Agra University will cease to be affiliated with that University, and what would be the total number of students that would be taken over under the new University?
- (iii) What are the colleges (names to be given) that would come under the new university, and what are the post-graduate departments in them and the number of students at present working in these post-graduate departments and the number that could work with the existing facilities in the years to come?
- (iv) As the University Grants Commission expects that in establishing a new university, the State Government concerned will make all the necessary initial financial provision and ensure that the university starts off with adequate buildings, staff, equipment, books, etc. would it be correct to presume that, in the present case, taking the institutions as a whole that could come under the new university there are reasonably

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adequate resources of all the kinds mentioned above even at the start, so as to enable the University Grants Commission to consider assistance in terms of development, which is its sole province so far as state universities are concerned?

These details may kindly be made available as early as possible.

As it is the settled policy of the University Grants Commission, as already stated above, not to give assistance for starting a new university, the question of financial assistance by the University Grants Commission will arise later mainly with the development of the post-graduate level to the extent and in directions to be recommended by special visiting committees who would be asked by the University Grants Commission to examine the developmental needs of the new university.

It may in this connection also be kept in mind that the Higher Technological Institute to be located at Kanpur as referred to in your letter will be an Institution of the Central Government - not part of any local university - and give its own degrees."

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI

Meeting:

Dt. 29/30th June 1960.

Item No. 15 - To consider the proposals of the Delhi University to establish Directorates in Hindi and English language teaching at the University.

The Commission have received a proposal from the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University regarding the establishment of Directorates of Hindi and English language teaching at the University. A copy of the scheme as received is enclosed (Appx.I).

The scheme had been referred to the Working Group appointed by the Commission regarding the Change of Medium of Instruction from English to a Regional Language and the views of the Working Group on this proposal are also enclosed (Appx.II).

The scheme of the University, along with the views of the Working Group, had been circulated to the Members of the Commission and the views so far received (from Shri Saiyidain, Pt. Kunzru, Shri N.N. Wanchoo and Dr. A.C. Joshi) are also enclosed (Appx.II).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.



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Appendix I to  
Item No 15

SCHEME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF  
DIRECTORATES OF HINDI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES  
TEACHING AT THE UNIVERSITY. (DELHI)

GENERAL:

As has already been intimated to the University Grants Commission, this University proposes to take steps to change the medium of instruction from English to Hindi in gradual stages, beginning from 1962, if, by that time, the necessary arrangements for the change of medium have been completed. The intention is to start in 1962 with the first year of the Degree (Pass) Course, and try and complete the process of extension to all other classes and Faculties by 1972. Care will be taken to see that the change of medium of instruction is not extended in a rigid and automatic manner and does not, in any way, affect the maintenance of standards.

The basic strategy in the change of medium is not that of getting a prior collection of translations of a large number of books and other necessary literature in different subjects. In the opinion of the University this is not the correct way to bring about the change in the medium of instruction. The correct way would be that while original books are being written by the University people, at least one each for each paper, to get the students to rely for the bulk of their material on books written in English till the time - and this may be anything between 20 to 30 years - when a large number of books written originally in Hindi are available in all subjects. This, in fact, is the process which was followed in Japan where the medium of instruction was Japanese but the students had to have sufficient understanding of English to be able to use a large number of books in the English Language. In due course the Japanese experiment yielded its results in that the bulk of both ordinary and advanced literature began to be available .....

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in the Japanese language itself. The same strategy of using the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction plus reliance, during the initial period, for the bulk of reading on books written in English will be adopted. That is what is being done in Turkey, Indonesia and in other countries with success.

Obviously if this practice is to be followed in this University, then, on the one hand, steps have to be taken to give people who have to lecture in Hindi, the necessary training to do so, and the non-Hindi speaking students the necessary training to understand Hindi.

It is equally important that all the students who come to the University get sufficient equipment in the understanding of the English language.

Both these require special measures and the proposals given below spell out the necessary measures the University would like to undertake in this connection.

It is proposed to establish at the University two Directorates, one for Hindi Language Teaching and the other for English Language Teaching.

This scheme will, in the first instance, operate over a period of two and a half years with effect from February, 1960 and, if successful, may be continued for another two or three years.

From February, 1960 to April, 1960 the Directors will visit various Colleges, meet the teaching staff and discuss with them problems of language teaching, examine text books to see the degree of comprehension needed, look into the teaching material if any, already available in the college libraries, discuss courses of study and syllabuses with them and select in consultation with the Principals and Heads of Departments concerned the teachers who may be trained.

It should be possible to select two or three of the more senior teachers to be associated with the Directors

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in the examination of needs and the preparation of material and, if possible, to arrange for them to attend the Hyderabad Course in the teaching of English to be run at the Central Institute of English this Summer...

Directors themselves may also possibly attend this course as Observers.

It will be necessary to provide a double-storey building on the Campus for the Directorates, the ground-floor being used for instruction, libraries and offices and the upper storey as residence for the Director of English Language Teaching.

All the teacher-trainees will be given T.A. at the flat rate of Rs. 5/- per day during term time for the days on which they work, and 50% of their total emoluments per mensem excluding House Rent Allowance, if and when, they are required to work during the vacations.

The training will be voluntary.

Students who take training will be expected to put in about 18 hours' work a week during the vacations and pay a small fee of Rs. 15/- for the whole course. It is expected that the total number of such students both in English and in Hindi will be about 600 - 300 in Hindi and 300 in English.

These students will be given preference for admission to the University.

The expenditure on the Directorates of Language Teaching (both English and Hindi) is likely to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 10,03,000 over a period of 2½ years beginning from February, 1960 as follows:-

(a) 1959-60 (February, 1960, only)	Rs. 2700
(b) 1960-61 (March, 60 to February, 61)	Rs. 561300
(c) 1961-62 (March, 61 to February, 62)	Rs. 358000
(d) 1962-63 (March, 62 to July, 62)	Rs. 81000
	<u>Rs. 1003000</u>

Details of the expenditure involved are given in the Appendix attached herewith.

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The salaries of the British Director and the two British Senior Lecturers will be considerably more than provided for in the Budget estimates. The difference between the amounts shown in the Budget estimates and their actual salaries will be made up by the British Council.

Provision has been made for two Stenographers and two copy-typists for each Directorate. This may sound excessive, but it will be absolutely necessary to employ them for the first year so that the enormous teaching material required can be got ready in time. It may be possible to reduce this category of staff in the second year.

The Principals of colleges were consulted at a meeting of the Principals held on January 27, 1960. They expressed their agreement with the scheme.

The Directorates will be entirely independent of the University Departments of English and Hindi.

The first intensive course in English will be held in May and June, 1961 and in Hindi in May and June, 1962 for a period of six to eight weeks for the benefit of students seeking admission to the I Year Degree Course in July, 1961 and July, 1962 respectively.

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DIRECTORATE OF HINDI LANGUAGE TEACHING:

The functions of this Directorate will be:-

- (1) To train Hindi-knowing Lecturers in the University and its constituent colleges who are teaching History, Economics, Political Science, Philosophy, Psychology, Mathematics Sanskrit and Commerce, so as to enable them to teach their respective subjects through the medium of Hindi.

The number of such teachers will be about 245. They will be divided into seven groups of about 35 each. Each group will receive training for about three months, so that the training of the whole lot of these 245 teachers will be finished in about 21 months.

- (2) To train non-Hindi-knowing teachers for teaching the subjects mentioned in (1) above through the medium of Hindi.

The number of such teachers will be about 50. They will be divided into two groups of 25 each. Each of these groups will be first taught the Hindi language and also later helped in learning to deliver lectures in Hindi. This will take about two years. Some of them may take even longer to be able to lecture in Hindi.

- (3) To train lecturers in Hindi for teaching the Hindi Language as a condensed course. The total number of such teachers will be about 102. It is proposed to train about 60 of them or as many as possible in the first instance. They will be divided into two groups of about 30 each. Each of these groups will be given training for a period of about 2 months in the Summer Vacation of 1961.

- (4) ~~To train students who:-~~

- (a) are deficient in Hindi.  
(b) do not know any Hindi at all.

before they enter the University for the I Year B.A. Course in July, 1962 when the change in the medium of instruction from English to Hindi will take place.

The number of such students is not likely to exceed 300.

Preference for admission will be given to students who receive this training which will be given in the months of May & June, 1962 by the staff of the Directorate in collaboration with some of the trained Lecturers in Hindi - say about 8 of them.

Special arrangements will have to be made by colleges to continue the training of these two categories of students - particularly for those who did not know Hindi at all - throughout the academic year (1962-63) after their admission to colleges.

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The training of teachers will be given in the evening at the University.

The staff required for running the Directorate of Hindi Language Teaching will be as follows:-

- 1. Director (Rs. 800-50-1250). .. 1  
He, in the first instance, will be employed for a period of 2½ years with effect from February, 60
- 2. Senior Lecturers (500-25-800) .. 2  
They will, in the first instance, be employed for a period of about two years and a half with effect from April, 1960
- 3. Assistants 80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220 .. 1
- 4. Copy-Typists -do- .. 2
- 5. Stenographers 160-10-330 .. 2
- 6. Library Attendant 35-1-60 .. 1
- 7. Peons 30-½-35 .. 2
- 8. Sweeper 30-½-35 .. 1

The Director and his staff of three Senior Lecturers who will constitute the Directorate will be experts in Hindi Language Teaching. They will be given an opportunity to attend the Hyderabad course in English Language Teaching to be held during the next summer vacation to enable them to plan the training to be given to the Hindi and Non-Hindi-knowing teachers, on the lines of the English Language Teaching. They will also remain in touch with the Directorate of English Teaching to enable them to develop a system of teaching Hindi as a language similar to the one adopted in teaching English as a language.

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BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE DIRECTORATES  
OF HINDI & ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING AT  
THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

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1960-61

1. Salaries of teaching staff	1,60,680	
2. Salaries of other staff	24,240	
3. Dearness Allowance	28,320	
4. Provident Fund	5,975	
5. Other Allowances & Honoraria:-		
(a) House Rent Allowance	11,461	
(b) City Compensatory Allowance	<u>1,512</u>	2,31,588
6. Other charges:-		
(a) Printing & Stationery	27,500	
(b) Equipment	20,000	
(c) Contingencies	5,000	
(d) T.A. to teachers (Hindi)	<u>1,08,000</u>	1,60,500
		<u>3,92,088</u>

NON-RECURRING

1. Building	1,50,000	
2. Books	20,000	
3. Teaching Equipment	<u>6,400</u>	<u>1,76,400</u>
		5,71,186
Add expenditure during 1959-60		<u>2,698</u>
		5,71,186
Less Income		<u>7,500</u>
		5,63,686
	or say	5,64,000

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BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE DIRECTORATES OF  
HINDI & ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING AT THE  
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

1961-62.

1. Salaries of teaching Staff	1,79,680	
2. Salaries of other staff	25,332	
3. Dearness Allowance	28,920	
4. Provident Fund	5,498	
5. Other Allowances & Honoraria:-		
(a) House Rent Allowance	11,474	
(b) City Compensatory Allowance	1,512	
		<u>2,52,411</u>
6. Other Charges:-		
(a) Printing & Stationery	13,750	
(b) Equipment	2,000	
(c) Contingencies	5,000	
(d) T.A. to teachers (Hindi)	<u>92,250</u>	<u>1,13,000</u>
		3,65,411
	Less income	7,500
		<u>3,57,911</u>
	or say	3,58,000

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BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE DIRECTORATES OF  
HINDI & ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING AT THE  
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

1962-63

1. Salaries of Teaching Staff	53,340	
2. Salaries of other staff	13,212	
3. Dearness Allowance	8,160	
4. Provident Fund	2,789	
5. Other Allowances & Honoraria:-		
(a) House Rent Allowance	2,902	
(b) City Compensatory Allowance	<u>756</u>	81,159
6. Other Charges:-		
(a) Printing & Stationery	3,750	
(b) Equipment	1,000	
(c) Contingencies	<u>2,500</u>	<u>7,250</u>
		88,409
Less Income		<u>7,500</u>
		80,909
	or say	81,000

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Appendix II to  
Item No. 15-202

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP  
ON THE PROPOSALS OF DELHI UNIVERSITY.

1. BOOKS:

Before changing over, it is necessary to have for the discipline concerned a fair number of standard books in that discipline in the new medium of instruction. Some of these should be translations of standard books well-known all over India. Concurrently efforts should be made to secure original books suitable for students of that standard. There can be no stopping of this effort. Translations and securing of original books should be regarded as a permanent feature for many years to come. The same will apply to each new discipline or each new standard for which the medium is proposed to be changed.

The University should change its medium only when, in consultation with an advisory body appointed by the University Grants Commission, the University is satisfied that the number and quality of books produced are adequate for making a start.

2. Teachers knowing the language should concurrently with the production of books receive training in using the new language as medium of instruction. This may be a vacation course of 3 months or a part-time course for an academic year. To start with, this training may be limited to a few subjects.
3. Seminars of teachers in a discipline who are likely to help in formulating the problems involved in the change-over and suggesting suitable ways of meeting them should also be called. Cooperation of two or more Universities concerned with the same language is likely to be helpful.

(Contd.....2.)

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4. With regard to other functions proposed for the Directorate in Hindi, there does not seem to be any need.
5. In a capital city like Delhi and other areas where there are multi-lingual populations and also in Central Universities, English should be retained as an alternative medium.
6. Steps such as those suggested by the Delhi University or any others are necessary to improve standard of English irrespective of the change of medium of instruction.
7. If English remains as an alternative medium, it will satisfy the needs of linguistic minorities of the area also.
8. TEACHERS. Teachers who do not know the regional language should be temporarily used for teaching through the English medium for the transitional period as suggested in another connection. They should also be given reasonable time and facilities for learning the regional language.

\*7. CAN ENGLISH AND ANOTHER LANGUAGE BE USED SIMULTANEOUSLY AS MEDIA IN THE SAME CLASS?

During the transitional period, it should be permissible to teach the same student some subjects through English and other subjects through the new medium.

\*Sahani\*  
10.5.60.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Appendix III  
to Item No.15.

Views expressed by the Members of the U.G.C.,  
on the Scheme for the establishment of  
Directorate in Hindi & English  
languages at the Delhi  
University.

1. Shri.K.G.SAIYIDAIN. " I agree that the preparation of standard books in Hindi in the various subjects of study, including both translations and original works, is a matter of high priority and should be regarded as an essential pre-condition to the successful implementation of the change-over in the medium of instruction. It would be for the University itself to determine whether an adequate number and quality of books were available for making a start, although it would be an advantage to associate a representative of the U.G.C. and also of the Education Ministry with any committee that may be appointed for the purpose. As the Commission must be aware, the Hindi Division in the Ministry has undertaken a scheme in co-operation with the universities concerned for the translation of important books into Hindi and coordination in this behalf would be mutually helpful.  
  
(2) It is proposed to train teachers in using the new languages as medium of instruction. It should be a matter for fuller consideration as to how this training can be given. My own view is that in a matter like this 'learning by doing' is the best approach and teachers who feel competent that they would be able to impart instruction effectively through Hindi should be given the permission to use it as an alternative or supplementary medium. In the case of other teachers who are not adequately conversant with Hindi, it should be permissible to continue to teach in English till, through suitable methods of training and otherwise, they are in a position to change over. It would not be proper to lay down a rigid timeline for all the teachers for a complete change-over from one medium to another.  
  
(3) I welcome the idea of organising seminars of selected teachers to discuss problems of common interest.  
  
(4) I am generally in agreement with the other recommendations made by the Committee and would like to add that the use of books in English side by side with the new books in Hindi should continue and be encouraged as widely as possible. If the students confine themselves only to a comparatively small number of books in Hindi that would be available in the first instance, it is likely to react adversely on the standards of learning."
2. Shri H.N.Kunzru " I am in general agreement with the recommendations. I was present in the meeting of the Executive Council of the Delhi University at which its proposals of making Hindi as the medium of instruction in the University were considered. The question was fully discussed and some changes were introduced in the scheme proposed by the University. It was a cautious scheme and it seems to me that it had been carefully prepared. If my memory is not at fault, the recommendations of the Working Group do not go against the principles followed in the scheme but improved it in certain respects.
3. Shri N.N.Wanchoo " I agree with the recommendations of the Working Group appointed by the Commission sent with your letter No. F.33-47/60(CUP), dated the 10th May, 1960. The Ministry of Education have formulated a scheme for translation of source books and text-books at the collegiate

Contd...2.

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level with the assistance of the Universities, State Governments and publishers. Also the Ministry has established a Central Institute of English at Hyderabad.

I, therefore, do not think it would be worth while to set up the two Directorates at this time. The University should take advantage to the extent that it is possible of getting refresher courses for its teachers in English at the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad."

4. Dr. A.C. Joshi. " From the scheme submitted by the Delhi University, it appears that the University intends to provide in the first instance instruction through the medium of Hindi in History, Economics, Political Science, Philosophy, Psychology, Sanskrit, Mathematics and Commerce, i.e. in the Arts and Commerce Faculties, and instruction in science subjects will continue to be imparted for some more years in English. A number of universities in Northern India have already given the students the option to answer the question papers in examinations in the Arts subjects in Hindi or in the regional language and in several universities in U.P., Bihar, etc. Hindi is already the medium of instruction for the B.A. classes. For this reason, there should be no objection to Delhi University changing over to Hindi as the medium of instruction in the Arts and Commerce Faculties without waiting for the translations of the standard books etc. The view point of the Delhi University in this connection may be accepted. I agree, however, with the recommendation of the Working Group that in the Capital of the country where there are people speaking different languages, English should be retained as an alternative medium of examination even when instruction is imparted in Hindi.

The proposal of the Delhi University to set up a special Directorate of Hindi to assist in bringing about this change has several shortcomings. The staff in the Directorate will consist only of persons with qualifications in Hindi. Such language experts cannot train teachers in Economics, History, Political Science, Philosophy, Psychology etc. Each branch of knowledge has a vocabulary of its own and a person who knows only Hindi literature is not likely to be much helpful in training teachers of Economics, History etc. More fruitful results can be obtained by securing the services of teachers in different subjects who already know Hindi and can teach their special subject in Hindi and by organising with their assistance Refresher and Vacation courses as recommended by the Working Group. Seminars of teachers can also be helpful in formulating the problems involved in the change-over and suggesting suitable means of meeting them. The suggestions of the Working Group in this connection may be accepted. For the training of non-Hindi speaking teachers in Hindi, however, one Lecturer appears necessary.

The training of students in Hindi who are deficient in the knowledge of this language can be imparted most conveniently through the colleges in which the students are studying. The colleges should be asked to arrange special classes for such students with the help of the existing Hindi Departments.

There is still less justification for the establishment of a separate Directorate of English. Departments of English exist already in the different colleges of the Delhi University and it should be their function to see

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that the students get sufficient knowledge of the English language. If teachers of English in the different colleges are weak and cannot perform their job well, then facilities should be provided to them to improve their knowledge by organising special Vacation and Refresher Courses. The English Deptt. of the Delhi University can be entrusted with the responsibilities of organising such courses. A separate Directorate of English does not appear to be necessary for this purpose."

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 29/30th June 1960.

Item No. 15: To consider the question of appointment of a Committee to determine the scope and size of the Block Grant that may be paid to the Indian School of International Studies during the quinquennium beginning with 1961-62.

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The Indian School of International Studies which is a post-graduate institution affiliated to the Delhi University as a constituent college at present receives a grant not exceeding Rs. 1.5 lakhs for its normal maintenance after taking into account its income and expenditure. In addition, several research schemes have been sanctioned during the 2nd Five-Year Plan for implementation and the School is paid cent per cent grants for these. These grants to the Indian School of International Studies are paid on a different basis than for the other constituent colleges of the Delhi University.

2. As the schemes sanctioned during the Second Five-Year Plan would normally come to an end at the end of the current plan period, it may be necessary to determine the Block grant that may be paid to the School during the next quinquennium after taking into account its maintenance expenditure and also the Plan schemes sanctioned during the Second Five-Year Plan which may have to continue during the next quinquennium as a permanent feature. To determine this, it is suggested that a Committee may be appointed to determine the scope and size of the Block grant payable to the Indian School of International Studies during the quinquennium beginning with 1961-62.

3. The matter is placed before the Commission.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:  
29/30th June, 1960.

Item No. 17: To consider a proposal that the length of service of the University teachers of Mysore and Kerala Universities be taken into account in revising their salary scales under the Second Five Year Plan.

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The University Grants Commission accepted the following scales of pay for the University teachers of the Mysore University w.e.f. 1-4-1957 :-

Professors Class I	- Rs. 700-40-900-50-1000.
Professors Class II	- Rs. 400-25-550-30-700-40-820.
Asstt. Professors	- Rs. 250-25-350-25-500.
Lecturers	- Rs. 200-10-250-20-450.

Mysore University has now requested the Commission to accord approval to the following formula for the fixation of pay of University teachers :-

- (1) The pay in the new scale be fixed at the stage next above the pay the Officer was drawing in the existing scale on 1.1.1957 and if his present pay was less than the minimum of the new scale, his pay be fixed at the minimum in the new scale.
- (2) After the pay is fixed as above, advance increments in the new scales be granted as under :-
  - (a) For a total service of 3 years. - One increment.
  - (b) For a total service of over three years and upto and inclusive of six years. - Two increments.
  - (c) For a total service of over six years. - Three increments.
- (3) The above fixation of pay in the revised scales is subject to the condition that the total benefit accrued is limited - (i) to Rs. 25/- plus one increment in respect of Professors and Readers and (ii) to Rs. 30/- plus one increment in respect of Lecturers.

Contd.....2



- (4) Cases of teachers who have stagnated on the same pay for three years or more as on 1.1.1957; those who were due to retire from service within three years from 1.1.1957; and those Lecturers who have been promoted as Assistant Professors (now designated as Readers) without any monetary benefit have been treated as cases of hardship and they have been granted one additional increment from 1.1.1957.

The principles of fixation of pay suggested by the Mysore University are different from those recommended by the Commission. According to the Commission's formula, a teacher is to be placed at the next higher stage in the U.G.C. grade over the salary drawn by him in the University grade, or in case his salary falls below the minimum of the U.G.C. scale, the next higher stage will be the minimum of the U.G.C. scale. However, actual benefit already received by a teacher under the scheme of salary revision of the First Five Year Plan or corresponding notional benefit is added to the salary of the teacher so revised in the form of personal allowance.

But in the case of University teachers of Mysore and Kerala, neither the actual nor the notional benefits could be given as these teachers were considered to be Government servants during the First Plan period with the result that they could be placed only at the next higher stage in the U.G.C. grades of the Second Plan. The fact that the Commission have approved slightly lower grades of pay for Mysore and Kerala is a further handicap for the teachers concerned. To overcome this difficulty it is suggested that one increment for every completed three years of service, subject to a maximum of five increments be given to the Mysore and Kerala University teachers. It may be pointed out that the Commission has already adopted such a formula in the case of college teachers.

..... The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MEETING:

Dt. 29th/30th June, 1960.

Item No. 18. To consider a proposal received from the Ministry of Education regarding the co-ordination of Secondary Education with University Education.

The following letter received from the Ministry of Education regarding the co-ordination of Secondary Education with University Education is placed before the Commission for consideration and for indicating the lines of reply to the Government of India:-

"Subject: Coordination of Secondary Education with the University Education.

It has been brought to the notice of this Ministry that students passing out of Higher Secondary & Multipurpose schools and desirous of continuing with Higher Education are facing two difficulties. One is that they are not always admitted to the second year of the Intermediate where the authorities concerned have not yet switched over to the three years course; and, on the other, that the present provision for higher studies in departments which link up with the new secondary courses particularly in technology, fine arts, and home science is very inadequate so that even bright students passing out of the Multipurpose schools in these subjects are not able to continue with higher education in the fields of their choice. The only effective answer to the first difficulty can be that switching over to the three year degree course at the University level should be expedited and that during the interim period students should be admitted to the second year of the Intermediate. The solution of the second problem requires that Universities and State Governments, as the case may be, should provide necessary facilities either by opening new departments or expanding the existing facilities.

As the Informal Consultative Committee of the Parliament has expressed concern over the situation, we shall be grateful if the University Grants Commission looks into the question and informs the Ministry as to what measures can possibly be devised by the Commission and the Government of India to improve the existing situation."

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:  
29th/30th June '60.

Item 19: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for assessing the needs of the Vikram University for the development of Higher Scientific Education & Research.

...

The Visiting Committee consisting of Dr. N.R. Tawde, Head of the Physics Department, Karnatak University, Dr. B.R. Seshachar, Head of the Zoology Department, Mysore University, Dr. M.R. Sahni, Head of the Geology Department, Punjab University, Dr. J.J. Chinoy, Head of the Botany Department, Gujarat University, Dr. R.P. Mitra, Professor of Physical Chemistry, Delhi University and Dr. V.S. Patankar, University Grants Commission, was appointed by the Commission for assessing the needs of the Vikram University for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research during the Second Five Year Plan. Members of the Committee visited between 11th January to 2nd March, 1960, the different centres, where University proposes to establish post-graduate departments in science subjects. The Committee has submitted the report which is attached as annexure I. The main recommendations of the Committee are summarised below:

1. The University's proposal for the establishment of University Post-graduate Departments of Physics and Mathematics & Statistics at Ujjain, of Pure Chemistry at Indore, of Geology at Bhopal and of Botany and Zoology at Gwalior may be approved.

However the University's proposal to develop the chemistry section of Madhav College at Ujjain may not be accepted. Facilities by way of staff, equipment and accommodation available at the Madhav College are such that it would not be worthwhile to develop it into a centre for post-graduate training.

Similarly the University's proposal to start a section of applied chemistry at Indore may not be accepted. To begin with the University Department should provide facilities for training and research only in Pure Chemistry which at a later stage may be extended to include Applied Chemistry.

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2. From the point of view of field training and facilities for research, Bhopal would be a suitable centre for the establishment of a University Post-graduate Department in Geology.

3. Post-graduate teaching in Botany and Zoology at M.L.B. College, Gwalior, and in Chemistry at the Holkar College, Indore, may be discontinued after the establishment of University Departments in these subjects. If for any reason the State Government decides to continue post-graduate teaching in Chemistry at the Holkar College, Indore, the University Post-graduate Department for Chemistry may be established at Ujjain instead of at Indore.

4. For the first few years admissions to the first year M.Sc. classes should be limited to 25 for Chemistry, 20 each for Physics and Mathematics & Statistics and 15 each for Geology, Botany and Zoology.

5. For establishment of the University Post-graduate Departments at Ujjain, Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior as indicated in recommendation 1 above, the following expenditure may be approved:

Ujjain Centre - Departments of Physics and Mathematics and Statistics.

1. Non-Recurring.

(a) Buildings

		<u>Approved cost.</u>	<u>Share of UGC</u>
i) Physics, Mathematics & Statistics.	Plinth area of 25,000 sq ft. @ Rs.15/- per sq ft.	3,75,000	2,50,000
ii) Laboratory, Services & Furniture.	@ 33% of the cost of build- ing.	1,25,000	83,333
		<u>5,00,000</u>	<u>3,33,333</u>

(b) Scientific Equipment.

Physics	1,50,000	1,00,000
Statistics	30,000	20,000
(c) Library books & Journals (including back volumes)	60,000	60,000
	<u>7,40,000</u>	<u>5,13,333</u>

II RECURRING (PER ANNUM)

i) One Professor for each of the departments of Physics, Mathematics, & Statistics - 2 Professors.	24,000	12,000
ii) Two Readers for Physics and one each for Mathematics & Statistics - 4 Readers.	30,000	15,000
iii) Two lecturers for Physics and one each for Mathematics & Statistics - 4 lecturers.	15,000	7,500
	<u>69,000</u>	<u>34,500</u>

Indore Centre - Department of Chemistry

1. Non-Recurring:

a) <u>Buildings</u>		
i) Plinth area of 20,000 sq.ft. @ Rs.15/- per sq.ft.	3,00,000	2,00,000
ii) Laboratory services & furniture @ 33% of the cost of the building.	1,00,000	66,667
	<u>4,00,000</u>	<u>2,66,667</u>
b) <u>Scientific equipment</u>	1,00,000	66,667
c) <u>Library books &amp; Journals</u> (including back volumes)	60,000	60,000
	<u>5,60,000</u>	<u>3,93,334</u>

II. Recurring (per annum)

i) One Professor	12,000	6,000
ii) Two Readers	15,000	7,500
iii) Three lecturers	11,250	5,625
	<u>38,250</u>	<u>19,125</u>

Gwalior Centre - Departments of Botany and Zoology.

1. NON-RECURRING

a) <u>Buildings</u>		
i) Plinth area of 12,500 sq.ft. for each department @ Rs.15/- per sq.ft.	3,75,000	2,50,000
ii) Laboratory services and furniture @ 33% of the cost of building.	1,25,000	83,333

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b) <u>Scientific equipment</u> (Rs. 0.75 lakh for each Deptt.)	1,50,000	1,00,000
c) <u>Library books &amp; Journals</u> (including back volumes)	60,000	60,000
	<u>7,10,000</u>	<u>4,93,333</u>

II. Recurring (per annum)

i) One Professor for each of the Departments - 2 Professors in all.	24,000	12,000
ii) Two Readers for each of the Depart- ments - 4 Readers in all.	30,000	15,000
iii) Two lecturers for each of the Depart- ments - 4 lecturers.	15,000	7,500
	<u>69,000</u>	<u>34,500</u>

Bhopal Centre - Department of Geology.

I. NON-RECURRING.

a) <u>Buildings.</u>		
i) Plinth area of 12,500 sq.ft. @ Rs.15/- per sq.ft.	1,87,500	1,25,000
ii) Laboratory services and furniture etc. @ 33% of the cost of the building	62,500	41,667
b) <u>Scientific Equipment</u>	75,000	50,000
c) <u>Library books and Journals</u> (including back volumes)	30,000	30,000
Total N.R.	<u>3,55,000</u>	<u>2,46,667</u>

II. RECURRING (Per annum)

i) One Professor	12,000	6,000
ii) Two Readers	15,000	7,500
iii) Two lecturers.	7,500	3,750
	<u>34,500</u>	<u>17,250</u>
Total N.R.	Rs. 23,65,000	Rs. 16,46,667
Total Recurring (p.a.)	Rs. 2,10,750	Rs. 1,05,375

If the recommendations of the Visiting Committee are accepted, sanction may be accorded to a non-recurring grant of Rs.16,46,667/- and a recurring grant of Rs.1,05,375/- p.a. Grants will be paid to the University as and when necessary.

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ANNEXURE I TO ITEM 19

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD HILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE TO VIKRAM UNIVERSITY.

The Vikram University submitted a scheme for the establishment of Physics, Mathematics & Statistics Departments at Ujjain, a Department of Pure & Applied Chemistry at Indore, Geology Department at Bhopal and Departments of Botany and Zoology at Gwalior. The scheme also included the development of post-graduate section of the Chemistry Department of the Madhav College, Ujjain. The University's estimate for the implementation of this scheme was a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 39.9 lakhs and an annual recurring expenditure of about Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

The scheme having been accepted in principle, a Visiting Committee consisting of the following members was appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine it and report on its financial implications:-

- 1) Dr. N.R. Tawde, Head of the Physics Deptt.,  
Karnatak University,
- 2) Dr. B.R. Seshachar, Head of the Zoology Deptt.,  
Mysore University,
- 3) Dr. M.R. Sahni, Head of the Geology Deptt.,  
Panjab University,
- 4) Dr. J.J. Chinoy, Head of the Botany Deptt.,  
Gujarat University,
- 5) Dr. R.P. Mitra, Professor of Physical Chemistry,  
Delhi University, and
- 6) Dr. V.S. Patankar, U.G.C.

As it was not possible to find a set of dates suitable to all the members, the Committee had to visit the University in parts. Drs. Tawde, Chinoy, Mitra and Patankar accompanied by the Vice Chancellor, Vikram University visited the proposed four University Centres

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between 11th and 14th January, 1960; on 22nd February, 1960 Dr. Seshachar visited Gwalior, where the University proposes to establish the Department of Zoology; while Dr. Sahni visited all the four Centres from 29th February to 2nd-March, 1960.

On 12th January, 1960, the first group of members mentioned above had a meeting with the State Education Minister at which the Vice Chancellor as well as the Education Secretary to the M.P. Government were present. During the discussions that followed, the Education Minister gave an assurance that (a) necessary matching grants will be provided towards expenditure that the Commission would approve for the establishment of University post-graduate departments and (b) enough land will immediately be made available to the University for the construction of buildings at various centres and if necessary, additional land will be acquired for their future development. As a result of detailed discussions with the State Education Minister, the Education Secretary to the State Government, the University authorities and the Principals and staff of local colleges, these members of the Visiting Committee came to the conclusion that under the circumstances existing in the region, the University could discharge its responsibility for providing post-graduate training and research only by locating its departments at different centres in the manner proposed by it. The University's proposal to develop the Chemistry section of Madhav College at Ujjain however was not acceptable to them. Facilities by way of staff, equipment and accommodation at the College are such that it would not be worthwhile to develop it into a centre for post-graduate training. University's proposal to start a section of applied chemistry at Indore was also not acceptable to them.



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It was their considered view that a beginning should be made by opening a department for Pure Chemistry at Indore in the first instance. These views and findings of this group were later accepted by the other two members of the Visiting Committee viz. Dr. Seshachar and Dr. Sahni.

Dr. Sahni independently visited the proposed four University centres particularly with a view to ascertain which one of them was most suited for the establishment of a department of Geology. From the point of view of field training and facilities for research, he found that Bhopal would be the most suitable centre for the establishment of a University post-graduate department in Geology. He was also of the view that Bhopal being the seat of Government, it would be easy for Government Departments to be posted with data concerning mining etc. if the centre for post-graduate training and research is located at the state capital. Another reason for his choice of Bhopal is the fact that under-graduate teaching in Geology at present is being done only at this centre.

The Committee therefore recommends that the following expenditure may be approved for the establishment of University Departments in Physics, Mathematics & Statistics at Ujjain, a Department for Pure Chemistry at Indore, Geology Deptt. at Bhopal and Departments of Botany and Zoology at Gwalior:-

Ujjain Centre - Departments of Physics and Mathematics & Statistics.

I. Non-Recurring:

(a) Buildings

	<u>Approved cost</u>	<u>Share of UGC</u>
i) Physics, Mathematics, and Statistics	Plinth area of 25000 sq. ft. @ Rs. 15/- per sq. ft.	3,75,000      2,50,000

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ii) Laboratory, Services and furniture	@ 33% of the cost of building	1,25,000	83,333
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		5,00,000	3,33,333
 (b) <u>Scientific equipment:</u>			
Physics		1,50,000	1,00,000
Statistics		30,000	20,000
 (c) <u>Library books &amp; Journals (including back volumes)</u>			
		60,000	60,000
		-----	-----
		7,40,000	5,13,333

II. Recurring (per annum):

i) One Professor for each of the departments of Physics, Mathematics & Statistics ----- 2 Professors	24,000	12,000
ii) Two Readers for Physics and one each for Mathematics and Statistics ----- 4 Readers	30,000	15,000
iii) Two lecturers for Physics and one each for Mathematics & Statistics ----- 4 Lecturers	15,000	7,500
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	69,000	34,500

INDORE CENTRE: - Department of Chemistry:

I. Non-Recurring:

(a) Buildings	<u>Approved cost</u>	<u>Share of UGC</u>
i) Plinth area of 20,000 sq.ft. @ Rs.15/- per sq.ft.	3,00,000	2,00,000
ii) Laboratory services & furniture @ 33% of the cost of the building	1,00,000	66,667
	-----	-----
	4,00,000	2,66,667
(b) Scientific equipment	1,00,000	66,667
(c) Library books and journals (including back volumes)	60,000	60,000
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Total N.R.:	5,60,000	3,93,334

II. Recurring (per annum):

i) One Professor	12,000	6,000
ii) Two Readers	15,000	7,500
iii) Three Lecturers	11,250	5,625
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	38,250	19,125

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GWALIOR CENTRE - Departments of Botany and Zoology:

I. Non-Recurring:

	<u>Approved cost</u>	<u>Share of UGC</u>
(a) For construction of a laboratory building on the basis of 12,500 sq.ft. for each department @ Rs.15/- per sq.ft.	3,75,000	2,50,000
(b) Laboratory services and furniture @ 33% of the cost of building.	1,25,000	83,333
(c) Scientific equipment (Rs.0.75 lakh for each Deptt.)	1,50,000	1,00,000
(d) Library books & Journals (including back volumes)	60,000	60,000
	<u>7,10,000</u>	<u>4,93,333</u>

II. Recurring (per annum):

i) One Professor for each of the Deptts. -- 2 Professors in all	24,000	12,000
ii) Two Readers for each of the Deptts. - 4 Readers in all	30,000	15,000
iii) Two lecturers for each of the Deptts.- 4 Lecturers	15,000	7,500
	<u>69,000</u>	<u>34,500</u>

BHOPAL CENTRE - Department of Geology:

I. Non-Recurring:

	<u>Approved cost</u>	<u>Share of UGC</u>
(a) For the construction of Geology Block on the basis of 12,500 sq.ft. plinth area @ Rs.15/- per sq.ft.	1,87,500	1,25,000
(b) Laboratory services and furniture etc. @ 33% of the cost of the building	62,500	41,667
(c) Scientific equipment	75,000	50,000
(d) Library books and Journals (including back volumes)	30,000	30,000
Total N.R.:	<u>3,55,000</u>	<u>2,46,667</u>

II. Recurring (per annum):

<u>STAFF:</u>		
i) One Professor	12,000	6,000
ii) Two Readers	15,000	7,500
iii) Two Lecturers	7,500	3,750
	<u>34,500</u>	<u>17,250</u>

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Total Non-recurring:	Rs. 23,65,000	16,46,667
Total Recurring(annual):	Rs. 2,10,750	1,05,375

The Committee further recommends that post-graduate teaching in Botany and Zoology at the M.L.B. College, Gwalior, and in Chemistry at the Holkar College, Indore, may be discontinued after the establishment of University Departments for these subjects. The Committee however is given to understand that there would be certain difficulties in implementing this recommendation as far as it relates to the Holkar College, Indore. If therefore the State Government decides to continue post-graduate teaching in Chemistry at the Holkar College, Indore, the University post-graduate Department for Chemistry may be established at Ujjain instead of at Indore.

The equipment and library grants recommended by the Committee are expected to cover the requirements of University Departments for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62. The question of giving additional equipment and library grants to the Departments may therefore be examined before end of the year 1961-62.

For the first few years admissions to the first year M.Sc. classes should be limited to 25 for Chemistry, 20 each for Physics and Mathematics & Statistics and 15 each for Geology, Botany and Zoology.

The exact cost of buildings may be determined on receiving from the University detailed plans and estimates supported by necessary certificates.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Meeting:

Dt: 29th/30th June, 1960,

Item - 20 : To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for examining the proposals of Karnatak University for the establishment of Departments of Botany, Zoology and Geography.

To examine the proposal of the Karnatak University for establishment of Post-graduate Departments of Botany, Zoology and Geography, the Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following:-

1. Dr. T. S. Mahabale,  
Head of the Botany Department,  
Poona University.
2. Dr. J. C. George,  
Head of the Zoology Department,  
M. S. University of Baroda.
3. Dr. R. L. Singh,  
Head of the Geography Department,  
Banaras Hindu University.
4. Dr. V. S. Patankar,  
University Grants Commission.

Drs. Mahabale, George and Patankar visited the University on 11th and 12th March, 1960. Dr. Singh who was unable to accompany the other members of the Committee, visited the University independently on 29th March, 1960. The report of the Committee is attached as Annexure I. Main recommendations of the Committee are as under:-

i) The University already has four Post-graduate departments under the Faculty of Science viz., Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Mathematics & Statistics. With the establishment of Departments of Botany, Zoology and Geography, the University will be doing Post-graduate teaching in all basic science subjects through its own departments. The proposal of the University for establishing the Departments of Botany, Zoology and Geography may, therefore, be accepted.

ii) For the establishment of these Departments, the following

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recurring and non-recurring expenditure is recommended:-

<u>I. Non-Recurring:</u>	Approved ex- penditure.	Share of U.G.C.
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
(a) <u>Buildings:</u>		
i) For construction of northern wing of the main building - Plinth area 17,000 Sq.ft.	3,75,000	2,50,000
ii) For all services and furniture at 33% of the cost of building	1,25,000	83,333
(b) <u>Scientific Equipment:</u>	1,56,000	1,04,000
Rs.72,000/- for Botany		
Rs.48,000/- for Zoology and		
Rs.36,000/- for Geography.		
(c) <u>Library Books &amp; Journals including back numbers:</u>	80,000	80,000
Rs.30,000/- each for Botany & Zoology and Rs.20,000/- for Geography.		
Total N.R.:	<u>7,36,000</u>	<u>5,17,333</u>
 <u>II. Recurring (annual):</u>		
3 Professors - one each for Botany, Zoology and Geography	36,000	18,000
3 Readers - one each for Botany, Zoology and Geography	24,000	12,000
6 Lecturers - two each for Botany, Zoology & Geography	<u>24,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>
Total recurring: (annual),	<u>84,000</u>	<u>42,000</u>

If the report of the Visiting Committee is accepted, sanction may be accorded to a N.R. grant of Rs.5,17,333/- and a recurring grant of Rs.42,000/- per annum to the Karnatak University. Payments will be made as and when necessary.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE TO KARNATAK UNIVERSITY -  
ESTABLISHMENT OF POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS OF BOTANY,  
ZOOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The Karnatak University approached the University Grants Commission for assistance for establishing post-graduate Departments of Botany, Zoology, and Geography. For examining this proposal and assessing the needs of the University, the Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of Dr. T. S. Mahabale, Head of the Botany Department, Poona University, Dr. J. C. George, Head of the Zoology Department, Baroda University, Dr. R. L. Singh, Head of the Geography Department, Banaras Hindu University, and Dr. V. S. Patankar, U.G.C.

Drs. Mahabale, George and Patankar visited the University on 11th and 12th March, 1960. Dr. Singh, who was unable to accompany the other members of the Committee, visited the University independently on 29th March, 1960. The University's proposal was discussed in detail with the Vice-Chancellor and a few members of the teaching staff. The members of the Committee had also an opportunity to see the Science buildings of the University and the Karnatak College, Dharwar. The Committee has to report as under:-

The University has already four Post-graduate departments under the Faculty of Science viz., the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Mathematics & Statistics. With a view to establish post-graduate departments in Botany and Zoology, a beginning has also been made by appointing a skeleton staff and placing at its disposal a few rooms in the buildings of the Karnatak College. But the accommodation as well as the equipment provided is extremely inadequate. There is no provision at present for post-graduate teaching in Geography. The Geography Department of the Karnatak College teaches only upto B.A. and B.Sc. level. The Committee is therefore of the view that steps should be taken to strengthen the existing inadequate facilities for post-graduate

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teaching in Botany and Zoology and to extend the facilities for instruction in Geography to the Post-graduate level. With the establishment of these three departments, the University will be doing, through its departments, post-graduate teaching in all basic science subjects.

The University proposes to provide part of the accommodation required for these three Departments by extending their main building where the other University Departments are housed. This extension, forming the northern wing of the main building, will have a total plinth area of 16,987 sq.ft. and its cost including all services, as estimated by the University, will be Rs. 5,37,953/- The construction of this northern wing as well as the northern part of the front wing of the main building has already been approved by the Commission; but on account of rise in cost of construction, the building grant earlier sanctioned for the Science Departments is not enough to cover the cost of this extension. Additional building grant for this purpose is therefore necessary.

If the accommodation that will be available in the north wing falls short of the requirements of these three departments, the University intends to provide some additional accommodation in the buildings of the Karnatak College.

The staff, equipment and library requirements of these three Departments have been ascertain in consultation with the University authorities. The Committee recommends that the Commission may approve the following expenditure for the establishment of Departments of Botany, Zoology and Geography at the Karnatak University:-

<u>I. Non-Recurring:</u>	Approved ex- penditure.	Share of U.G.C.
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>(a) Buildings:</u>		
i) For construction of northern wing of the main building - plinth area 17,000 sq.ft.	3,75,000	2,50,000.
ii) For all services and furniture at 33% of the cost of building.	1,25,000	83,333
	5,00,000	3,33,333



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(1).	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
(b) <u>Scientific Equipment:</u>	1,56,000	1,04,000
Rs.72,000/- for Botany, )		
Rs.48,000/- for Zoology and )		
Rs.36,000/- for Geography )		
(c) <u>Library Books &amp; Journals</u> <u>including back numbers:</u>	80,000	80,000
Rs.30,000/- each for Botany and Zoology and Rs.20,000/- for Geography.	-----	-----
Total N.R. Rs.	7,36,000	5,17,333
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II. RECURRING (annual):

3 Professors - one each for Botany, Zoology and Geography	36,000	18,000
3 Readers - one each for Botany, Zoology and Geography	24,000	12,000
6 Lecturers - two each for Botany, Zoology & Geography.	<u>24,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>
Total Recurring: (annual)	84,000	42,000
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The exact cost of building and furniture may be ascertained after receiving from the University plans and estimates supported by P.W.D. certificates.

The N.R. expenditure recommended above will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Departments for two years following their establishment.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Meeting:

Dt. 29th/30th June, 1960.

Item - 21: To consider the report of the visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for examining the proposal of the Panjab University for establishing a Department of Anthropology.

To examine the proposal of the Panjab University for establishment of a Department of Anthropology, the Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following:-

- 1) Dr. B.S. Guha,  
Ex-Director, Department of Anthropology,  
Government of India.
- 2) Prof. P.C. Biswas,  
Head of Anthropology Department,  
Delhi University.
- 3) Dr. V.S. Patankar,  
University Grants Commission.

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The Committee visited the Panjab University on February, 1960.

The report of the Committee is attached as Annexure I. The main recommendations of the Committee are as under:-

- i) Chandigarh which lies in the vicinity of the Siwalik hills, where prehistoric relics and rich fossil anthropoid remains of great importance have been found, will be a suitable centre for opening of a Department of Anthropology. The Department can also take up cross-cultural studies in Panjab which was the corridor through which various invading tribes entered India. The Panjab University's proposal for establishing a Post-graduate Department of Anthropology at Chandigarh may therefore be accepted.
- ii) The Department should provide two-years Post-graduate courses leading to M.A./M.Sc. degree and facilities for research especially in Physical Anthropology.
- iii) A maximum of 20 students should be admitted to the M.A./M.Sc. class for the present. Of these not more than 10 should be admitted to the Physical Anthropology group.

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iv) Field work will be necessary for satisfactory working of the Anthropology Department and adequate funds may, therefore, be provided for field investigation and training. The expenditure on field training, which will depend on the actual number of students admitted, may be borne by the Commission and the University in the usual sharing basis.

For establishing a Department of Anthropology at Chandigarh by the Panjab University, the following recurring and non-recurring expenditure may be approved:-

I. Non-recurring.	Total approved expenditure.	Share of U.G.C.
	Rs.	Rs.
i) Building:-		
(a) A plinth area of 18,000 Sq.ft. at Rs.17/- per Sq.ft. including services.	3,06,000	2,04,000
(b) Furniture at 12 1/2% of the estimated cost of building.	38,250	25,500
ii) Scientific equipment	30,000	20,000
iii) Camp furniture	6,000	4,000
iv) Library books and journals (including back numbers)	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>
Total N.R. : Rs.	<u>4,10,250</u>	<u>2,83,500</u>
II. Ceiling Recurring (for 1960-61)	Total approved expenditure.	Share of U.G.C.
	Rs.	Rs.
i) Staff:		
(a) One Reader (Rs. 500-30-600)	8,000	4,000
(b) Two Lecturers (Rs. 260-20-450-LB-25-650)	<u>8,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>
Total Recurring for 1960-61:	<u>16,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>

If the report of the Visiting Committee is accepted, sanction may be accorded to a N.R. grant of Rs.2,83,500/- and a Recurring grant of Rs.8,000/- per annum to the Panjab University. Payments will be made as and when necessary.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI-1.

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE TO PANJAB UNIVERSITY  
ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

A Visiting Committee consisting of Dr. B. S. Guha, ex-Director, Department of Anthropology, Government of India, Prof. P. C. Biswas, Head of the Anthropology Department, Delhi University and Dr. V. S. Patankar, U.G.C., was appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine and report on the Panjab University's scheme for establishing a Department of Anthropology at Chandigarh. The Committee visited Chandigarh on 17th February, 1960. Prof. M. R. Sahni, Head of the Department of Geology, Panjab University, who met the Committee on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor, explained the need of the University for opening a Department of Anthropology and furnished details of the financial implications of the scheme. Later, Dr. V. S. Patankar, U.G.C., met the Vice-Chancellor at his residence on behalf of the Committee.

It is well known that prehistoric relics of the greatest importance have been found in the Siwalik hills. Although no remains of the palaeanthropic man have yet been discovered, there is a great likelihood of such a find in view of the rich fossil anthropoid remains found there, such as those of the Dryopethicus, Sivapethicus and Ramapethicus. In fact in the Siwalik hills India possesses even richer fossil beds than those of Trinil of Java and Chou-kua Tin of China. With a well established Geological Department headed by a distinguished Palaeontologist, the Department of Anthropology can take up systematic explorations for proto and early human forms in the Siwaliks. It is not unlikely that

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such explorations may open up a new chapter in the study of early man in India.

The Department of Anthropology can also take up cross-cultural studies in the Panjab, which was the corridor through which various invading tribes entered India. There are in addition a number of tribal people who inhabit the Panjab's hills and the surrounding valleys of the Himalayas. The Department can take up very fruitful studies on them about whom our information is wholly meagre. Such studies are particularly important in the India border areas, whose people need understanding of their customs and social values for fuller integration with the plain's people of this country.

In addition the proposed new Department of Anthropology is expected to collaborate with the Department of Zoology in the teaching of Primates to advanced Zoology students. It will also assist in the teaching and research in the Department of Sociology.

The Committee therefore recommends the immediate opening by the University of a Department of Anthropology specializing in Physical Anthropology. The Department is intended to provide a two years course after the B.Sc. examination leading to the Degree of M.Sc. in Anthropology. A maximum of twenty students should be admitted to the M.Sc. class for the present. Facilities should also be provided to a few research scholars working for the Ph.D., Degree.

It may be emphasised that considerable field work will be necessary for satisfactory working of the Anthropology Department and therefore adequate funds

will have to be provided for field investigations and training. Expenditure under this head will depend on the actual number of students admitted and the same may be borne by the Commission and the University in usual sharing basis. Provision of other requirements of the Department including non-teaching staff should be the responsibility of the University.

Taking into consideration all these facts, the Committee recommends that the following expenditure may be approved for the establishment of a Department of Anthropology by the Panjab University:-

I. Non-recurring	Total approved expenditure Rs.	Share of U.G.C. Rs.
i) Building		
(a) A plinth area of 18,000 sq.ft. at Rs.17/-per sq.ft. including services	3,06,000	2,04,000
(b) Furniture at 12½ % of the estimated cost of building	38,250	25,500
ii) Scientific equipment	30,000	20,000
iii) Camp furniture	6,000	4,000
iv) Library books and Journals (including back numbers)	30,000	30,000
Total N.R.:	4,10,250	2,83,500

II. Ceiling Recurring  
(for 1960-61)

	Total approved expenditure Rs.	Share of U.G.C. Rs.
i) Staff		
(a) One Reader (Rs.500-30-600)	8,000	4,000
(b) Two Lecturers (Rs.260-20-450-EB-25-650)	8,000	4,000
Total Recurring for 1960-61:	16,000	8,000

Exact cost of the building and furniture may be determined after receiving from the University plans and

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estimates supported by necessary P.W.D. certificates. Since the proposed Anthropology Department is expected to work in close collaboration with some of the other Science Departments of the University, it is suggested that the plinth area recommended above, may be provided in a composite building for two or three departments. The departments of Anthropology, Geology and Geography or Zoology may be grouped together for this purpose.

The Reader for the Department should be a Physical Anthropologist. Of the two Lecturers to be appointed, one should be with special training in Social Anthropology and the other with training in Pre-history and Physical Anthropology. Additional non-recurring and recurring requirements, if any, may be re-examined two years after the department starts functioning.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

29/30th June, 1960.

Item No. 22: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for assessing the needs of Utkal University for the establishment of a Post-Graduate Department of Zoology.

In response to the request of the Utkal University for permission to start Post-graduate teaching and research in Zoology, the Commission appointed a Visiting Committee to examine the proposals of the University and to assess its needs for implementation of the scheme, if approved. The Committee consisting of Prof. M.L. Bhatia (Head of the Department of Zoology, Delhi University), Dr. Roy Chaudhry (Department of Zoology, Calcutta University) and Dr. B.D. Laroia, University Grants Commission, visited Cuttack on 13th April, 1960. After an on-the-spot discussion with the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, Orissa State and the authorities of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, the Committee submitted its report which is enclosed as Appendix I.

The main recommendations of the Committee are :-

1. Considering the growing needs for teachers in Secondary Schools and Intermediate Colleges which in their turn feed professional colleges in Agriculture, Medicine and Veterinary and taking in view the fact that the University has facilities for Post-graduate teaching in almost all basic sciences except Zoology, the Committee recommends that the request of the Utkal University for starting Post-Graduate teaching in Zoology be accepted.

2. The University proposes to shift the science departments to the new campus during the Third Plan period. The Post-graduate teaching in Zoology, therefore, will be conducted for the present in the buildings of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack where other science departments are also located. The College authorities have agreed to

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make such additions and alterations to the existing Zoology block so as to meet the additional needs of M.Sc. classes in Zoology. The Committee has therefore not recommended any building grant for the time being.

3. The recommendations of the Committee for financial assistance to provide facilities for Higher teaching is confined to the interim period, i.e. until science department shifts to the new campus. The permanent needs of the department could then be assessed by another Committee which the Commission may set up to assess the needs of the University for developing Higher Scientific Education and Research in Utkal University.

4. Financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee are summarised below:

	<u>NON-RECURRING</u>	
<u>Building.</u>	<u>Approved expenditure.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s share at 2/3.</u>
Building.	-	-
Furniture.	15,000	-
Equipment.	37,000	-
Museum equipment.	5,000	-
Total:-	<u>57,000</u>	<u>38,000</u>
<u>Library.</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
	<u>RECURRING</u>	
	<u>Approved expenditure.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s share at 50:50</u>
Staff consisting of 1 Prof., 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer (Rs.12,000+9,000+4,500)	25,500	
1 Senior Lab. Assistant.	<u>2,000</u>	
	<u>27,500 P.A.</u>	<u>13,750 P.A.</u>

The matter is placed before the Commission. If the report of the Visiting Committee is accepted, the payment of Rs. 53,000 as non-recurring and Rs. 13,750 as recurring grant (for the next 4 years) may be sanctioned.

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE  
TO UTKAL UNIVERSITY.  
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The Utkal University submitted a proposal to the University Grants Commission for starting a post-graduate Department in Zoology with effect from the academic year 1960-61 with a view to meet the growing demand in the Orissa State for biology teachers particularly required for teaching Higher Secondary and Intermediate classes which feed the Medical, Veterinary and Agriculture Institutions. There is increasing need, it is said, for well qualified zoologists to meet the requirements of the Departments of Fishery, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry etc. To examine the proposal of the University and to assess its financial needs for the implementation of the scheme, if approved, the Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following members:-

1. Dr. M.L. Bhatia,  
Professor & Head of the  
Zoology Department,  
Delhi University,
2. Dr. S.P. Roy Chowdri,  
Department of Zoology,  
University of Calcutta.
3. Dr. B.D. Laroia,  
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited Utkal University on the 13th April, 1960 and had a round-of discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, the members of the staff of the Zoology Department and Director, Public Instruction, Orissa State. The Vice-Chancellor explained to the Committee the requirements of the University for starting M.Sc. courses in Zoology and placed before the members relevant data regarding the number of students in the Inter, B.Sc.(Pass) and B.Sc.(Hons.) classes in Biology courses. The Committee noted that 12 colleges under the Utkal University had on ~~roll~~ approximately 1400 students studying in biology at the Intermediate level. Two colleges, i.e. one in Sambalpur and other in Cuttack were teaching Zoology upto B.Sc.(Pass) level and had on roll 96 students. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack was the only institution teaching upto the B.Sc.(Hons.)

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stage and had 16 students taking up this course. No institution in the entire State teaches Zoology upto the M.Sc. level.

The Committee also noted that the previous Visiting Committee on Utkal University which submitted its report to the Commission in 1956 had recommended that early steps should be taken to raise the standard of teaching in Zoology upto M.Sc. level as was the case with most of the other basic sciences. The Committee understand that recently Commission has agreed to the establishment of the Post-graduate University Departments in Geology, Anthropology and Statistics. This means, that the University now provides facilities for teaching of almost all sciences upto post-graduate stage except in Zoology. The Committee is convinced that there is a genuine need for upgrading the teaching in Zoology to the post-graduate level.

The Committee then considered the question of the University regarding accommodation, furniture, equipment, museum, library books and teaching staff etc. The recommendations of the Committee are given below :-

BUILDING: At present teaching in Zoology, like all other science subjects, is being done at Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Until the time, science blocks are constructed at the new campus of the University, the teaching as to heretofore will continue to be imparted in Ravenshaw College. The Committee, therefore, does not wish to recommend any building grant at this stage. The Committee was assured on behalf of the State Government that such alterations and modifications which may be needed in the Zoology block of the Ravenshaw College to meet the needs of M.Sc. teaching will be carried out by the College authorities or the State Government. The Committee indicated, at site, the necessary additions and alterations which must be effected before M.Sc. work starts. The Committee, however,

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recommends that the Commission may approve an expenditure of Rs. 15,000/- for providing furniture, gas, water and electric fittings for that part of the building where M.Sc. classes are to be held. The present museum also needs certain additions for which the Committee recommends that an expenditure of Rs. 5,000/- may be sanctioned.

EQUIPMENT: For the routine teaching, the existing department of Zoology has adequate apparatus, it needs strengthening by the addition of items of equipment which are essentially needed for M.Sc. teaching. Some special apparatus may also be needed for research work in the Entomology and Animal Physiology as some teachers in the department are well qualified in their own fields. The Committee, therefore, recommends that an expenditure of Rs. 37,000 may be approved for the procurement of additional equipment.

LIBRARY: Keeping in view the need of post-graduate students and also of the additional needs of the staff for books of reference, the Library would have to be brought up to higher standard by additions of new books and journals and particularly current periodicals. The Committee recommends that a grant of Rs. 15,000/- may be sanctioned for this purpose.

STAFF: At present there are 6 members of the college staff, of whom 2 holds doctorate degrees, one being a specialist in Entomology and other in Physiology. This staff must be strengthened by the addition of a highly qualified Zoologist in the grade of a University professor, one Reader and a Lecturer to cope with the needs of teaching special branches of Zoology as animal-genetics and animal-behaviour etc. A senior laboratory assistant may also be provided to help in the practical work.

CONCLUSION: The Committee recommends that the request of Utkal University for the establishment of a post-graduate department in Zoology be approved. While assessing the needs of the new Department the Committee has recommended assistance for an interim period only that is until the University constructs its own building at the new campus. Meanwhile, existing

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accommodation, equipment, library facilities available at Ravenshaw College should be improved with the help of the University. Additional staff as indicated above should be appointed by the University through properly constituted selection committee. For this purpose, the Commission may give grants on usual sharing basis that is 2/3 : 1/3 for Non-recurring and 50:50 for recurring expenditure. The State Government has already expressed its willingness to contribute 1/3 towards non-recurring and 50% towards recurring approved expenditure.

The permanent needs of the Department can be assessed later when the Commission appoints another Visiting Committee for assessing the needs of the University for all science Departments. The committee expects that all movable items such as equipment, library books and journals etc. which would be purchased from the grants given by the University Grants Commission will be the property of the University and will be removed to the University departments when they are established in their own buildings. The financial implications of the Committee's recommendations are summarised below :-

1. <u>Non-Recurring</u>	Rs.
a. <u>Furniture &amp; fittings</u>	15,000
Museum articles	5,000
Scientific equipment	37,000
	<hr/>
	57,000 (on sharing basis).
b. Library.	15,000 (non-sharing basis).
2. <u>RECURRING</u>	
1 Professor (Rs.800-1250)	12,000 p.a.
1 Reader (500-800)	9,000 p.a.
1 Lecturer (Rs.250-500)	4,000 p.a.
1 Senior Lab. Assistant.	2,000 p.a.
	<hr/>
	27,500 p.a. (approximately on sharing basis, 50:50).

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dt. 29th/30th June, 1960.

Item 23: To approve the establishment of a Third Library Extension Centre under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme at Udaipur under the auspices of the Rajasthan University.

On the recommendation of a special Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the question of establishing Extension Library Centres under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme in selected affiliating type of Universities, the Commission approved certain general principles regarding the location of centres, their relationship with the mother library at the University headquarters and the general administrative set up. In July, 1956, the Commission gave its approval for the establishment of the first Extension Library Centre at Madurai under the auspices of the University of Madras. A total allotment of \$ 75,000 was made to this Centre from the Wheat Loan Fund in two instalments. The Commission sanctioned another Rs. 50,000/- for the purchase of books & journals from non-dollar currency areas and Rs. 3.9 lakhs for the construction of a new library building on a centrally situated plot acquired by the University of Madras. A recurring grant for the maintenance of the library including staff was also granted on 50:50 basis.

The Second Extension Library Centre was established last year at Ludhiana under the auspices of the Punjab University and was reported to the Commission at its meeting held on 11/12th February 1960). An allotment of \$ 50,000 has already been made to this Centre from the Wheat Loan Fund and an additional amount of Rs. 25,000/- is being made available under the current budget. The Commission has also sanctioned Rs. 50,000/- for purchase of books from the soft currency areas and Rs. 25,000/- for the procurement of furniture etc., for the Library Centre. The plans and estimates for the building are still awaited.

The 3rd Library Extension Centre was sanctioned by the Commission (vide Resolution No. 33 of the meeting held on 8th July,

1958) for being established at Kanpur under auspices of the Agra University. Later, however, it was noticed that whereas the University had assured the Commission that the local authorities at Kanpur and the State Govt. of U.P. would cooperate in procuring a suitable plot of land for constructing a building for the library centre, the U.P. Government on the other hand informed the Commission that "as the entire resources of the Government were committed towards implementation of the Second Five Year Plan, it was not possible for them to give any assistance to the Agra University for this project." The State Govt. therefore suggested that the U.G.C. may reconsider their offer and make an outright grant to the University which should meet the total recurring cost of the scheme. Subsequently it was also found that the University was not successful in finding a suitable plot for the location of the Extension Library Centre. Complaints to this effect and about the non-implementation of the scheme were received by the Commission from the Director, India Wheat Loan Programme. Finally, the decision of the U.P. Government to establish a University at Kanpur changed the whole situation as the object of starting an Extension Library Centre at Kanpur was to develop library facilities in a subsidiary centre, away from the University headquarters. The need for Extension Library Centre therefore at Kanpur disappeared simultaneously with the maturing of the scheme for the establishment of a full-fledged University at this city.

The Chairman, in concurrence with the Ministry of Education, therefore, dropped the scheme for establishing the Extension Library Centre at Kanpur and with the approval of the Ministry of Education (which administered Wheat Loan Funds) decided to establish the third Library Extension Centre at a suitable place under the jurisdiction of the Rajasthan University. A Committee was appointed to visit Udaipur and Jodhpur in the Rajasthan State. This Committee recommended the establishment of the Library Extension Centre at Udaipur as this place fulfilled all

essential conditions for the location of an Extension Library Centre. Udaipur has several institutions imparting education in Science, Humanities, Social Sciences, Rural education and Home Science. It has University Department of Geology, the State Agricultural College and a big railway training Centre. The State Government and the University have offered all co-operation and have assured the Committee that they will take immediate steps to find a suitable site centrally located in relation to the important colleges in the city for permanent location of the Library. They also showed to the Committee a fairly satisfactory building which can be utilised for housing the Library Centre for the time being and until new building for the Library at the permanent site is got ready. Since the visit of the Committee, the Vice-Chancellor has written to say that a very suitable and a centrally situated plot in the vicinity of the Agriculture College and the Govt. College of Arts & Science and the University Department of Geology has been found and that steps are being taken to procure it.

As soon as the Commission accords its approval to the establishment of the 3rd Library Centre at Udaipur, the amount of \$ 50,000 budgeted for this purpose last year for Kanpur Centre would be placed at the disposal of the Rajasthan University. A second instalment of \$ 25,000 will be allotted to the Udaipur Centre for the current year's budget under Wheat Loan Programme. As in the case of Extension Library Centre in the Punjab, the Commission may give a grant of Rs.50,000/- for the purchase of books from the soft currency areas and Rs.25,000/- for procuring library furniture during the current financial year. Approval in principle may also be accorded to the construction of a suitable library building to house the Extension Library Centre on a permanent basis. The Commission will be approached later for sanctioning the specific amount needed for this purpose when the University submits plans and estimates for this purpose. The Commission would also contribute towards the maintenance of the Library by contributing recurring expenditure on 50:50 basis.



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The matter is placed before the Commission for approval and for sanctioning a grant of Rs.75,000/- for books, journals and furniture for the Library Extension Centre proposed to be established at Udairpur.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Meeting :

Dated 29th/30th June, 1960.

Item - 24 : To reconsider the basis of assistance; particularly pertaining to staff, for subsidiary post-graduate centres.

In a letter dated 30th June, 1957, the Vice-Chancellor, Madras University forwarded a proposal under which the Commission's assistance was sought for the development of post-graduate studies at suitable mofussil centres. Upto that time assistance had been given to the Universities for the development of post-graduate education in any one subject at one centre only, usually at the headquarters of an University. The new proposal submitted by Madras University, however, deviated from this principle and required the Commission to consider the question whether subsidiary post-graduate University centres should be established in such mofussil areas where more than 3 or 4 colleges were already engaged in imparting post-graduate training. In support of his proposal, the Vice-Chancellor also advocated the plea that the Government of India had already sanctioned certain grants to affiliated colleges at Madurai and other centres for developing post-graduate studies particularly in science subjects i.e. Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. The Vice-Chancellor pleaded consideration of the development plans for Madurai at the highest priority not only because such developmental plans had already been accepted by the Central Government and more colleges have come into being, but also because the University Grants Commission had also decided to establish an Extension Library Centre at Madurai.

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The subjects in which facilities for development were proposed at Madurai were Mathematics, Chemistry and Zoology in the Faculty of Science and Economics and Tamil in the Faculty of Humanities.

According to the scheme envisaged, the post-graduate instruction was to be imparted on the basis of Inter-collegiate-University-cooperation and the University was to establish nucleus University departments for purposes of co-ordinating and directing post-graduate studies. The scheme of the University sought assistance for the following expenditure:-

(a) SCIENCES:

	<u>Recurring</u> <u>annum</u> (Staff i.e. one Prof. & one Reader plus maintenance)	<u>Non-recurring</u> (for buildings, equipment and library):
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	Rs.	Rs.
1. Mathematics	26,000	60,000
2. Statistics	26,000	70,000
3. Physics	31,000	1,50,000
4. Chemistry	31,000	1,50,000
5. Zoology	31,000	1,50,000
	----- 1,45,000	----- 5,80,000

(b) HUMANITIES:

1. Economics	26,000	60,000
2. Tamil	26,000	60,000
	----- 52,000	----- 1,20,000

The above proposal of the University was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 4th October, 1957 and after careful consideration of the matter, the following resolution was adopted:-

"The Commission accepted the proposal of the Madras University for the establishment of a University Centre of post-graduate Studies at Madurai on the following conditions: that the staff appointed in this centre will be University employees under the control of the University; and that the University will regulate admission to post-graduate courses in the colleges. The cost of the proposal as estimated by the University for one such centre at Madurai will be Rs. 6.85 lakhs Non-recurring and Rs. 1.97 lakhs Recurring for the plan period. It was agreed that the Secretary be deputed to visit the place and that the Chairman be authorised to sanction final grants on the basis of exact calculations. The Commission noted that this would be a pilot project and that any further proposals for similar centres of post-graduate studies at other mofussil places may be examined in the light of experience gained at Madurai".

Subsequently, the Secretary visited Madurai on February 1 and 2, 1958 and reported that the atmosphere i.e. attitude of Principals and members of the staff of colleges and the relationships among the colleges seemed to be congenial for setting up a post-graduate centre there. The extension library which was being set up under the Wheat Loan Programme was considered to be an added advantage. The University was advised, therefore to go ahead with the implementation of the scheme. In acknowledging the UGC's sanction letter of 15th November, 1957, the Registrar, University of Madras, in his letter dated 19th March, 1958 informed the Commission that the teaching in the University post-graduate departments will start with effect from the academic year 1958-59 in the following subjects:-

- i) Tamil,
- ii) Economics,
- iii) Mathematics,
- iv) Physics and
- v) Chemistry.

He further stated that it was proposed to appoint a Professor for each of the Departments of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Tamil with the commencement of academic year 1958-59 and that Readers will be appointed in the year following i.e. 1959-60, thus phasing out the development programme. Taking into consideration developments in the associated colleges as well, the approval to the proposal of the University was conveyed in the Commission's letter No. 36-12/57(H) dated 5th May, 1958 and the sanction was given to an approved expenditure of Rs. 1.3 lakhs for scientific equipment and Rs. 85,000/- for recurring expenditure for the year 1958-59 for the appointment of Professors and other personnel in the Departments of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Economics and Tamil.

As the post-graduate teaching at the Madurai Centre is to be on an Inter collegiate-University-cooperation basis the question arises whether besides creating nucleus University Departments, grants should also be given to affiliated colleges for the development of their post-graduate departments which are to supplement the work of the University centre, both in

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practical and teaching. The Ministry of Education had paid earlier certain grants to the American College and the Madurai College for the development of post-graduate studies in Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry. Recently, however, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has stopped giving any further grants to the colleges and has transferred this responsibility to the University Grants Commission.

Thayagarajar College, Madurai has now submitted a proposal for starting M.Sc. teaching in Zoology for which purpose, the college has been recognised by the Madras University. As the University appointed professor in Zoology is already there, an additional post of Reader (in the usual grade of Rs. 500-800) is being requested in the Thayagarajar College (the person so appointed will head the college department). The College also needs additional laboratories and scientific equipment for which the following expenditure appears to be reasonable:-

Non-recurring:

1. <u>Building</u>		<u>cost.</u>	
		Rs.	
	plinth area 6,500 sq.ft. @Rs. 18/- per sq.ft.		1,17,000
2. <u>Laboratory Services.</u>			
	fittings & furniture etc. 1/3rd of the cost of the building.		39,000
3. Scientific equipment			40,000
	Total N.R. (on sharing basis)		1,96,000
4. Library (non-sharing basis)			8,000
			2,04,000
			(of which UGC's share will come to Rs. 1,38,666/-)

Recurring:

	<u>cost.</u>	<u>UGC's share.</u>
1 Reader	Rs. 9,000 p.a.	Rs. 6,750/-
1 Lecturer	Rs. 4,500 p.a.	p.a. for four years.
	----- 13,500 p.a. -----	

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration whether a teacher of the status of a Reader should be provided in such two colleges which participate in

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Inter-collegiate-University teaching and whether non-recurring grant as detailed above be sanctioned.

The Commission may approve the general principle on which the grants should be given to the nucleus University department and other participating institutions both as regards teachers and such physical facilities as laboratory accommodation, scientific equipment and library books and journals. The Commission may re-consider, if it so desires, whether the basis of grant made so far to the University departments at Madurai should continue to guide our assistance to other subsidiary post-graduate centres which may be started hereafter.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

29/30th June, 1960.

Item No. 25: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the development of Post-graduate studies in the University College of Education of Osmania University.

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On the Osmania University approaching the Commission for financial assistance towards the development of its post-graduate studies in Education, the Commission appointed a Committee consisting of Dr. E.A. Pires, Director, Central Institute of Education, New Delhi, and Dr. P.J. Philip, University Grants Commission, to assess the requirements of the University in this behalf. The Committee visited Hyderabad and had detailed discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and the members of the staff of the Department. They also went round the building where the Department is at present accommodated.

2. Though the Osmania University started post-graduate courses in Education as early as 1940, the Department has not been functioning satisfactorily owing to lack of sufficient number of properly qualified teachers, the heavy teaching load on the staff, absence of adequate accommodation, etc. The University's present proposals are drawn up with a view to rectify some of these deficiencies. The main recommendations of the Visiting Committee, as contained in their report attached (Annexure I), are stated below --

- i) that the courses of study for the M.Ed. degree should be reorganised along with lines suggested by the conference of training college teachers held at Chandigarh and Poona by providing for four papers in addition to the non-examination course in research methods and dissertation, and specialisation in any one field;

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ii) that a building with a floor area of 10,200 sq.ft. may be provided for the convenient accommodation of the Department at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,83,600/-;

iii) that assistance may be given for provision of equipment, furniture and books at a cost of Rs. 59,200/- (NR) and Rs. 1,000/- (R);

iv) that the present staff of the Department may be supplemented by the appointment of one Professor, one Reader and three Lecturers exclusively for post-graduate teaching and research in Education.

3. The financial implications of the above proposals are estimated at Rs. 34,000/- (R) and Rs. 2,42,800/- (NR)

under the Second Five Year Plan. The share of the Commission of the above expenditure on the usual basis will be - Rs. 17,000/- (R) and Rs. 1,21,866/- (NR).

4. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.



Report of the Visiting Committee appointed  
by the U.G.C. to examine the scheme of the  
Osmania University for the development of  
post-graduate studies in Education.

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The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of Dr. E.A. Pires, Director, Central Institute of Education, New Delhi and Dr. P.J. Philip, University Grants Commission to examine and report on the proposals of the Osmania University for the development of post-graduate studies in Education.

2. The Committee visited Hyderabad on the 27th and 28th March, 1960, for discussing the proposals with the University authorities. The Committee had two meetings with the Head and the members of the staff of the Department concerned when the needs of the University in regard to post-graduate studies in Education were discussed in detail. We also met the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and Co-ordinating Officer of the U.G.C. Unit in the University.

3. Though the Osmania University started post-graduate courses in Education as early as 1940, for a variety of reasons the Department has not been functioning effectively. Its research output for e.g. during these 20 years has been almost negligible. Lack of sufficient number of properly qualified teachers, the heavy teaching load on the staff, absence of adequate accommodation, etc. have stood in the way of its development. The University is now anxious to rectify the various deficiencies and re-organise the Department. It is noteworthy in this connection that proper facilities are not available either in the Andhra University or in the Sri Venkateswara University for post-graduate teaching and research in Education. In the circumstances, the Department of Education in the

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Osmania University has virtually to perform the function of being a centre of higher training and research in the field of Education for the entire State.

4. The courses of studies for the M.Ed. degree of the Osmania University are, in our opinion, not quite up to the standard of most Indian Universities. Only three papers are required according to the new syllabus, although there is an additional non-examination course in research methodology plus a dissertation. According to the Poona Conference of Teacher Educators four papers should be required of the candidates for the M.Ed. degree in addition to the non-examination course in research methods and dissertation.

5. Another weakness of the Osmania syllabus is the lack of specialisation in any one field. Specialisation was stressed at the Chandigarh Conference of Training Colleges, and this emphasis was reiterated at the Poona Conference.

6. Thirdly, in our opinion, a special paper on the methodology of a school subject should not be a compulsory paper; instead it should form an optional field for specialisation.

Summing up, we would recommend to the Osmania University to adopt the following scheme of courses -

Compulsory Papers.	I	Philosophical and Sociological Foundations of Education.
	II	Advanced Educational Psychology (or Principles of Curriculum Construction).
Optional Papers.	III	Two papers in a particular field of specialisation
	IV	(according to the pattern suggested by the Poona Conference).

Non-Examination Course on Research Methodology

A Dissertation.

7. At present the post-graduate Department is accommodated along with the B.Ed. Department in a small building which do not provide sufficient space for the convenient functioning of either Departments. It is therefore necessary that the post-graduate Department should be housed in a proper building with the following facilities:-

Sl. No.	Nature of accommodation required.	No. of rooms	Dimensions.	Total area.
1.	Lecture Hall.	1	30' x 20'	600 sq.ft.
2.	Seminar rooms.	3	15' x 20'	900 " "
3.	Reference and Reading Room.	1	30' x 40'	1200 " "
4.	Research Laboratory.	1	30' x 40'	1200 " "
5.	Store Room.	1	15' x 20'	300 " "
6.	Professor's Rooms.	1	15' x 15'	225 " "
7.	Teachers' Rooms.	7	10' x 10'	700 " "
8.	Conference Room.	1	30' x 20'	600 " "
9.	Research Cubicles.	6	10' x 8'	480 " "
10.	Common Room for students.	1	30' x 20'	600 " "
Total carpet area.				6805 sq.ft.
or say				6800 " "
plus plinth area.				3400 " "
Grand Total:-				<u>10200 sq.ft.</u>

The cost of construction at the rate of Rs. 18.00 per sq.ft. will come to Rs. 1,83,600 (NR).

8. The Committee also recommend that assistance may be given by the Commission on the usual basis for the purchase of the following items of equipment, furniture,

books, etc. --

a) Furniture	- Rs.	16,200 (NR)
b) Duplicator and Typewriters	- Rs.	3,000 (NR)
c) Psychology Laboratory	- Rs.	20,000 (NR)
	- Rs.	1,000 (R)
d) Calculating Machines	- Rs.	5,000 (NR)
e) Books	- Rs.	15,000 (NR)

9. The present staff of the Department consisting of two Readers and eight lecturers are over worked since they are concerned with both the B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses. It is therefore essential to provide additional teachers for the M.Ed. course. It was suggested to the University that it would be desirable to set apart a few teachers exclusively for post-graduate teaching and research with a view to developing them. The University has agreed to do this. The following additional teachers are considered necessary for the M.Ed. course and for promotion of research -

Professor	- 1	for Advanced Educational Psychology.
Reader	- 1	for Educational Sociology or Educational Administration.
Lecturers	- 3	one for Experimental Education. one for Curriculum Construction. one specialist in any one area.

10. The financial implications of the above proposals are estimated at Rs. 34,000/- (R) and Rs. 2,42,800/- (NR). The share of the University Grants Commission will be Rs. 17,000/- (R) and Rs. 1,61,866/- (NR).

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E.A. PIRLS

P.J. PHILIP

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University Grants Commission  
Old Mill Road New Delhi.

Meeting  
29 & 30th June, 1960.

Item 28- To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the development of the S.N.D.T. Women's University of Bombay.

In 1955 the UGC appointed a Visiting Committee to evaluate the academic standards, teaching arrangements, courses of study, etc. of the S.N.D.T. Women's University. The Committee made the following recommendations -

- a) that courses of post-graduate and under-graduate studies should be upgraded before the introduction of fresh courses of study is contemplated;
- b) that laboratory equipment should be made more up-to-date;
- c) that the University library and the library of the College of Bombay may be combined into one to serve both post-graduate and under-graduate students;
- d) that better library facilities be provided at the University College at Poona;
- e) that there should be a preparatory course before the Three Year Degree Course introduced by the University;
- f) that the system of appointment of part-time teachers should be discontinued;
- g) that the following scales of pay should be given to the teachers of this University-
 

Principal	Rs. 600-25-800
Teachers Class I (i.e. those doing post-graduate work).	Rs. 300-20-500
Teachers Class II.	Rs. 200-20-400
- h) that the teachers of the affiliated colleges also should be given the above scales of pay;
- i) that properly qualified teachers should be appointed particularly in the Department of Home Science and Nursing.

These recommendations were forwarded to the S.N.D.T. Women's University for implementation.

2. The UGC appointed a second Visiting Committee consisting of Prof. V.K.N. Menon, Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Shri V.K. Gokak, Director, Central

Institute of English, Hyderabad, Mrs. Tara Bai, Principal, Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, Miss T.K. Adranvaḥa Nursing Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Dr. P.J. Philip, UGC, to examine and report on the standards of teaching and research provided in this University with particular reference to the progress made by the University in the direction of the improvements suggested by the first Visiting Committee. The Committee visited the headquarters of the University at Bombay on 28th April and had discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, Principals of the University and Training Colleges and members of the staff of different Departments. The Committee visited Poona on the 29th April and discussed with the Principal and members of the staff of the University College problems relating to the development of teaching in the College. The Committee after proper examination of the work of the University as at present conducted came to the conclusion that though some efforts have been made to improve standards, further work in this direction was essential before the University could be considered equal to other Universities.

3. The following are the main findings and recommendations of the Committee as contained in the report attached (annexure 1).

GENERAL:

i) While it may be admitted that at the time of its establishment there was an urgent need for an institution of this kind for the furtherance of women's education much of the justification for a University for women has disappeared with the increasing provision made for this purpose in other Universities.

ii) The S.N.D.T. Women's University can justify its existence only by ensuring that high standards of academic activity are maintained by it.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATION:

iii) While there are fairly satisfactory arrangements for co-ordination in respect of framing of

syllabi, etc. in the two media of instruction viz. Gujarati and Marathi, sufficient co-ordination is lacking in respect of examinations. It is therefore necessary to have some co-ordinating agency for ensuring that the same standards are maintained in the examinations conducted by the University in the two media of Gujarati and Marathi.

- iv) The multi-lingual character of the University in respect of external examinations has further complicated the problem of maintenance of standards in the different media.
- v) Hindi can be accepted as a third medium if proper provision is made for securing uniformity of standards in the framing of syllabi for instruction and in examinaltional procedures. All the other media of examination should be discontinued.
- vi) For maintaining uniformity of standards in examinations through 2 or 3 different media, the procedure recommended by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, U.S.A. in evaluating essay answers may be found useful by the University.

PLACE OF ENGLISH:

- vii) The position of English in this University as a compulsory second language is far from satisfactory.
- viii) Since for the maintenance of standards it is absolutely necessary that the students should be able to read and understand books in English, the teaching of English has to be strengthened. The present courses of study provided in English in the University are meagre and mostly literary. Adequate provision of English as a compulsory second language demands that each student should be made to study two course units in the subject.

IX. Only students who have passed their S.S.C.E. with compulsory English should be admitted to the Pre-University class of the University.

- X. The courses of study in English may be drawn along the lines suggested by the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS:

- XI. The University appears to be satisfied with fulfilling the bare minimum conditions relating to qualifications of teachers and has not gone beyond them for the purpose of enriching the life of the University.
- XII. It may be necessary to raise the salary scales of teachers in this University to the level of scales prescribed by the Commission for other Universities in order to attract well qualified teachers. Teachers who possess the qualifications prescribed by the Commission and undertake post-graduate work may be given the higher scales of pay.
- XIII. The system of employment of part-time teachers should be terminated.

COLLEGES:

- XIV. The activities of the University may be confined to Bombay in due course and the affiliated colleges in the Gujarat area may be affiliated to the Universities in whose area of jurisdiction they are situated.
- XV. The present condition of the University College at Poona is most unsatisfactory and requires considerable improvement if it is properly to fulfil its functions. The most urgent need of the College is for a laboratory and library at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,02,000/-.
- XVI. One view considered by the Committee was that if the sentimental ties between the Poona College and the Women's University could be overlooked, the question of affiliating this college to the Poona University may be considered by the authorities concerned in due course.

HOME SCIENCE:

- XVII. The position in regard to the staff of the Home Science Department is unsatisfactory and requires improvement.
- XVIII. At present there is one teacher with M.Sc. qualifications



in the Home Science Department at Bombay. For maintenance of proper standard of teaching in the subject it is necessary to have more teachers with post-graduate degrees.

- XXIX. It is not advisable for the University College at Poona to offer the B.Sc. Course in Home Science.

NURSING:

- XX. The standard of the B.Sc. course in Nursing of this University has not come up to the requirements of the Bombay Nursing Council for a nursing certificate, nor of the Indian Nursing Council for a University course in Nursing.
- XXI. There is no evidence of the medical and nursing teachers meeting together to plan a properly integrated teaching programme.
- XXII. There is no nurse as Head of the Department and on the Board of Studies to organise and develop the nursing curriculum in accordance with the best current methods. Consequently the Department lacks leadership and organisation.
- XXIII. For improving teaching in the Department it is necessary to appoint a Head of the Department who has a Master's degree in Nursing and has had experience of teaching at a University level and of organisation of a programme of nursing education.
- XXIV. It is necessary further to appoint four additional nursing tutors with post-graduate nursing qualifications.
- XXV. Residential accommodation for students and staff is essential for the success of the course.
- XXVI. Reorganisation of the curriculum to integrate the social and preventive aspect throughout the course and provision of better facilities for practical work are necessary.

EDUCATION:

- XXVII. The present arrangement of conducting the M.Ed. course at week ends is unsuited and should be terminated.
- XXVIII. The syllabus for the M.Ed. course is not sufficiently

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modern and should be reorganised in the light of the recommendations made by the conferences of teachers of education held at Chandigarh and Poona.

POST-GRADUATE TEACHING AND RESEARCH:

XXIX. The activities of the S.N.D.T. Women's University are still very largely concerned with under-graduate teaching, post-graduate studies being limited to a few subjects only, viz Marathi, Gujarati, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Sociology and Psychology, Drawing and Painting, and Music. Thus the significant stage of post-graduate development in a number of important subjects is still to come. Proposals for post-graduate work being formulated for implementation under the Third Five Year Plan have to be carefully examined and the University wisely advised in the matter.

XXX. Owing to the absence of properly qualified and experienced teachers the University has not been able to undertake any research programme worth mentioning so far.

XXXI. Provision of facilities for research work in the University should be provided only after the U.G.C. is satisfied that post-graduate studies have been properly established and consolidated in the different subjects.

XXXII. It is desirable to limit the work load of the teachers to 16 to 18 periods a week.

4. The findings and recommendations of the Visiting Committee are placed before the Commission for consideration.

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ANNEXURE I TO ITEM NO 25 .  
Dated the 29th/30th June, 1960.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to  
examine the development of the S.N.D.T. Women's University,  
BOMBAY.

The U.G.C. appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of Prof. V.K.N. Menon, Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Shri V.K. Gokak, Director, Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, Mrs. Tara Bai, Principal, Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, Miss T.K. Adranvala, Nursing Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Dr. P.J. Philip, U.G.C., to examine and report on the standards of teaching and research provided in the S.N.D.T. Women's University with particular reference to the progress made by the University in the direction of the improvements suggested by the first Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission in 1955. Prof. Menon acted as Chairman of the Committee. The Committee visited the headquarters of the University at Bombay on the 28th April and had detailed discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, Principals of the University and Training Colleges and members of the staff of different Departments. The Committee also went round the University buildings including the library and the commodious new building under construction with assistance from the Commission. The Committee visited Poona on the 29th April and discussed with the Principal and members of the staff problems relating to the development of teaching in the College.

2. Apart from gathering information about the organisational character of the University, courses of study, qualifications of University and College teachers, their salaries, etc., the first Visiting Committee had made the following important recommendations:-

- a) that courses of post-graduate and under-graduate studies should be upgraded before the introduction of fresh courses of study is contemplated;
- b) that laboratory equipment should be made more up to date;
- c) that the University library and the library of the College at Bombay may be combined into one to serve both post-graduate

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- and under-graduate students;
- d) that better library facilities be provided at the University College at Poona;
- e) that there should be a preparatory course before the three-year Degree Course introduced by the University;
- f) that the system of appointment of part-time teachers should be discontinued;
- g) that the following scales of pay should be given to the teachers of this University.
 

Principals.	Rs. 600-25-800
Teachers Class I (i.e. those doing post-graduate work.)	Rs. 300-20-500
Teachers Class II	Rs. 200-20-400
- h) that the teachers of the affiliated colleges also should be given the above scales of pay;
- i) that properly qualified teachers should be appointed particularly in the Department of Home Science and Nursing.

3. The University stated that several steps had been taken to implement the suggestions made by the first Visiting Committee. These included improvement of laboratory equipment for the teaching of Home Science, construction of a building for the convenient accommodation of the Home Science Laboratories, Nursing Classes and University library, adoption of the higher scales of pay for University and College teachers, appointment of teachers with proper qualifications, reduction of the number of part-time teachers and an earnest attempt on its part to raise the standards of instruction in the University.

4. The Visiting Committee after proper examination of the work of the University as at present conducted came to the conclusion that though some efforts had been made by the S.N.D.T. Women's University to improve standards, further work in this direction was essential before the University could be considered equal to other Universities. It was significant that so far, only 8 Universities in India had recognised the degrees awarded by this University.

5. The Women's University was actually started in 1916 for the purpose of 'imparting higher education to women specially suited to their needs and requirements', though it was only in 1949 that statutory recognition

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was given to it. With this aim admission was restricted to women. Women were appointed as teachers as far as possible and courses like Home Science, Fine Arts and later on Nursing were started. While it may be admitted that at the time of its establishment there was an urgent need for an institution dedicated to the cause of women's education, with the increasing provision made for this purpose in other Universities and institutions of higher learning since then, particularly in recent times, much of the justification for a University for women has disappeared. Today this University can justify its existence only by ensuring that high standards of academic activity are maintained by it. In fact, the cause of women's education itself demands that the S.N.D.T. University should be able to offer to women students facilities that are equal to if not better than those provided elsewhere. While we agree that the University may continue to be restricted to women, mainly out of deference to a tradition, it should strive to build up an academic reputation which will raise its status and place it on par with similar institutions in the country. Even in such subjects as Home Science and Fine Arts which are no longer peculiar to the S.N.D.T. Women's University, it will have to compete with other Universities for the excellence of its standards.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

6. We consider that one medium of instruction for a University is the soundest principle, with English as an associated medium when a change of medium is contemplated. We noticed that the S.N.D.T. Women's University started with two media - Marathi and Gujarati. There are fairly satisfactory arrangements for co-ordination in respect of framing of syllabi, etc., in the two languages. But the Committee is not convinced that sufficient co-ordination exists in respect of examinations as well. It is suggested that there should be some co-ordinating agency for ensuring that the same standards are maintained in the examinations conducted by the University in the two media of Gujarati and Marathi.

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7. We were informed that there is likelihood of a College imparting instruction through the medium of Hindi being accepted by the Senate for affiliation to the University. In our opinion this further complicates the issue. While concession may be made for the Hindi medium, the following conditions will have to be satisfied before it can be officially recognised by the University. Firstly the University should have experts from Hindi medium Universities to sit on the Board of Studies for preparing syllabi, etc., Secondly, there should be staff appointed who are competent to teach in the Hindi medium. Thirdly, uniformity of standards in examinations will have to be ensured in the same way as for Gujarati and Marathi. The University's responsibility in this matter cannot be stressed too much.

8. The S.N.D.T. Women's University is, however, a multilingual University in so far as almost every modern Indian Language is recognised as a medium of instruction for external students. All that is done towards maintaining uniformity of standards is to get a reader well versed in the language concerned to read out and translate a script to the examiner so that the examiner can assess the same. Consequently there are as many standards in the University as there are media of examination recognised by it. Since Marathi and Gujarati have been adopted as media from the very beginning, they can still continue to function. Hindi can be accepted as a third medium if proper provision is made for securing uniformity of standards in the framing of syllabi for imparting instruction and in examinational procedures. But we think that all the other media of examinations should be discontinued. For maintaining uniformity of standards in examinations through 2 or 3 different media, the procedure recommended by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, U.S.A. in evaluating essay answers may be found useful by the University. Though the procedure relates to assessing essays written only in one medium, it can be applied to scripts in all the three media - Gujarati, Marathi and Hindi. Examiners in a subject through the two or three media can come together, agree upon the assessment of answer scripts at 3 levels, whatever the medium, and then

proceed to assess the scripts. The procedure is set forth in appendix I attached.

PLACE OF ENGLISH IN THE UNIVERSITY

9. The Committee discussed at length the teaching of English in the S.N.D.T. Women's University. The position of English in this University as a compulsory second language is far from satisfactory. The dichotomy between groups of students that have passed with Hindi or with English still influences it. In the framing of syllabuses and courses of study as recommended by the previous Committee, English has been made a compulsory subject for all Pre-University students. But this compulsory course in English carries only 50 marks and is hardly adequate for the purpose. Again the medium of teaching for the compulsory course in English as well as for examination can still be English or a regional language in the University. We think that both these provisions are unsatisfactory. It is a generally accepted fact today that, when a foreign language is to be taught, the best way to teach it would be to use the language itself as the medium of instruction. It may not matter if the regional language is the medium for teaching a literary course in English. But the language course has to be taught through that language if the teaching is to be effective.

10. The main idea in having a compulsory course unit in English is to enable students to read books written in English on their optional subjects. This aim is not fulfilled by having a meagre course carrying 50 marks at the examination. Students who have passed their S.S.C.E. with English as a compulsory subject are now permitted by the University to take another course unit in compulsory English carrying 100 marks. As it is today, this is mainly a literary course. An adequate provision for the study of English as a compulsory second language demands that each student should be made to study two course units, carrying 100 marks each in compulsory English. We are of the opinion that those students who have not passed their S.S.C.E. with compulsory English should not be admitted to the Pre-University class. If we believe that a knowledge of

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English is essential for a student who wishes to go in for higher education, we cannot afford to take up students who have not studied English at all in their S.S.C.E. examination. The Secondary Education Commission and other responsible bodies have insisted on the fact that English should be taught in great detail in the Pre-University class in order to enable the students to cope properly with their university courses of study. We therefore suggest that only students who have passed their S.S.C. Examination with English as a compulsory subject should be admitted to the Pre-University class. Further we suggest that provision should be made for two compulsory course units in English carrying 100 marks each. The emphasis in these courses should be on language study and the cultivation of language skills and not literary study.

The University authorities may consider in this connection the frame work of these two courses as drawn up by the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad. According to this frame-work the first course unit consists of the following texts: (1) A book of Prose and Poetical selections of about 100 pages, containing not more than 500 lines of poetry, preferably short lyrics and some lyrical narratives. (2) A book of factual English consisting of passages leading to an acquisition of the vocabulary required either for studying the physical sciences or social sciences. (details can be had from the Institute). (3) A rapid reader of about 150 pages, preferably a book of short stories or one-act plays. These texts should be taught from the language point of view.

11. The second course unit will be a course unit in the cultivation of language skills without any texts. The language skills to be cultivated can be grouped as follows:

(1) Mechanics of Expression; practice in structures, punctuation and spelling. (2) Vocabulary (3) Comprehension (4) Composition (5) Spoken English. Three lectures and five tutorial periods per week should be set apart for teaching these two course units and

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the emphasis should be on tutorial work. It would be desirable for the University authorities to depute some of their lecture/ in English for training at the Institute so that they can very well know how to implement these courses.

12. The provision for the paper in General English carrying 50 marks is further nullified by the fact that the test in this paper is only a qualifying test. It does not count towards the grand total. As suggested above two course units in English should be compulsory for all and the marks scored by students in these course units should count towards their grand total.

13. The courses in special English in the Three Year Degree Courses, especially during the first year of the course, are meagre and need to be revised.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS, PART-TIME TEACHERS, ETC.

14. The courses of study provided for different subjects in the University appear to be satisfactory on paper. But owing to the fact that the University has different media of instruction and that the large majority of teachers, (though they possess the minimum qualifications required for the lecturers' category) do not have research degrees to their credit (out of a total of 47 teachers in the Bombay College there is only one Ph.D. and out of a total of 14 teachers in the Poona College there are two Ph.D.s), the standard of instruction in the University has suffered. The University appears to be satisfied with fulfilling the bare minimum conditions in regard to qualifications of teachers and has not gone beyond them for the purpose of enriching the life of the University.

15. In order to attract well qualified teachers it may be desirable to upgrade the scales of pay in the S.N.D.T. Women's University to the level of scales prevailing in other Universities. At present the scales of this University are lower than those prescribed by the Commission for other Universities since perhaps it was not clear whether the majority of the existing staff possessed necessary qualifications and the majority

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of the teachers were concerned with under-graduate teaching. We understand that the Commission has recently laid down the qualifications ordinarily required of different categories of teachers. It is suggested that all new appointees (who will have to be appointed in accordance with the qualifications prescribed by the Commission) and such of the teachers on the existing staff who possess the prescribed qualifications and undertake post-graduate work may be given the higher scales of pay.

16. Though the system of employment of part-time teachers was commented upon by the previous Visiting Committee and many part-timers have been discontinued, both at Bombay and Poona there are still on the staff of this University some part-time teachers. The reason given for their retention viz., that it is not always possible to find sufficient work for additional full-time teachers, is not very convincing. The University seems to be anxious to appoint only as many teachers as are just required on the basis of a minimum number of periods being taken by each of them. The Committee suggested in this connection to the University that instead of insisting on each teacher taking a specific number of periods and appointing part-time teachers for the unassigned periods, it is desirable to appoint full-time additional teachers whenever necessary and redistribute the work among the staff, even though this might mean a reduction in the number of periods in some cases.

#### AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

17. We propose for consideration that the activities of the S.N.D.T. Women's University be confined to Bombay in due course. A number of affiliated colleges mainly in the Gujarat area are now affiliated to this University at Bhavanagar, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Surat. It will be more appropriate to affiliate these colleges to the Universities in whose area of jurisdiction they are situated. We consider that this would be in the interest of the colleges themselves and of the Women's University which could then concentrate on the development

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of its teaching work at headquarters and, if necessary, at Poona also. As matters stand the Committee got the impression that the University finds it difficult satisfactorily to fulfil its affiliating functions.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT POONA.

18. It is noteworthy that the S.N.D.T. Women's University actually started with this College. We were however disappointed to find it in a state of stagnation if not deterioration. The Commission has already assisted the College to put up a hostel building at a cost of about Rs.1,50,000/-. The University has since asked for help for expanding its laboratory and library at an estimated cost of Rs.2,02,000/-. The laboratory will serve the teaching of Home Science and of Biology and Hygiene as well as of Physics and Chemistry at the Pre-University stage in preparation for specialisation in Home Science at the degree level. The library when completed will serve one of the most pressing needs of the College, as the existing arrangements in this regard are most inadequate. In the circumstances, we commend the proposal to the favourable consideration of the Commission.

One view that was considered by this Committee regarding this College was that for its proper development it may be better to affiliate it to the Poona University in due course. We however realise that for historical reasons there exists a strong sentimental tie between the College and the S.N.D.T. Women's University, which it may be difficult to overlook.

19. We shall now proceed to consider some of the important courses of study provided in the University at Bombay and Poona.

HOME SCIENCE.

20. At Bombay the Home Science syllabus has been revised since the Visiting Committee inspected the University in 1955 and it consists of a comprehensive B.Sc. Course with important areas in Home Science being included as either majors or minors. There is also another course in Home Science for Arts students who wish to take it as an optional subject.

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The syllabi of both these courses of study have been drawn up well and are satisfactory. Home Science is also offered in the Pre-University course. Laboratories and Lecture-rooms are nearing completion in the new four storeyed building under construction. Provision has been made for laboratories for most of the areas in Home Science, for a Nursery School, Home Management flat and Canteen. Equipment and books have been purchased and more will be added when the laboratories and new library are ready.

The position is however unsatisfactory in regard to staff. At present there is only <sup>one</sup> Lecturer with M.Sc. (home Science) who is the Head of the Department and who was sent for post-graduate training in Home Science at the University of Tennessee, U.S.A. A Lecturer who had been sent to Tennessee University for Post-graduate studies in Home Science in 1956 resigned within a year of her arrival and has put the department under a serious handicap. The majority of teachers have B.Sc. qualifications in Home Science.

21. The institution is finding it difficult to get qualified teachers with post-graduate qualifications as there are only three institutions in India that offer post-graduate courses. These institutions again cannot admit more than 3 or 4 students at a time. Hence there is a great dearth of teachers in Home Science with post-graduate qualifications. Another handicap in getting teachers is that the medium of instruction is Marathi and Gujarathi.

22. The Home Science Department is however getting assistance from the TCM under the U.T./India Contact since 1956 in the shape of equipment, books, consultants and training facilities at Tennessee University for its personnel. It had one consultant from 1956 to 1958 and it has two from 1958 up-to-date.

23. The University should try to appoint staff with M.Sc. qualifications or depute its present graduate staff for post-graduate studies either in India or in foreign Universities. Assistance may be given by the University Grants Commission, if necessary, to develop Home Science further at the College level.

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24. The situation at the Poona College is most unsatisfactory. Laboratory space here for practicals is very limited. The practicals are now conducted in an old dilapidated building which may have to be demolished any time. It is understood that a teacher in Home Science has been sent to the Tennessee University for post-graduate Training in the subject. There is some equipment for Cookery etc. But more should be added to serve in all the areas.

25. The College is in need of a new laboratory which must be properly equipped with running water. With its present facilities the College can only offer Home Science as a voluntary subject at the Pre-University level. For offering Home Science as a voluntary subject at the B.A. level it will have to have better accommodation, more equipment and at least 2 more qualified teachers apart from the Science staff, even if the number of students is restricted to 20 in each class. We are of the opinion that it is not advisable for the College to offer the B.Sc. Course in Home Science.

#### NURSING.

26. The previous Visiting Committee drew attention in their report to the poor quality of the B.Sc. course in Nursing provided by the University. The Course has not yet come up to the requirements of the Bombay Nursing Council for a nursing certificate, or of the Indian Nursing Council for a University Course in Nursing.

27. There is no nurse as head of the Department and on the Board of Studies to organise and develop the nursing curriculum in accordance with the best current methods. Only one of the four nursing tutors has a qualification for teaching. Only one of the eleven medical teachers is attached to the Nair Hospital, which is the main practice field for students. There is also no evidence of the medical and nursing teachers meeting together to plan a properly integrated teaching programme, or of the nursing teachers being actively engaged in keeping abreast of trends in nursing education and practice.

28. The students seem to have very little, if any, contact with the students or staff of other disciplines in the College. Supervision

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and guidance of practical work are inadequate. There is no regular plan for counselling of the students and the method of evaluation of practical work, as reported, did not seem satisfactory. Integration of public health nursing throughout the course, which is an essential feature of a good nursing programme, is not done adequately.

29. In our opinion the following measures are essential to improve the programme :

- a) Appointment of a Head of the Department who has a Master's Degree in Nursing and has had experience of teaching at a University level and of organisation of a programme of nursing education.
- b) Appointment of four additional nursing tutors with post-graduate nursing qualifications.
- c) Residential accommodation for students and staff.
- d) Re-organisation of the curriculum to integrate the social and preventive aspect throughout the course.
- e) Provision of better facilities for practical work.

30. Every item that needs improvement is not listed as it is considered that a properly qualified and enthusiastic staff of nursing teachers would be able to make good all the small deficiencies and conduct a good nursing course in the University.

#### COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

31. Though the syllabus drawn up by the University for the B.Ed. course appears to be satisfactory, the M.Ed. course requires considerable revision as it does not include the teaching of such subjects of contemporary importance as curriculum construction, evaluation methods, vocational guidance and counselling, etc. It is suggested that the syllabi for M.Ed. may be drawn up on the lines of the courses of study suggested by the conferences of teachers of education held at Chandigarh and Poona. The University has agreed to do this. The present arrangement of conducting the M.Ed. course at week ends is also unsuited to the maintenance of proper standards of teaching at the post-graduate level. The Committee is of the view that this arrangement should be terminated and regular classes held during the week days.

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POST-GRADUATE TEACHING AND RESEARCH.

32. The activities of the S.N.D.T. Women's University are still very largely concerned with under-graduate teaching, post-graduate studies being limited to a few subjects only. Post-graduate courses are offered in Marathi, Gujarathi, Sindhi, Sanskrit, English, Sociology and Psychology, Drawing and Painting and Music. It would therefore appear that the significant stage of post-graduate development in a number of important subjects is still to come. It is understood that proposals in this behalf are being formulated for implementation under the Third-Five-Year Plan. The Committee wish to point out that these schemes have to be carefully examined and the University wisely advised in regard to the steps that may be taken for the development of post-graduate studies. While it is true that a University can properly grow only in an atmosphere of post-graduate activity, adequate preparation and careful planning have necessarily to precede it.

33. There is practically no research programme functioning in the S.N.D.T. Women's University. This is not surprising since research can flourish only in an atmosphere of abundance of talent. The University has so far reached the stage of only feeling its way towards the goal of post-graduate teaching and research. The Committee would not therefore recommend provision of facilities for research in this University until the Commission is satisfied that post-graduate studies have been properly established and consolidated.

34. Many of the teachers complained of their heavy work load. In the training College, for example, the teachers are expected to teach for 28 periods a week. While it may neither be possible nor desirable to lay down a rigid rule regarding the work load of teachers, we may say that a reasonable load may be 16 to 18 periods a week beyond which the strain of work is likely to tell upon their physical strength and mental vigour. Academic activity being different from other kinds of activity,

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in a University more than in any other place, a certain amount of leisure for teachers is necessary which may be looked upon as their own for the free play of their intellectual interests and consequent enrichment of academic life.

V.K.N. Menon

V.K. Gokak

B. Tara Bai

T.K. Adran

P.J. Philip.



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A P P E N D I X I

Evolution of Essay-Type Answers.

Readers were advised not to read a single paper more than once in order to arrive at separate ratings or percentages on each of the three criteria. It was felt that, with some practice, they could judge each paper as a whole, keeping in mind the relative weight of each of the major characteristics listed. Whether or not an individual reader made scratch-pad notes of a rating on each quality and summed them or did a like sum "in his head", or arrived at the same conclusion by intuition and broad generalization was considered a matter of personal preference.

Three comparison answers are first selected from among scripts valued by each of the moderators or examiners, as specimen valuations; the three scripts commonly agreed upon by them as representing the high, middle and low levels. Copies of these are made available to each examiner. The examiners can then study these three carefully, fix them in mind, and refer to them with a minimum of effort. More distinctions will not be helpful since samples are clearly distinguishable at these levels. Supposing comparison essays are available at the levels 6, 4 and 2, "a score of 7 is awarded to a paper clearly superior to comparison essay 6, and a score of 1 is awarded to a paper clearly poorer than comparison essay 2. Scores of 5 mean that papers are not quite up to the mark of a six, but distinctly better than the sample of rating 4. Scores of 3 are awarded to papers that do not measure up to a 4, but that can be distinguished as better than a 2 sample."

By 'paper' in the above is meant an answer to a question, for it is in that context that the author is writing

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of a 'paper'. Once the valuation of three samples of the answer to each question is, agreed upon by the examiners concerned, they should start scoring the other scripts by comparing them with the three samples. This they should do "without regard to who wrote the essays or to his grade, or to his school." It would also be desirable to follow a specific procedure while scoring the scripts. Papers should be sorted into seven piles on the basis of their quality, as each paper gets valued, - corresponding to the rating 1 (low) to 7 (high). 4 is the middle level. "Ratings (or marks) should not be written on papers until the papers for a complete group have been sorted into piles." All that is stated in the preceding paragraphs is written with reference to a paper in which there is a single essay question. But it can be followed even with regard to papers which contain answers to more than one essay type question. All that has to be done is to place the paper at one of the seven levels on the basis of the quality of all the essay answers taken together, the quality of each answer being determined individually with reference to the three specimen answers that we have before us regarding that question.

Some papers, which are hard to assess on a first reading, will have to be reread. Such difficult papers should be marked at the time of first reading "with a rating that cannot be seen upon rereading, and be put in a special 'eighth' pile. After an interval of sufficient length to erase a specific recollection of the details, such papers can profitably be rescored, and the new score compared with the concealed original". If the two scores are two ratings apart (e.g., 5 and 3), the rater can assign the mid-rating

(e.g. 4) to the paper." Unfortunately, if the paired scores are only one rating apart, it is impossible to "split the difference" since scores more definitive than the seven of the rating scheme cannot be interpreted.

The individual teacher scoring papers for students in his own classes should take precautions against "halo effect". This effect is the product of a teacher's expectation of performance - what he thinks each pupil can do, and should do in the circumstances. It is, of course, based upon a teacher's knowledge of past performance plus his judgment of ability, interest, and other factors. Any reading scheme, therefore, which identifies papers with their writers raise the "halo" problem. The only answer is to recognize that factors other than the essay itself may influence grading and try consciously to rule out as many of these factors as possible.

The Essay tests should be graded, on the basis of what the student says and how he says it. Under testing conditions, a teacher's normal insistence upon legibility and neatness cannot apply. Hence, teachers in the habit of "marking off" for sloppy work or giving a bonus for neatness are likely to fall into scoring error. But this weakness of a paper is an extraneous characteristic that should not be allowed to affect scores.

Other matters of personal bias should be examined with care and eliminated to the fullest extent practicable. These are such things as a desire to plow under all split infinitives with their splitters, or an especial aversion to the fragmentary sentence or the "comma splice," or perhaps an allergy to a half dozen specific cliches or to illiterate spelling. It is common for skilled readers to say that they

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must guard against a "pet peeve" of this sort of that. If the norms for the test are to be meaningful, the essay must be evaluated as a whole, and no one element should be decisive.

The above procedure will do for the single teacher who gives the test to his own students and must score the results himself. Greater reliability of scoring can be achieved for public examinations where some cooperation in scoring will have to be permitted. That is to say, there will be greater reliability if there are two examiners appointed for going through the some scripts and valuing them independently. The test will have been set at the same time and they will have to work together on the results.

Under a set-up of this kind, the following additional procedure can be observed:

When possible, two readings should be given each paper, with neither person knowing what the other gives as a score.

As much anonymity as possible should be built into the procedure. The papers should not be identified in terms of which teacher's classes each comes from. (Even the work and reputation of teachers is subject to the "halo effect" mentioned above, and identification of the classes from which papers come, and hence of the teacher, will affect results.

It has been found that more than two readings will not add a great deal to the reliability of the scores so little that a third reading is not justified except in especially hard-to-score cases.

The resolution of differences presents a problem in a formal double reading just as it does when the single teacher gets two different results. If scores are two

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ratings apart, the included score should be awarded; i.e. scores of 7 and 5 automatically are recorded as a 6, and scores of 4 and 2 become a 3. The problem is that most scores will be one rating apart, and cannot be split because no split scores can be interpreted. In these circumstances a reading by a third person is probably more satisfactory than the time-consuming process of review by both original readers.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

June 29/30th, 1960.

Item No. 27: To consider the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. regarding the starting of Post-graduate Courses in Chemical Engineering and development of facilities for Post-graduate Research in Engineering and Technology in selected Institutions.

The All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 13th April, 1959 accepted - (a) the scheme of research development in Engineering and Technology formulated by its Post-graduate development committee and (b) for the post-graduate studies and research in Chemical Engineering and recommended grants to various institutions enlisted in Appendix I attached. The enclosed statement also indicates fuller details of the grant i.e., the field of research, the amount under Non-recurring and Recurring and the purpose for which the grants are given.

The cost for organising Post-graduate Courses and research in Chemical Engineering has been calculated by the Post-graduate Development Committee on the following basis :-

- (i) Accommodation. 1,200 Sq. ft. net area.
- (ii) Laboratory fittings, furniture and measuring instruments. Rs. 10,000/-.
- (iii) Recurring Expenditure. Rs. 5,000/- per student per year.
- (iv) Research Assistant. One in the scale of Lecturer or in the scale of Rs.350-550/- as recommended by the AICTE.

The recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. may be approved regarding the selection of centres for developing Post-graduate studies and Research in (a) Chemical Engineering and (b) Engineering and Technology and grants - Non-recurring and recurring - may be sanctioned as detailed in Appendix I attached.

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Appendix I to Item No. 27 (Contd.)

S.No.	Name of the Institution.	Subject/Field of Research.	Estimated Cost.		
			Non-Recurring Equipment.	Building.	Recurring
5.	A.C. College of Technology, Madras University.	Heat transfer - mass transfer	N.B. Grant to be recommended on examination of requirements.	Nil.	2,000/- p.a. (Contingencies). 3,000/- p.a. (1 Research Assistant - scale Rs. 250-500). 9,600/- p.a. (4 Research Scholarships @ Rs. 200/- p.m. each).
		Total:-	Nil.	Nil.	14,600/-
6.	Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur University.	Reaction Kine Electrolysis, Fuels.	5,000/-	Nil.	2,500/- p.a. (Contingencies). 1 Lab. Assistant (Scale not indicated). 4,800/- p.a. (2 Research Scholarships of Rs. 200/- p.m. each).
		Total:-	5,000/-	Nil.	7,300/-

B. The following Institutions have been recommended for the development of facilities for Post-graduate Research in Engineering and Technology:-

S.No.	Name of the Institution.	Field of Research	Estimated Cost.		
			Non-Recurring Equipment.	Building.	Recurring
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	College of Mining & Metallurgy.	Physical Metallurgy.	34,500	-	6,000/- p.a. (2 Junior Fellowships of Rs. 250/- p.m.) 4,800/- p.a. (1 Senior Research Fellowship of Rs. 400/- p.m.) 4,500/- (Working Expenses),
		Total:-	34,500/-	-	15,300/-
2.	M.S. University of Baroda.	i) Electrical Engineer.	7,500/-	-	3,000/- p.a. (1 Junior Research Fellowship). 200/- p.a. (Books.) 800/- (Working Expenses).
		Total:-	7,500/-	-	4,000/- p.a.
		ii) Textile Chemistry.	1,000/-	-	-
		Total:-	1,000/-	-	-

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated, 29/30th June, 1960.

A. The following institutions have been selected for organising Post-graduate Courses in Chemical Engineering:-

S.No.	Name of Institution.	Subject/Field of Research.	Estimated Cost.		Recurring.
			Non-Recurring Equipment.	Building.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	J.V.D.College of Science & Technology, Andhra University.	Liquid - Liquid extraction, heat transfer.	36,000	Nil.	2,000/-p.a.(Contingencies.) 3,000/-p.a.(One Research Assistant scale 250-500) 9,600/-p.a.(4 Research Scholarships at the rate of Rs.200/- p.m.each).
		Total:-	36,000	14,600	
2.	Deptt. of Technology, Annamalai University.	Heat-transfer, (Sulphonation).	10,000	Nil.	1,000/-p.a.(Contingencies). 9,600/-p.a.(4 Research Scholarships at the rate of Rs.200/- p.m.each). 3,000/-p.a.(1 Research Assistant - scale Rs.250-500).
		Total:-	10,000	13,600	
3.	Deptt. of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University.	Liquid - Liquid extraction, Heat transfer and Catalysis.	9,100/-	Nil.	2,500/-p.a.(Contingencies). 4,800/-p.a.(2 Research Scholarships at the rate of Rs.200/- p.m.each).
		Total:-	9,100/-	7,300/-	
4.	Deptt. of Chemical Engineering, Jadavpur University.	Plant Design and Construction, Hydrogenation & related aspects.	7,605/-	6,000/- (Shed for Boiler & small workshop 20' x 36')	960/-p.a.(1 Mechanic) 2,000/-p.a.(Contingencies). 14,400/-p.a.(6 Research Scholarships @ Rs.200/-p.m. including those already sanctioned).
		Total:-	7,605/-	6,000/-	17,360/-



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Annexure I, Item No.27(Contd.)

S.No.	Name of the Institution.	Field of Research.	Estimated Cost.		
			Non-recurring Equipment.	Building.	Recurring.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3.	Institute of Radio Physics & Electronics, Calcutta University.	Advanced Electronics.	1,41,500/-	-	4,800/-p.a.(1 Senior Research Fellowship of Rs.400/- per month). 15,000/-p.a.(5 Junior Research Fellowships of Rs.250/- p.m.). 9,000/-p.a.(Working Expenses @ Rs.500/- per fellow).
		Total:-	1,41,500/-	-	28,800/-
4.	A.C.College of Technology, Madras University.	Textile Technology.	15,400/-	-	-
		Total:-	15,400/-	-	-

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting,  
29 & 30 June, 1960.

Item 13: To consider the views of the Universities on the report of the Library Committee appointed by the U.G.C.

The UGC appointed a Committee with Dr. S.R. Ranganathan as Chairman to advise the Commission on matters relating to the development of university and college libraries.

2. The report of the Committee was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on the 17th and 18th June, 1959. The Commission received the report with appreciation and desired that it be sent to all the universities and their views obtained.

3. Twenty three universities have so far commented on the report. Their views have been incorporated in the statement enclosed (Annexure 1). As the universities are in general agreement with the recommendations of the Library Committee, the Commission may take action for implementing them in a suitable way. The attached copy of the agenda note setting forth the main recommendations placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 17 & 18 June 1959 (Annexure II) may be seen in this connection. It may be mentioned that the Commission has already taken into consideration the proposals contained in paras 4 and 5 of the note in regard to schemes of universities for the construction of library buildings and purchase of books and journals.

4. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Annexure 1 to  
Item No. 1  
Meeting:  
29/30th June 1960.

OPINIONS RECEIVED FROM THE UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES ON THE REPORT  
OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE U.G.C.

<u>University</u>	<u>Comments Received</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1	2	3
1. ALIGARH	<p>The university has highly commended The Library Committees' Report. A few suggestions are however offered for consideration.</p> <p>(a) A 'Library Unit' should be created under the University Grants Commission for giving guidance to Universities in regard to organisation &amp; administration of library services.</p> <p>(b) An illustrative book-let describing the important aspects of 'Construction', 'Architecture', 'Design' etc in the case of a 'Library Building' should be brought out by the Commission.</p> <p>(c) All expenses incurred in connection with inter library loans are a burden over the contingency funds of libraries. Usually no special amount is sanctioned for this purpose. Unless some special fund is not recommended for this item, inter-library loan facilities cannot be utilised with maximum advantage. The Committee has not said anything on this subject.</p> <p>(d) The U.G.C. should try to get special library rates for "Inter Library Loans" between University Libraries, since the 'Book Post' charges are still costly for such purposes.</p> <p>(e) Relaxation in the rules pertaining to foreign exchange purchases will be necessary.</p>	
2. BANARAS.	<p>The Library Committee of this University resolved to approve in general the findings of the 'Library Committee' appointed by the University Grants Commission.</p>	
3. BARODA	<p>The University is in general agreement with the views of the Committee subject to the following suggestions:-</p> <p>(a) The specifications regarding 'Buildings? fittings, &amp; furniture are in general worked out well but the details are in a rigid way</p> <p>(b) The staff formula does not give guidance as to what should be considered sufficient staff for various sections. A more comprehensive formula is required for proper assessment of staff requirements. A few of the difficulties in the application of the Committee's staff formula is given below:-</p> <p>I. In the Book Section it is suggested that one person will be sufficient for every 6000 volumes added in a year.</p>	

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University	Comments	Remarks.
3. BARODA (Contd)	<p>This is far too below the normal requirement. Five persons are required for this purpose.</p> <p>(2) Linking the staff formula with the attendant at the gate is not sufficient. The other factor involved in the operation i.e. the amount of book issue and return, is equally important. We have seen in our experience that with an average issue of 1,90,000 books/year including the over due work and periodical renewals of the Departmental Collections two persons per every fifteen hundred hours per one wicket gate are needed. It would have been more convenient if an average staff of various categories were suggested as a standard for a typical library.</p> <p>(c) It is not desirable to reduce the qualifications even as a transitional measure just because properly qualified persons are not available, for the teaching. Posts in any " Department of Library Science". Instead of that the post of a 'Reader' should be treated temporarily as that of a Lecturer.</p> <p>(d) In addition to the provisions of this section i.e. 1614-1615, the following clause may be added. The No. of students to be admitted at each centre &amp; the criteria for admission should be fixed. A uniform level in curricular &amp; practical work &amp; in examination should be maintained.</p>	
4. BIHAR.	The University has nothing to comment.	
5. BOMBAY.	The University has no comments to offer.	
6. CALCUTTA	<p>The recommendations made by the Library Committee are generally acceptable. There are however a few suggestions for consideration. They are as under:-</p> <p>For easy reference some of the relevant sections are reproduced here.</p> <p><u>Section 1111</u> In the case of a old University, the first phase may be planned to accomodate the existing volumes plus the anticipated net addition for the years subject to the ceiling of 3,00,000 volumes.</p> <p><u>Section 113.</u> In a college library the ceiling for the number of volumes may be 50,000.</p> <p><u>Section 118.</u> Any proposal for a new Library building, fittings or furniture or for the adaptation of an existing building or for its extension for library purposes, should be examined by a Committee of 'Library Experts' of the Commission.</p> <p><u>Section 132 &amp; 133:</u> It is desirable &amp; economical for the selection of current learned periodicals and the back volumes to be co-ordinated among the libraries of a</p>	

6. CALCUTTA. -- locality or a region so as to minimise 'duplication & maximise' the number of distinct periodicals available, in the region.

Libraries of a locality or region should specialise in stated subjects by mutual agreement.

7. DELHI.

The Report has been generally welcomed and many of its recommendations can be implemented with suitable modifications, for improving the University & college libraries. A few comments on some of the specific recommendations of the Committee are given below.

(1) The suggestion for a dormitory stackroom to house books beyond a collection of 300,000 volumes is not suitable. The main building of the library should house at least one million volumes before the idea of constructing a dormitory stack room is introduced.

(2) The proposed ceiling of 50,000 volumes for a college is low for Delhi colleges.

(3) The initial provision of seating accommodation on the basis of 10% of the student population is rather inadequate. This provision should be increased to at least 25%. The provision of "Research Cubicles" should be similarly raised from 20% to 50% of the research students and teachers.

(4) Air conditioning should be provided in the Research students Rooms also.

(5) Each major University library should have certain minimum facilities for photographic.

(6) Regarding formation of 'Departmental Collections' or 'Libraries', the University should be free to develop its policy, keeping in view the service requirements of its Departments.

8. GORAKHPUR

The University has suggested that the 'Qualifications' Prescribed for the various posts in a 'Library' have to be relaxed particularly on account of the fact that it is difficult to get persons holding a Doctorate in Library Science and even a I class Master's Degree holder in Library Science will not be easily available. The University has further stated that the word I class can be replaced by II class in suitable cases, for Grades II & III.

This refers to "Item 15 & its subordinate clauses" of the Report.

9. GUJARAT

While the detailed recommendations require to be carefully considered by the appropriate authorities of this University, it is felt that such of the recommendations

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The allotment of Rs. 5000/- only as foreign exchange which the UGC has made for the current shipping (as against the usual Rs. 60,000/- to Rs. 75,000/-) the Library used to obtain from the "Licensing Authorities" in the previous shipping periods) is very inadequate.

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9. GUJRAT (Contd) as are practicable in view of the local conditions, should as & when possible, be implemented, provided financial liabilities accruing on that account will be met by suitable grants from the Commission.

10. JADAPUR The University has highly appreciated the various findings of the Library Committee Report and is in general agreement with all the main recommendations. There are however a few suggestions for consideration & they are given below.

(a) The qualifications prescribed for the different categories of librarians will have to be relaxed wherever necessary in order to accommodate very senior persons who have already put in a fairly long service, but do not possess the qualifications prescribed fully.

(b) In grade 3 (Professional Junior) Ordinary pass course graduates with 'Diploma' and with experience in 'Research' should have equivalent recognition as there is no class distinction in degree pass course in some of the Universities.

(c) An approved certified service for a prolonged period should be considered as a factor to counter 'Academic & Professional' deficiencies in the case of the old staff already in grade 5.

(d) No provision appears to have been made for a photographer in the University libraries with Microfilming & Photo-copying machineries.

11. JAMMU & K. SHMIR. The University agrees in principle with the recommendations made by the 'Library Committee'. It may however be not possible in the near future to implement the recommendations fully in regard to the strength & pay scales of the library staff.

12. KER. LA. The recommendations of the Committee are generally acceptable. The following comments are however offered for consideration.

(a) Section 126 P.4. The relevant clause states that an additional grant of Rs. 3 lakhs may be given to those University libraries which are newly established, or are not more than 5 years old for enabling them to build up a fairly good initial stock of books & periodicals. In this clause the criterion of 5 years old should be removed and the grants should be made available to all needy universities irrespective of the age of the Libraries.

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12.KER.LA.  
(Contd)

(b)Section 1261.P.4  
The period for utilising the special grants should be raised to 5 years from 3 years.

(c) There should be provision for spending a portion of the U.G.Cs' grants on binding work that has to be done in a University Library.

(d)Many "University Libraries" are understaffed and additional help in the form of recurring grants is very essential from the Commission . This item has not been discussed in the "Report".

(e)132-1341.P.5. So far as co-operation among the different libraries of a particular locality is concerned, it may be mentioned that the University library (in any locality) should be fairly self sufficient for all its day to day requirements, and this operative effort should be more applicable to smaller libraries i.e. college libraries or 'Departmental libraries'. A catalogue of the holdings of all the libraries is very necessary.

(f) Costly apparatus for microfilming work etc etc should be provided at all University centres where it is necessary.

(g) Though it is not desirable to separate the "Department of Library Science " and the 'Library', separate staff for doing the teaching work should be recruited. One or two senior members of the Library staff' may however be in charge of some teaching work also.

13.MADRAS.

The Library Committee of this University accepts the suggestions made in the 'Report' regarding the design of 'Library buildings', their fittings & furniture, shape & lay out, open access etc. This University does not agree with the suggestion that there should be periodic and ruthless weeding out of books which "get out-moded in thought-content" since they are also useful in a 'University Library'. At present it will not be feasible for this University to adopt the scales of pay recommended in the 'Report'.

In regard to the ratio between students and staff, this Committee would suggest that 20:1 should be sufficient & not 10:1 as suggested in the 'Report' for library purposes.

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14. M. R. THW. D. At present the 'University Library' is in the primary developmental stage. As when the necessary grants are received from UGC additional staff will be appointed, as per the staff formula suggested by the Library Committee.

15. NAGPUR The Report of the 'Library Committee' appointed by the Commission contains valuable suggestions which if adopted will help in organising the work-flow in the University & College libraries more methodically than at present. While adopting the suggestions the Universities may be left free to make such modifications in the suggestions as may be necessary to suit the needs and local conditions of the individual library. Further certain suggestions which involve financial considerations can be implemented only if the University has sufficient funds for the purpose or it receives additional aid from the U.G.C. or State Government subject to these observations, the suggestions of the Committee may be found workable by a University or College.

16. CSMA. The University welcomes the proposal to allow the utilisation of the book grant up to 1/5th on the additional staff required to complete the process of listing the books. However the University would like to apportion 1/10 of the grant on the purchase of furniture to keep the additional books and back numbers, and only the remaining 1/10 for staff.

2. One of the technicians appointed to look after the microfilming, photostating and duplicating section may be sent to Indoc at Delhi for necessary training so that the library could be of greater service.

3. The University is of the view that the 'Departmental libraries' are of great service and that the system wherever it exists should be continued. In this University, in particular, where the departments are scattered, a strong central library will not be so useful as the departmental libraries.

4. The scale of staff recommended by the 'Library Committee' is too elaborate for most of the Universities to bear. The University however agrees to have a qualified librarian, possessing a B.A. degree with a 2<sup>nd</sup> diploma in library science in the lectures' grade of 250-550, for each 'Degree College.



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17. PANJAB The Librarian of the Panjab University has made the following comments  
 Hitherto the Chief difficulty has been the absence of a systematic review of information available, concerning library procedures, having special bearing on the growing needs of "Indian, academic libraries".  
 Such information is of course available now in these recommendations of the U.G.C. Committee, which in our opinion if adopted will be of real help in the efficient running of University college libraries.

18. POONA The University Librarian has stressed the need for reorganising on a sound basis the different courses of Instruction that are now available for training students in library science.  
 He has further recommended that a meeting of the University librarians who are responsible for recommended that a meeting of the University Librarians who are responsible for conducting, Diploma, Degree or certificate courses at their Universities should be called for, for framing a uniform code re. the syllabus, admission requirements, duration and all other allied details. The necessity of full time independent staff to undertake the work of teaching has been welcomed.

The Registrar has stated that the recommendations of the "Library Committee" appointed by the University Grants Commission are generally acceptable to the University. He has further mentioned that the recommendations relating to revision of the salary scales of various categories of employees in the University library are still under the consideration of the 'university Authorities'

19. RAJASTHAN The following observations have been made in connection with some important recommendations of the 'Library Committee'.  
Building Fittings & Furniture It may be desirable to air-condition part of the stack room and reading rooms specially in the Universities in Northern India. This will help the preservation of books as well as provide a congenial atmosphere for study and research.

Reading Material Certain Departments of the University are located outside the University Head Quarters. It is therefore not possible for the Rajasthan University Library to adopt the policy of loaning a limited number of books to the departmental libraries as suggested in the Report.

The U.G.C. should Press the Government of India to permit the libraries to import books without any limit or restriction.

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1. 19. RAJASTHAN  
(Contd)

Library Staff:- A large number of libraries in India do not have adequate staff in accordance with the staff formula suggested by the Committee. The Commission may examine the possibility of giving grants to the Universities for technical staff over & above the 20 % given with the grants purely as a temporary or developmental measure.

Department of Library Science: It has been felt that really brilliant people are not being attracted to this profession. The Commission may consider the possibility of awarding a limited number of scholarships for advanced training in 'Library Science'. Unless first rate people take up this work the availability of personnel the I & II grades suggested by the Committee is likely to be very inadequate for several years to come.

20. SARDAR  
VALLABHBHAI  
VIDIA PEETH.

The University has no comments to offer. /

21. S.N.D.T.  
(Womens')

The report of the Committee is in general quite good & many of its recommendations will be really useful. There are however a few suggestions for consideration.

(1) Regarding 13. grants given by UGC and the State Governments to the University Libraries for books & equipments, we would like to suggest that every year there should be some provision made by the Commission and the State Governments in their Budgets for giving regular grants to all the Universities, so that the University while preparing the Library Budget can plan ahead and the flow of work is more rhythmic and the work of preparing duplicate Budgets as & when grants are received will be cut short.

(2) The UGC will have to take up the question of providing training to those who want to do M.S. or Doctorate in Library Science or they will have to send them abroad as such facilities are available in certain western countries.

(3) The qualifications and Pay Scale suggested for Junior Library Assistant require modification. Qualifications should be : Cert.Lib.Sc.& B.A. or B.Sc or B.Com.

Grade (Pay): 100-5-150-8-220.

The status & salary of the University Librarian also needs improvement.

22. VISVA-  
BHARATI.

The 'Report' has been examined by the 'Library Committee' of this University which is of the opinion that the recommendations contained therein, if they are implemented, will solve many long standing problems relating to University Libraries and will also

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22. VISVA-BHARATI.

stimulate their growth. Except the recommendations Nos.125(page4), 135/21. (Page 5) 147(Page 9), the 'Library Committee' of this University approves in general the recommendations contained in the Report. Reg.recommends Nos 125,135/21 & 147, the observations of the 'Library Committee' of this University are as follows.

Recommendation No.125:-The U.G.C. grant should be made available to a University Library on the basis of the number of subjects taught after taking into consideration the needs of the University.

Recommendation No.135/21:- The allocation of the amount for the purchase of reading material should be made according to the annual needs of the 'Departments'.

Recommendation No.147. The above recommendation (preferably item No.1) is more suitable than recommendation No.146. A university Library should also have a 'Map Room' & one room for keeping & playing of 'Gramophone Records'.

23. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The Institute has no comments to offer except on item 1 on page 6 of the Report, relating to the suggestion for provision of microfilming, photostating, & duplicating facilities in the various regions. The Institute has stated that instead of Madras as now recommended in the Report Bangalore would have been a better centre for providing facilities of a special nature like microfilming, duplicating etc etc. The Institute has further suggested that at least Rs.15000/- would be necessary for acquiring a 'Microfilming Unit' to serve the present needs, & the grant of Rs.4000/- now recommended, is entirely inadequate.

24. College Librarians Association, Delhi University.

The Association, while thanking the U.G.C. for its efforts in bringing out the Library Committee Report has made the following comments for consideration.

(a) Regarding the implementation of the new grade whenever it may be announced, it is stressed that unless advanced increments are given to the older librarians, very few of them would benefit immediately from the new grade.

(b) It is earnestly requested that the qualification bar may be relaxed in the case of old librarians who have put in more than 20 to 25 years of service in the profession, but do not possess the requisite qualifications recommended by the Committee.

(c) The status of a librarian should be at par with a lecturer & never below that.

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25 College Librarians, Calcutta University.

Some college librarians of Calcutta have jointly issued a letter to the Librarian, University Library, Calcutta University, indicating therein, the following suggestions.

(1) Not a single librarian in our area will come under the proposed U.G.C. benefit if the qualification clause is strictly applied.

(2) If the U.G.C. is really interested in doing something good for the profession then the above clause has to be revised and reconsidered in the light of the following.

(a) A working librarian with a Degree - (Arts, Science or Commerce) & Library training (certificate or Diploma) whose age is now above 45 years should be given the benefit of the proposed scale.

(b) A working Librarian with a Degree & a Diploma in Library Science' should be treated as qualified for the above scale.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

ANNEXURE II TO ITEM NO. 27

Meeting:

29th/30th June, 1960.

Meeting:

17th/18th June, 1959.

Item 27: To consider the report of the Library Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider problems relating to the development of University and College libraries.

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The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to advise the Commission on matters pertaining to University and College Libraries -

- a) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, Chairman.
- b) Shri B.S. Kesavan, Member.
- c) Shri S. Bashiruddin, Member.
- d) Shri K.S. Hingwe, Member.
- e) Shri S. Parthasarathy, Member.

2. The subjects considered by the Library Committee were as under:-

- a) Standards and guiding principles for the design of library buildings, fittings and furniture;
- b) Principles regarding the release of the University Grants Commission grants;
- c) Reading materials and the principles regarding the practices of libraries in respect of them;
- d) Relation with book trade;
- e) Library Staff;
- f) Library Schools;
- g) Teachers of library Science;
- h) Co-ordinated phased programme.

A summary of the main recommendations of the Committee relating

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to the above subjects are given on pages 2-12 of the report attached.

3. The recommendations of the Committee may be broadly divided into two parts viz. (A) recommendations relating to the U.G.C.'s functions in the establishment and development of University and College libraries and (B) recommendations for the guidance of University and College libraries.

As regards (A) the Commission may now consider the following recommendations:-

4. The Commission's attention is invited to Annexure I (pages 57-62) of the report containing the standards for library buildings, fittings and furniture. It is suggested that plans and estimates of library buildings to be put up by Universities and Colleges may be prepared in the light of the standards recommended by the Committee.

5. The Committee has recommended that a period of 17 months should be allowed for the proper utilisation of the grants given by the Commission for the purchase of reading materials and that Universities may be permitted to utilise 1/5 of the book grant for the technical work and processing required to bring them into active use. This may be approved.

6. The Committee has specially drawn the attention of the Commission to the need to bring about regional and local co-operation in the use of reading materials so as to minimise duplication and maximise the number of books and periodicals available in different subjects in the region or locality. Implementation of this proposal may perhaps await the comments of the Universities regarding its practical possibilities. It may, however, be desirable to ensure when grants are given by the Commission that reading materials are built up in various centres on the basis of a complementary

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relationship between the libraries of the centre.

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7. Rationalisation of the book trade is another subject on which the Committee has recommended action by the Commission. The view has been put forward that it may be necessary to organise a conference of the representatives of the book trade (publishers and book sellers) and some representatives of the Universities to arrive at a 'net price agreement' on the basis of which book sellers get their commission directly from the publishers and sell the books at as cheap a price as may be agreed upon. It is for consideration whether the Commission should convene such a conference.

8. In view of the increasing cost of foreign books, the Committee is of the opinion that it is desirable for the University Grants Commission to promote publication of cheap editions of such books - particularly text-books. The Committee has suggested alternative ways of doing this. These suggestions are contained in section 143 to 147 on pages 8-9 of the report. The Commission may explore the possibilities of implementing some of these recommendations, since the supply of cheap editions of library books has become a matter of urgent necessity in the Universities and Colleges.

9. The Committee has also defined the qualifications and salary scales of the staff to be appointed in University and College Libraries. The detailed recommendations in this behalf may be seen under section 15 on pages 9-10 and under section 6 on pages 48-52. It may perhaps be necessary to circulate these recommendations to the Universities for their comments before the Commission takes up the question of their implementation.

10. In the Committee's view the need for qualified personnel not only in University and College libraries but also in public libraries and other libraries in the country is increasing and has become urgent as a result of its democratic

(Contd....4.)

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development. The Commission may take steps to set up sufficient number of Departments of Library Science in the Universities. While a majority of the centres may provide teaching facilities up to the diploma or Bachelor's degree level, a few centres may be allowed to provide facilities for teaching up to the Master's degree stage. It will also be necessary to draw up proper syllabuses for the different courses. The Committee considered that the system of making use of the administrative staff of University libraries for teaching purposes was unsatisfactory and should be discontinued. It is suggested that the Commission may take up this question immediately for necessary action.

11. The recommendations of the Committee relating to matters which primarily concern problems to be dealt with by the Universities and Colleges, may be forwarded to the Universities for their information and necessary action.

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

\*Sahani\*  
17.6.60.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
(INDIA)

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

(1958)

REPORT  
\*\*\*\*\*

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
NEW DELHI  
1959

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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LIBRARY COMMITTEE

REPORT

0 Introduction

01 Appointment

The Library Committee was appointed by the Chairman of the University Grants Commission to advise the Commission on matters pertaining to the university and college libraries. It consisted of the following five members:

- 1 Dr S R Ranganathan (Chairman);
- 2 Shri S Bashir-uddin ;
- 3 Shri S Hingwe ;
- 4 Shri B S Keshavan ; and,
- 5 Shri S Parthasarathy

02 : Inauguration

The work of the Library Committee was inaugurated on 19 February 1958 in New Delhi by Dr C. D. Deshmukh, the Chairman, University Grants Commission. He said that in view of the fact that the Commission was spending more than a crore of rupees on university libraries during the Second Plan period and the Commission attached great importance to the efficient running of libraries to be of real help in the research work, the advanced studies and the education of the students in the universities and the colleges, the Committee's recommendations and views regarding the matters referred to them for advise would be given due consideration by the Commission. The Chairman suggested also several problems for consideration.

030. Meetings

Seven meetings were held as follows:-

Place	Date
1 New Delhi	19 February 1958
2 Patna	15 May 1958
3 Calcutta	17 May 1958
4 Baroda	25 July 1958
5 Vallabhvidyanagar	27 July 1958
6 New Delhi	27 August 1958
7 New Delhi	14 February 1959

04 Visits

The visit to Baroda was to find out the good points and the bad points in the newly erected library building. The visits to the other places were to examine the site for the proposed library building and to discuss the plans with the university authorities. In each place the plans were discussed with the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Librarian and the Architect.

05 Subjects considered

The subjects considered by the Library Committee were

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- 1 Standards and guiding principles for the design of library buildings, fittings, and furniture ;
- 2 Principles regarding the release of the University Grants Commission grants ;
- 3 Reading materials and the principles regarding the practices of libraries in respect of them ;
- 4 Relation with book trade ;
- 5 Library Staff ;
- 6 Library Schools ;
- 7 Teachers of library science ; and
- 8 Co-ordinated phased programme

1 Recommendations

11 Buildings, Fittings and Furniture

111 It is desirable for a university library building to be constructed in four phases as follows:-

Phase	Size in Terms of Number of Volumes
1	1,00,000
2	2,00,000
3	3,00,000
4	Beyond 3,00,000

1111 In the case of an old university, the first phase may be planned to accommodate the existing volumes plus the anticipated net addition for ten years subject to the ceiling of 3,00,000 volumes.

1112 The site of a university library should be chosen, marked out, and kept vacant so as to admit of extensions to the various parts of the building needed in phases 2 and 3.

1113 The building in phase 4 may be a dormitory stack-room in a site outside the campus if necessary, where land is cheap but which is easily accessible throughout the year. This dormitory is to house all the reading materials in excess of the accommodation within the campus and likely to be only in occasional demand.

112 It is desirable for a post-graduate library in a mofussil centre to be constructed in two phases as follows:-

Phase	Size in Terms of Number of volumes
1	50,000
2	1,00,000

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1121\* The site of library in a mofussil centre should be so chosen and marked out as to admit of its further extension and ultimate use as a university library

113 In a college library, the ceiling for the number of volumes may be 50,000

1131 All the out-moded and excess volumes should be periodically weeded out and sent to the dormitory library of the University if it needs them.

114 The number of seats in reading rooms may be roughly 10 of the number of the student-population and of the teachers, in the first instance. This may be increased later in the light of demand.

115 Library buildings should be preferably, independent of the other structures of the parent body.

116 A university, a post-graduate mofussil centre, and a college erecting or extending its library buildings should be requested to follow the standard given in Annexure 1. This standard has been established in consultation with the Sectional Committee on Library Buildings, Fittings, and Furniture, of the Indian Standards Institution.

117 The building materials will naturally vary from place to place and from time to time. But it is desirable that reading materials do not come into contact with metal shelves or uprights.

118 Any proposal for a new library building, fittings or furniture or for the adaption of an existing building or for its extension for library purposes, should be examined by a Committee of Library Experts of the Commission.

119 There is no need for the air-conditioning of the stack-room occupied by ordinary books, most of which might go out of use within 20 or 25 years.

1191 The room containing rare books and manuscripts might be air-conditioned. But the area of the room should be reduced to a minimum by compact shelving and by the reduction of the gangway between consecutive rows of book racks.

1192 Air-conditioning of the reading rooms, stack-room or any other room will not be practicable for some years in view of the foreign exchange position and the general economic conditions of the country.

12. Release of University Grants  
Commission Grants for  
Reading Materials.

121 A period of 17 months should be allowed for the proper utilisation of University Grants Commission grant for reading and kindred materials to facilitate book-selection and book-purchase along useful and economic lines without disturbing the weekly rhythm of the administrative work of the library or the normal reference and circulation service to readers.

122 If possible at least 50% of the amount to be given as University Grants Commission grant to be given to a library for reading and kindred materials within a financial year may be communicated to it five months before the beginning of that year - that is in November in the present set up.

123 If it is not possible to provide information in this way, 17 months should be allowed for the complete appropriation of the grant, from the date on which it is communicated to the library.

124 A library may be allowed to spend upto 1/3 of the University Grants Commission grant for reading and kindred materials on the staff required to select and complete the purchase of the materials and to complete the technical work and processing necessary to bring them into active use.

125 Subject to local variation, the capacity of the university to spend, and the amount at the disposal of the University Grants Commission for grant for reading and kindred materials, Rs.15/- per capita on the basis of students registered in the University and Rs.200/- per teacher may ordinarily be made available to a university library.

125 In the case of an affiliating university the number of students and teachers to be counted should be determined in the light of local conditions.

126 In the case of a newly started University which is not more than five years old, an additional grant upto a sum of Rs.3,00,000 may be given to build up the initial stock of reading materials, such as periodical publications, reference books, and advanced treatises.

126 The Universities may be given permission to spend this amount within a period of 3 years.

127 Whenever schemes for the development of Post-graduate Departments are accepted by the University Grants Commission, some assistance should be given for the purchase of reading and kindred materials and bringing them into active use.

13 Reading Materials.

131 The libraries should be asked to spread the utilisation of the University Grants Commission grant for reading and kindred materials as uniformly as possible over the entire period of 17 months allowed for purchase.

To allocate the University Grants Commission grant equitably over all the disciplines pursued by the parent body, subject to the availability of worthwhile reading and kindred materials in the different disciplines and the special extraordinary needs, if any, in particular disciplines ;

3 To avoid duplication of learned periodicals and reference books ;

4 To minimise duplication of advanced treatises ;

5 To purchase a reasonable number of copies of books of the text-book standard,

6 To distribute the share of the University Grants Commission grant of each discipline, equitably on current learned periodicals; their back-volumes, reference books, advanced treatises, and text-books ;

7 To avoid ha-stening to spend the grant somehow on the purchase of whatever is available for immediate delivery without fully satisfying itself about the actual or anticipated demand of the reading materials purchased ; and

8 To complete all the administrative and technical work on the reading materials and to release them for use by readers as expeditiously as possible say, within less than one month of their receipt in the library.

132 It is desirable and economical for the selection of current learned periodicals and their back volumes to be co-ordinated among the libraries of a locality or a region, so as to minimise "duplication and maximise" the number of distinct periodicals available in the region, in order that the book-fund may go the longest way.

133 Without prejudice to recurring local needs of students and research workers in different subjects, the libraries of a locality or a region should by mutual agreement specialise in stated subjects and make their collection in them as complete as possible for the requirements of research, and invoke the aid of inter-library loan for books in infrequent demand in subjects in which they do not specialise.

134 To prevent any prejudice to the readers' requirements being caused by the co-ordination of selection and purchase mentioned in 132 and 133, the libraries should co-operate with one another in inter-library loan and, whenever warranted, in exchange of reading materials so that they are housed where they are in greatest demand.

1341 The University Grants Commission may frame a set of Rules for Inter-Library Loan and recommend them to the University Libraries.

135 The acquisition of reading materials, for the libraries should be regulated as follows:

1 The authority concerned may lay down the policy according to which book-selection should be regulated.

2 The authority concerned may make the allocation of the amount for the purchase of reading materials as indicated in 131 (2) and (6).

21 The proportion implied in the allocation should normally be continued for at least three years without undue disturbance, unless there are unexpected special factors coming into play. The proportion may be reviewed and re-established periodically, say once in three years.

3 The authority concerned should provide a panel of experts in different subjects to help in making the final selection of reading and kindred materials.

4 Within the limits of the policy laid down, and in conformity to the advice of the experts concerned, and without exceeding the sanctioned budget and allocation, the librarian should be entrusted with the responsibility of book-selection and the acquisition of reading and kindred materials.

5 The authority concerned may exercise the power of review to satisfy itself that the acquisition of reading and kindred materials was being done without infringement of the policy and the limitations of the budget and the allocation, and for watching for factors needing amendment in the policy and in the allocation of the fund.

136 The following policy may, for the time being, be adopted by the University Grants Commission in respect of the photographic reproduction of documents and the reading apparatus needed for them.



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1 In view of the fact that facilities for micro-filming, photostating and duplicating exist in centres like Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore, the following universities, situated in the regions noted against them and having rich collections of periodicals and manuscripts, may be provided with micro-filming, photostating, and duplicating equipment under the India Wheat Loan Exchange Programme.

Eastern India	Calcutta
Western India	Poona
Southern India	Madras
Central India	Hydrabad
Northern India	Lucknow or Banaras

2 It is desirable to consult Insdoc, which have experienced in this field, for suggesting suitable equipment.

3 To begin with, one reading apparatus may be useful in each university library.

4 The demand for a second apparatus should be properly established by statistics and frequency of use, before an application for its supply can be entertained.

137 The following principles should be adopted by a library for weeding out books:-

1 Generally speaking, pedestrian books (for example textbooks and other books without permanent value) may be weeded out once in five years. Normally, books of this kind, more than 20 years old, form fit cases for examination;

2 Books worn out by use beyond repair may be weeded out once in a year;

3 Reference books, which are quite out of date and whose later editions are available in the market may be weeded out once in five years or ten years according to their nature.

4 A list of the books to be weeded out may be sent to the State Central Library, or its equivalent, which should be given the choice to take over such copies as are found necessary to have within the State at least one tolerably sound representative copy.

5 The other books may be disposed of in a suitable way.

138 The following are some of the methods for developing reading habit and love of books among the students:

1 Each university or college, as the case may be, should be requested to encourage the formation of bookshops within its campus through cooperative effort or in any other manner.

2 Suitable arrangements may be made by U.G.C. to prepare and distribute periodically anticipatory reading lists of current and best books in diverse subjects of general interest to the students. Each library may also circulate reading lists from time to time on topics of local demand.

3 Reading circles may be formed on various topics from time to time, and they may be given facilities to meet in the library.

4 Safe-guarded open access and provision of ample reference service should be provided by each university and college library.

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While rare and costly and small-size reading materials should be kept safely without direct access to readers and issued out only on formal application, in the case of the other books housed in the open access regions of the library, loss of three volumes for every one thousand volumes issued out is a risk worth taking for getting the books widely used before they go out-moded in thought-content or get worn-out physically; and such a loss should be normally written off by library authorities, unless there is evidence of mal-practice on the part of the staff.

5 The most potent method of developing, in the students, book-sense and the desire to own worthwhile books is the adoption of a teaching technique, which minimises telling facts or giving ready-made opinion but rouses curiosity in the students by posing the pros and cons of a problem, and encourages the students to seek the information and the knowledge necessary to satisfy the curiosity, and generally inspire the students to seek enjoyment in reading good books.

1931 Provision of ample reference staff with sympathy and discrimination can wean away people from abusing the privilege of open access. It will incidentally provide vigilance in the stack room.

1932 Text-books run the greatest risk of loss. They also need to be rationed out in respect of time allowed for use. Both these factors indicate not allowing free open access to them but issuing them out on application.

1933 The design of the library building in conformity to the safeguard measures for open access indicated in sections 185, 35 and 92 in Annexure 1 and the proper maintenance of the safeguard devices will minimise loss of reading materials.

1934 Departmental Collection

A post-graduate department of a University may be allowed a permanent loan of up to a maximum of 1,000 volumes, which are expected to be frequently needed for the research in progress in the department.

This does not apply to the books whose duplication has been made specially for the use of the department as recommended in Section 413.

The volumes on permanent loan may be kept in the department for an indefinite period. As and when the needs of the department change, the volumes no longer required in the permanent loan collection may be returned to the Central Library and new volumes taken in their place.

The volumes in the permanent loan collection are subject to recall by the Librarian at his discretion in case they are wanted for other readers or for technical purposes.

14 Relation with Book-Trade for Long-Range Results.

141 To minimise the harmful effect of the practices in vogue in the choice of adhoc or standing vendors for the supply of books.

1 Leading to failure of prompt supply of nascent books ;

2 even the bye-passing of the supply in the case of advanced books and treatises in limited demand and of difficult-to-get-at kind without an attractive trade discount ; and

3 resulting in the ultimate lapse of budget allotment for books or for its diversion at the last minute to less important books because of their being available on the spot, it is necessary to rationalise the vendor-library relation, as it is now only in a formative stage.

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142 To facilitate this and reach an agreed standard, such as net-book agreement, which will not either stifle the development of a healthy book trade or vitiate the proper utilisation of the book-fund of the libraries, it is desirable for the University Grants Commission to bring about a conference consisting of a few representatives of publishers; book-sellers, the library profession the top management of Universities, and if feasible, representatives of statutory library authorities in areas in which a library Act is in force.

For immediate and Temporary Purposes.

143 In view of the increasing cost of foreign books it is desirable for the University Grants Commission to promote cheap Indian editions of foreign books in wide demand in the Universities and colleges -- particularly text-books.

144 To minimise the effect of

- 1 the present exchange difficulties ;
- 2 the import licence difficulties ; and

3 the frustrating delay caused by these two factors in the procurement of foreign reading materials, it is desirable for the University Grants Commission to arrange through its own agency

- 1 for the pooling together of the orders of the different libraries for foreign reference books and advanced treatises of too limited a demand to warrant cheap Indian editions ;
- 2 for their purchase in bulk ; and

3 for their distribution to the libraries and the debiting of their cost against the grant due to the respective libraries.

145 To avoid the University Grants Commission office being burdened unduly with the commercial work of purchasing and distributing books, an alternative method may be to entrust this work to a co-operative agency.

146 To minimise the danger of co-operative or centralised purchase resulting in the curtailment of the freedom of libraries in book-selection, the University Grants Commission should adopt special methods such as the following:

1 Appointment of an expert committee for each subject to make a book-selection list of reference books and advanced treatises, likely to be needed by many universities and colleges.

2 Circulation of these lists to the libraries of the universities and bigger colleges for their respective selection.

3 Consolidation of the returns on these lists for bulk-purchase.

4 The list in the different subjects may go out at different times.

5 Such a list may also be promoted by the libraries corresponding among themselves. This device may be given up as soon as the current adverse foreign exchange and import licence disappear.

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147 Another alternative method will be for the University Grants Commission

1 To secure that the books for the libraries are totally exempted from import control ; or

To get the allotment of foreign exchange for books and periodicals in bulk and distribute it to the libraries for the purchase of reading materials.

15 Library Staff

The structure of the library staff, their designation, their professional status, their qualifications, their classes and scales for the grades are indicated below:

S.No.	Designation	Professional Status	Qualification		Grade	Scale of pay
			Minimum	Desirable		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Librarian	Professional Senior	M. Lib Sc II Class or M. A or M Sc II Class & Dip Lib Sc or B Lib Sc I Class	Doctorate in Libra- ry Science or any other subject	I (Profes- sors)	800/50 1,250
<p><b>For</b>  <b>B.A. or B.Sc. with Diploma</b>  <b>&amp; minimum 10 years experience</b>  <b>in a research or a University</b>  <b>Library</b></p>						
2	Documentalist	-do-	-do-	-do-	2 (Reader's)	500/25/ 800
3	Deputy or Assistant Librarian	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
4	Reference Librarian	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
5	Chief Classifier	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
6	Chief Cataloguer	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
7	Maintenance Librarian	Professional Junior	Dip Lib Sc or B Lib Sc I Class and B A or B Sc or B Com II Class		3 (Lecturer's)	250/20/ 500
8	Assistant Classifier	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
9	Assistant Cataloguer	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
10	Accession Librarian	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
11	Periodicals Librarian	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
12	Circulation Librarian	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

(MSY)

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Senior Library Assistant in any Section but the Reference Section	Professional Assistant	Dip Lib Sc or B Lib Sc and B A or B Sc or B Com.	4	150/10/250 (Assistant Lecturer's)
14	Junior Library Assistant in any Section but the Reference Section	Semi-Professional	Cert Lib Sc and good Higher Secondary Certificate	5	80/5/150/10/220

152. A person should have had a certified apprentice service in an approved library for six months to become eligible for any of the posts mentioned in 151.

153. A person already in service in a library without the prescribed qualifications may be continued in his old scale. As and when each such person leaves the service, his post should be brought under 151 and 152.

154. As a transitional measure for about five years or till a person of prescribed qualifications become available a librarian may be appointed in grade 2. During that period the Deputy or Assistant Librarian may be appointed in grade 3.

155. In a large college with an annual book fund of not less than Rs.20,000/- the librarian should be in grade 2 with qualifications appropriate to it.

156. In a small college with an annual book fund of less than Rs.20,000/- the librarian should be in grade 3 with the qualifications appropriate to it.

1561. The other staff in a college should be in grade 3, 4 or 5 and 4 or 5 as the case may be with qualifications appropriate to them on the analogy of 151.

157. A person already in service in a college library without the prescribed qualifications may be continued in his old scale. As and when each such person leaves the service his post should be brought under 155, 156 and 1561.

158. The staff required in a library can be determined on the basis of its volume of work with the aid of the staff-formula given in Annexure 2.

1591. The practice of appointing persons, without the prescribed professional qualifications, even as honorary librarian should be abolished.

16 Department of Library Science.

160. A department of Library Science in a university should not ordinarily take responsibility for conducting a course for a certificate in library science organised for non-graduates.

161. A second grade Department of Library Science maintained by a university, should give only a post-graduate course leading to a Bachelor Degree in Library Science (B Lib Sc).

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1611 A second grade Department of Library Science in a university should have a minimum full-timed staff of one Reader and one Lecturer in library science.

1612 A reader in Library Science should have an M Lib Sc degree as the minimum professional qualification. He should have also some research experience to his credit. As a transitional measure an M A or M Sc with first class B Lib Sc or Dip Lib Sc may be appointed as Reader, till a sufficient number of persons earn an M Lib Sc degree.

1613 A Lecturer in Library Science should have a B Lib Sc Degree or a Dip Lib Sc as a minimum qualification, as a transitional measure. But this qualification should eventually be raised to M Lib Sc.

1614 The ratio of teachers to students in the B Lib Sc course should not be below 1 to 10.

1615 Steps should be taken to see that non-graduates are not admitted to the B Lib Sc or Dip Lib Sc courses in any university.

1616 The Dip Lib Sc Courses, now being conducted by universities, may be made into B Lib Sc course.

162 Only a first grade School of Library Science, maintained by a university, should, in addition to the course for B Lib Sc give a course for the Master's Degree in Library Science (M Lib Sc).

1621 A first grade Department of Library Science in a University should have a minimum full-timed staff of one Professor, one Reader and two Lecturers in Library Science.

1622 A Professor of Library Science should have as a minimum qualification a Doctorate in Library Science or M Lib Sc Degree, and research work to his credit. He should have the ability to engage himself in research and guide research.

163 For the time being, the University Grants Commission may help the maintenance of full-timed Teachers in not more than six second grade departments of Library Science distributed on a regional basis and not more than two first grade departments.

1631 During the next ten years, University Grants Commission's help may have to be extended as to secure one Department of Library Science in each constituent State.

1632 The limits set to the number of Departments of Library Science in 163 and 1631 may be re-examined in the event of any sudden unexpected expansion of library service.

164 As the annual book-fund of the University Libraries has increased as a result of the University Grants Commission grant and other sources of finance, and as the need for more intensive library service has been caused by the intensification of research activities in the universities again as a result of the University Grants Commission grant and of the industrial and social development of the country, the librarian and his staff should devote their full time to the work of the library and should not be burdened with part-time teaching work; nor should the teachers in the department of library science be burdened with the work of the libraries.

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165. In order to examine the question of improving and co-ordinating standard of teaching and research in the Departments of Library Science in the universities, an expert in the teaching of library science should be included in the Co-ordination Committee of the UGC.

166 To meet the immediate demand for the additional staff needed for the proper utilisation of the University Grants Commission grant to University libraries, a special step along the following lines is desirable:-

1661. Each university may determine the number of extra posts needed under 24 and if qualified librarians are not available in the open market, it may select graduates for such posts and send up the number of such persons to be trained to the University Grants Commission.

1662 . If the number so received exceeds ten, the University Grants Commission may arrange for them a special accelerated course of 4 months in one of these universities in Book-Selection, Accession Work, Classification and Cataloguing only.

1663 . Those that complete this course to the satisfaction of the professor responsible for the course may be appointed by the Universities deputing them.

1664 . In the event of any of these persons desiring later on to take a regular B Lib Sc course, he may be exempted from the obligation to serve as an apprentice for six months in an approved library.

1665 . The accelerated training of two such batches within one academic year may prove sufficient.

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## 20 Introduction

University libraries developed first for the use of the teachers and research workers rather than for the use of the undergraduate students. The advent of the new education conceived by John Dewey about fifty years ago led to the extension of the service of the university libraries to the common undergraduate students. As a corollary, college and school libraries too came to be developed. Before, this happened, the university and college libraries in many countries had inherited buildings erected long before thought was turned on the distinctive requirements of library architecture. However, the new university library buildings are having the benefit of all the distinctive ideas developed in the architecture of public library buildings, during the last three decades.

### 21 Upper limit to size.

Another benefit has come to the architecture of university libraries from the experience of business libraries. Intensive documentation service for a relatively small clientele and ruthless weeding out of materials - be they books or periodicals have led to a rapidly reached limit to the size of such libraries. This experience of business libraries is leading to a new approach in respect of all service-libraries, academic or public. They too concede the possibility and the desirability of weeding out obsolete books. The idea is to have them sent for deposit in a dormitory library, to meet the occasional demands from antiquarian readers. To facilitate this, each country should have Regional and National Central Libraries to provide accommodation for such dormitory collections. The fact that a library is a Growing Organism has different messages for the Regional and National Central Libraries on the one hand and all the Service-libraries on the other. To the former it says, "Keep growing for ever as a child". To the service-libraries, on the other hand, it says, "Your growth should soon be like that of an adult, by replacement and not by increase in size". In other words, a limit is now accepted to the size of the building for all kinds of service-libraries. The limits for university and college libraries are set as, for 3,00,000 and 50,000 volumes respectively.

### 22 Standardisation and Modular Unit.

It is now commonly accepted all over the world that it helps national economy if a national - even an international - standard is adopted in respect of the basic dimensions involved in any construction. These dimensions should be based on a modular unit. All dimensions should be multiples or submultiples of this modular unit. The dimensions concern every piece of library furniture too:-- the small primary charging tray, the final charging tray, the primary work-box for the sections, the trays on the work tables, the work tables themselves, the catalogue cabinets, the book-trolleys, the book-racks, the window-sills, the reader's tables, the circulation counter, the turn-stile of the circulation counter, the height of the book-rack, the height of the windows and doors, and so on. The dimensions of each of these should register with one another. It will be a daily headache for the library staff if they do not so register. The cost of production, servicing, and replacement also will increase unnecessarily, if they do not all conform to standard dimensions.

### 221 Simplifications and Single Modular Unit

Next only to standardisation comes simplification. By



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simplification is meant having the smallest possible number of sizes and of modular units of dimensions. Simplification reduces still further the cost of production, servicing, and replacement of units and parts. Millions of dollars are said to have been saved in the United States by reducing the standard varieties and sizes of common brick from 34 to 1. So also it has been possible to reduce drastically the type and sizes for milk-bottles and to reduce the standard for their caps to one. It is desirable and possible to use one metre for the larger dimensions and 10 cm. for the smaller ones, as modular units for library purposes.

### 222 No Bar to Originality

The adoption of standard size of modular unit for the dimensions involved in a library building, its fittings, and furniture does not prevent originality in designing. In fact, library architecture, as such, is less than fifty years old. It is quite young. There is a great demand for considerable creative work to be put into it. Its importance should be fully recognised. And yet the adoption of a single modular unit of one metre for all inner dimensions is recommended as its adoption will not at all take away from the freedom of the creative architect

### 23 Monumental vs Functional Library Building

Another issue, to be settled at the very outset, is the one of monumental vs functional. So far as the external treatment, the elevation, and the section are concerned, full weight may be given to the "monumental". But in regard to the inner-lay-out and the utilisation of the inner space, it should be absolutely functional. It must be remembered that the inside of a library is a silent intellectual workshop, into which no sight-seers will be allowed. There will be no general traffic, except the traffic of the intellectual workers themselves. Therefore, the inner architectural feature should be designed so as to secure comfort and quiet to the readers, without any eye to impress on tourist traffic. The overlooking of this principle reduced library service to a mockery in a university library. A big high rotunda with excellent echoing qualities, the hanging of huge portraits in the inside, and the outlook of the authorities, used to bring into the reading hall crowds of sight-seers with babies in arms. Again, the librarian and the staff of a Public Library have bitter complaints about the long distance they are obliged to walk to consult one another, as they are all distributed along the circumference of a rotunda with the stack-room and the reading room in the centre.

### 231 The Inference

Huge domes, massive ornamental staircases occupying the most accessible part of the building, high ceiling, with paintings, circular design, square design and butterfly design, which make e-tension difficult, do not generally go with the functional design of a library building. This does not imply any objection to turrets, towers and domes above the roof level i.e. outside the functional part of the building or to any external treatment to give the library building, character, dignity, and beauty without any denial to the freedom of a creative architect.

### 232 Single Level

Each floor of the library building should be in one single level. There should be no threshold even anywhere in any floor. It should be possible to push a loaded book-trolley from any point in a floor to any other point without any transshipment or the dangers due to sloping surfaces and curbs to be negotiated. To realise the great importance of this principle, one should remember that thousands of volumes will be used by readers each day in the different parts of the library building.

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These should be taken back to their places in the stack-room. The newly received books and periodicals also will have to be moved from the administrative wing into the stack-room and the text-book room. The recurring cost of carrying them by hand or transshipping them from one level to another will be a waste. This commonsense principle has to be stated because it is ignored. For example, for some mysterious reason or for no reason in a university library building being now put up a few steps separate the level of the stack room and the level of the other rooms. This fault was found in the original design for the Madras University Library building proposed forty years ago. But it was removed in time. The repetition of this fault even to-day proves that this architectural idea concerning libraries has yet to be brought home in our country.

233 Lift in the Stack-Room.

Movement from one floor to another should be through electric lifts provided in the Stack-Room. Another corollary is that the second or third tier of the stack-room should be at the same level as the first floor of the rest of the building. The reason for an intermediate tier in the stack-room will become clear in section 243, unless the first floor is at the same level as the first tier. In the alternative, the lift should have a landing at all tiers and at all floors.

24 Design for Open Access

Open access means allowing the readers to walk amidst the books in the stack-room and take away any of the books from the shelves either to a reading room for study or to the issue counter to get them issued for study at home. This system was devised about fifty years ago in the West. It has increased the use of books enormously. It has thereby procured a much greater social dividend than before, on the public money locked up in books in the library system of a country. The Madras University Library introduced the system in 1925 and its Library School propagated it. Many libraries in India have already adopted the open access system. The others will have to fall in line with this world trend sooner or later. For, all the Five Laws of Library Science unanimously uphold open access. A building designed for open access can also function on "Closed Basis". But a building designed for "Closed Basis" will not admit of open access. It is therefore essential that every new library building should be designed as for open access.

241 Protection of Doors and Windows for Safety of Books

The freedom given within the building of an open access library will tempt abuse, unless safe-guards are provided in the design of the library building. Stated in general terms, there should be no opportunity for unauthorised removal of books through windows, doors or other openings in the outer walls of the buildings. Therefore, all the windows and doors opening out should be fitted with locked or fixed mesh shutters with meshes not more than 10 square cms. or 2 square inches in area, except for the two doors, used for coming into and going out of the building. Moreover, these doors must be on either side of the issue counter, which must be at the very entrance. No person should be able to enter the library or leave it except through the turn-stiles controlled and operated by the Library Assistant inside the counter-enclosure. This will ensure the automatic enforcement of the queue system. As a result of this, gangways leading to the entrance turn-stile and away from the exit turn-stile need not be more than 1 metre or 3 feet wide.

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#### 242 No-Man's Zone

On the outer side of the gangways for entrance and exit, there should be subsidiary counters. These will have to be used in unusual rush-hours. They will also serve as no-man's zones, preventing persons inside the library from passing on books to any person standing in the entrance or exit gangways. Moreover, these additional enclosures will also be useful in assembling the large number of books which may be taken out or returned to the library at one time by a department of study or research.

#### 243 Tier-Height in Stack Room for Safety of Readers.

Open access throws some responsibility on libraries, in respect of the Law of torts. There should not be need for readers to go up ladders to reach at books kept on tall book-racks. For, all readers will not be trained athletes to climb up ladders. The inference is that book-racks should not exceed 2.20 m. in height. This leads to another inference. The ceiling of a tier in a stack-room should not be more than 230 cm. high. Otherwise much space will be wasted. This is the reason for making the level of the second floor of the other parts of the library building register with the floor of the second or third tier of the stack-room.

#### 25 Comfort to Readers

#### 251 Stack-Room

To provide for the comfort of the readers browsing in the stack-room, there should be a minimum of 1.35 m. of width in the cross-gangways. To get these gangways well-lighted, the windows should all open into them. It will be an additional advantage if the tier-floors are all of glass. The light through the entire height of the windows right up to the topmost tier will reach the ground floor, which will be most used by readers. For proper lighting during the night, the gangway lights should have reflectors which bathe the backs of books with light and save the eyes of the readers from direct light.

#### 252 Reading Room

Let it be repeated that a library is a quiet intellectual work-shop, where there should be the least distraction to readers. One inference is that readers should not be seated on both sides of the table, facing one another. Seating readers on one side of the table only puts a limit to the depth of the table. It need not exceed 70 cm. To get the best natural light for reading, it is desirable to match the position of the windows and the intervening wall-spaces with the 70 cm. deep table. Alternating of 80 cm. of window and 70 cm. of wall space is indicated.

#### 254 Flow of Traffic and Quiet for Readers

The seats of the readers should be so provided that they face away from the traffic entering and leaving the library at the counter. Further, the persons going to the different parts of the building should not be allowed to walk amidst readers. And verandahs should be provided outside the reading rooms, but inside the building, for people to pass from room to room.

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## 255 Research Cubicles

In a University Library, it is necessary to provide extra quiet and comfort to readers deeply engaged in research. It should be possible for them to continue to keep on their tables, for several days, the reading materials collected for the pursuit of their investigation. To return them and collect them again daily will be a violation of the Fourth Law of Library Science "Save the time of the Reader". Further it should be possible for them to use their type-writers. All these facilities cannot be allowed in the general reading room. To secure them for research workers, the solution found on the architectural side is to provide research cubicles, one for each reader with an area of about 3 square metres-say a room of about 9 sq. metres. In a University Library, it is desirable for the number of such research cubicles to be about 20 percent of the number of teachers, research fellows, and advanced students.

## 256 Sun-Breakers and Sun Shades

It is necessary to minimise the effect of solar heat on readers, in order to enable them to do their intellectual work for a long stretch of time. This ~~can~~ requires the provision of sun-breakers to all the windows opening out into the east or the west; or in the alternative, verandahs should surround all the eastern and the western walls. It is also necessary to provide sun shades for the windows opening into the south or the north. In places to the north of the Vindya Mountains, there may not be need to provide sun-shades on the northern side.

## 26 Protection to Books Against Sun and Rain

### 261 Orientation of Stack-Room and Avoidance of Direct Sun

The longer axis of the stack-room should run East to West. There will then be no need for windows on the eastern or the western walls. This will prevent direct sun from falling on the books in the fore-noons and the after-noons.

### 262 Gangway along North and South Walls and Avoidance of Direct Sun

To prevent the southern and the northern sun from falling on the backs of books, the stack-room should have a gangway of about a metre of width all along the southern and the northern walls. There are also other uses for these two gangways. One of them will be used as passage down the stack-room. The other gangway will have tables in continuation of each line of book rack- The readers can put their books on them for reference and turn their pages quickly to decide whether they are worth being taken out for study. Moreover, this provision of browsing tables in the stack-room will be of great help to research workers in looking up a number of bibliographical reference for listing and verification. Therefore, the gangway down the northern wall also is necessary, even in places north of the Vindhya Mountains, though as a protection against sun the southern gangway alone might be sufficient.

### 263 Convection-Slits in the Floors of the Tiers

It is also desirable to provide slits between the bottom of the book racks in all the upper tier to provide space for the free convection of air. The book-racks being

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about half a metre in depth, the slits may well be about a quarter of a metre in width.

#### 264 Horizontal - Hung Glass Shutters

There is no denying the need for preventing rain water from falling on books. The provision of the gangways along the walls is a help on this matter. But at times of storm and torrential rains, even the gangway may prove insufficient. It is, therefore, desirable to re-inforce the protection. This is done by making the glass-shutters of the windows hung on a horizontal axis. The shutters can be left at a suitable slope during the rainy season. To prevent the glass shutters from obstructing the passage through the gangway while in a horizontal position, they should be made in two or three sections so that no section projects into the gangway when in a horizontal position. The number of sections will be determined by the thickness of the wall and the height of the window. A section at the top may be kept fixed, if the smallness of the thickness of the wall requires it. The architect may secure the result in any other suitable way.

#### 265 Hollow Walls

By making the walls of the stack-room hollow, a better insulation from solar heat may be secured. This can be done, since the walls of the stack-room are not load-bearing.

#### 266 Air-Conditioning

All these specifications for the treatment of the windows of the stack room will be by-passed by air-conditioning. It will also protect the books from the dust which is a serious problem in most places. Further, it will make it possible to maintain the temperature and the humidity of the stack-room at an optimum which will minimise the breeding of insects and fungi, injurious to books & Paper and covering material of the binding will also preserve better if there is air-conditioning. The uneven contraction and extension of the paste used in binding will be minimised; and the cracking and warping of the binding will be eliminated. But air-conditioning is, for the time being, beyond our means on account of our economic and foreign exchange condition. However, many of the benefits of air-conditioning can be had by cheaper indigenous methods at the present time. Therefore, air-conditioning should be confined to the small area containing the rare-books and manuscripts.

#### 267 Dry Construction

The use of a single modular unit in library architecture should be put to the maximum possible use by allowing freedom for forming rooms and passages at any point, at any time, with sizes made of any desired number of modules. For this purpose, there should be no rigid wall other than external walls forming the cage for the building as a whole. In fact, there should in a sense be only large halls -- one in each tier of the stack-room and one in each floor of each of the wings of the main building. The formation of the rooms should be with easily removable, portable panels of standard dimensions. It should be possible to shift them as desired without the need to break down plastered masonry walls and rebuild them in the conventional way. Traditional construction should give way to dry construction.

#### 27 Desirable Adjuncts

#### 271 Newly Emerging Services

The distinctive function of a library is to feed the

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intellect and not the body or the ordinary emotions. Unlike the bodily and the emotional needs, intellectual needs are not compelling. All the same, the feeding of the intellect is essential for personal and social well-being and progress. Therefore, as a social institution, the library is charged with the duty of persuading people to accept book-service for intellectual development, useful and necessary information, and emotional sublimation. The carrying out of this social obligation makes it necessary for a library to provide certain services and conveniences, which were not associated with library-service in the past. These newly emerging services, are, therefore, called extension services.

### 272 Extension Service

It may be stated that Extension Service has, as its overall objective, the fulfilment of the Second and Third Laws of Library Science. It seeks to make every person become aware of the books which could help him in his well-being, development, and entertainment. It also seeks to bring into the sphere of influence of the library, every person in the community, so that the probability for every document getting its reader may be increased. It further provides amenities to readers in order to make them feel comfortable while reading in the library, and further, feel pulled to continue to be a user of the library. It recognises the fact that, while a person normally prefers to read in privacy by himself, now and again he feels the need and the urge

- 1 to read in company ;
- 2 to discuss in groups so as to get his field of interest relationally extended and his coverage of literature enriched and deepened ; and
- 3 to listen to orientation talks and inspiring lectures by savants in different subjects to get his curiosity stimulated and his emotions sublimated.

The modern library, therefore, provides for all such needs and urges of readers to be satisfied.

### 273 Impact of Extension Service on Architecture

These newly emerging library practices and outlook call for additional rooms in a library building. These are:

- 1 Group-study rooms of small size ;
- 2 Seminar rooms of intermediate size for discussion in larger groups ;
- 3 Conference room of large size with audio-visual and other equipment for all modern methods of communication and demonstration ;
- 4 Open air reading room for the cooler hours of the day, for which enclosed quadrangles should be automatically formed in the layout of the wings of the library building.
- 5 An exhibition room for bringing to the attention of potential readers from time to time beautiful books and manuscripts, new books, worth-while books, forgotten old books, and books on topical themes as a means of converting into book-lovers persons without interest in books ;
- 6 Public conveniences of the cleanest kind at suitable points within the library premises ;
- 7 Canteen within the library premises, so that the serious reader, engaged in all-day-long pursuit, need not go out for refreshment and thereby run the risk of losing the mental-set built up during study ;

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- 8 A co-operative stationery and book shop where the requirements of readers can be had and their urge to own certain books, created while reading in the library, can be satisfied when it is still nascent.

274 Amenities for Library Staff

A modern library has to be kept open for long hours - all the normal waking hours of humanity - say from 7 a.m. to 10 P M in our tropical conditions and our social habits. Apart from long hours, it has to function aggressively and serve intensively. Such a service and work in a modern library are exacting both mentally and physically. To get the best out of the staff under these conditions provision must be made for alternating relaxation with concentrated work. To neglect it is unwise and bad in management. Even factories, where work is largely non-intellectual, have realised this principle. They have found that money spent in relaxation-rooms brings in a good return in the form of greater and better turn-over. The libraries too are now beginning to realise this. A library building should, therefore, provide an adequate relaxation-room for the staff. In this connection, the accommodation for the caretaker of the building, and the watchmen on night duty, should be specially remembered. Naturally, the rooms for the watchmen should be accessible when the library building is locked.

275 Library School

While all the above adjuncts to a library building are necessary for all kinds of libraries, a university library / also should provide adequate accommodation for a Library School.

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UGC

3 Release of UGC Grant

30 Introduction

The University Grants Commission (UGC) have been giving substantial grants to the Universities for building up their library collections. It is very gratifying to note that UGC has got a liberal policy towards the University Libraries. However, in the utilization of the grants, there are some administrative difficulties. Maximum benefit is not obtained due to a failure to grasp the problem as a whole. The factors involved are analysed and suggestions are made to UGC.

31 Time Factor

There can be no doubt that the intention is that the library grant should be used to buy the largest number of books in a actual or anticipated demand and that the books should be promptly brought into active use by readers. The administrative elements covering the giving of the grant should be so defined that the time-table for the absorption of the grant does not militate against this primary purpose of the grant.

311. Weekly Rhythm

It is a matter of long-established experience that the work behind the screen in a library should proceed on a weekly rhythm. In particular, book-selection, book-purchase, book-reception, technical treatment of books, and their release for use by readers are best organised on a weekly basis. Our chief market for books are now in London and New York. On account of the prevailing exchange difficulties, even books in the European languages other than English have to be brought in these markets. This is likely to continue. The national bibliographies and other book lists of these countries are now published on a weekly basis. And these are the primary sources for book-selection. This fits in with the weekly rhythm of work in libraries.

32 Book-Purchase Chain

The preliminary book-selection list initiated by the library in week 1 will get scrutinised by subject-specialists in week 2. Though antiquated and purposeless, each list has now to get the sanction of the Executive in many of the Universities. So long as this practice continues, the list started in week 1 may receive the sanction of the Executive in week 3. But it often does not receive the sanction so promptly. Assuming that it does, the order will leave the library in week 4. It will reach London or New York as the case may be in week 5, if it goes direct, and in week 6 if it goes via a local book-seller. For definiteness let us pursue the first alternative. The supply will reach the library in week 12 from London and in week 16 from New York. The books arriving in week 12 will be collated and passed on to the technical section for classification and cataloguing in week 13. They will be further prepared for use in the maintenance section, in week 14. They will be released for use of the readers in week 15. Thus a complete book-purchase-chain will normally take 15 weeks for completion. It must be remembered that book-selection will start every week in the year and books too will consequently arrive in the library every week in the year. Thus every section will be kept continuously busy all through the year. This is necessary for efficient management.



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### 321 Right Time-Table

To enable the first of the 52 instalments of payment in a year to be made in the very first-week of the financial year the first week of April the book-selection of the corresponding book-purchase-chain should have begun at the beginning of the preceding November. The chain initiated by the book-selection done in the last week of October will bring the supply of books ending with the last instalment of payment at the end of March. Book-purchase should be thus spread evenly throughout all the 52 weeks of a year. Therefore, for book-purchase purpose, the library year should begin in November, so that the last payment for the financial year can be made before the end of the financial year.

### 322 Actual Experience Over Years

This time-table, with the modification that the book order took three weeks to reach London and five weeks to reach New York, was giving good results in the Madras University Library from 1926, till World War II destroyed all the rhythms and threw the library out of gear. This time-table secured the prompt purchase of currently published books in close correlation to the work in progress in the several departments of the University.

### 323 Wrong Time-Table

The wrong time-table is to spend the entire grant in one or just a few instalments. This means the adoption of one or only just a few book-purchase-chain in a year. This leads to hectic book-selection for a few consecutive weeks in the year, turning practically all the staff on to this work. Ironically enough, this hectic work to absorb the book-grant results in the suspension of the service given to readers. Every link in the book-purchase-chain has to be lived through for several weeks in this same hectic way. Thus book-selection and purchase etc are made at the cost of service, the very purpose of the grant, purchase etc. This pathological condition can be seen in several university libraries.

### 324 Inevitable Malpractice

Even something worse happens. To absorb, say Rs 50,000/- the book-selection will need at least 5 weeks with all the staff working on it. If the grant is announced only after September as it often happens, the books do not arrive in time for the bills to be regularly paid within the financial year after the books are physically verified. This leads to the unfortunate but inevitable malpractice of getting advance bills without the supply and passing them on as make-believe vouchers for receiving the grant and formally satisfying the audit. Of course, this involves false certification by the librarian. There are cases when librarians have had to leave their jobs for reasons of conscientious objection.

### 325 Chain Left Incomplete

Once the grant is drawn with or without supply, a pseudo-satisfaction of work bravely done makes one sit back for a while. A mood of exhaustion comes thereafter. With the result, the book-purchase-chain is left incomplete without attention to the links corresponding to the classification, cataloguing, and release of the books for the use of readers. Bundles of new books being piled up for several months seems to have now become common in several libraries. There can be no more serious flouting of the laws of Library Science than this. Another practice is to purchase several copies of the books locally available without consideration of what is really needed for the work in progress in the several departments of the University. This converts the allotment and absorption of grants to a mere ritual. It is a waste of public money.

## 352 Effect of Additional Grant

Whenever a library gets an extra grant, it is now totally set apart for the purchase of books and periodicals. Whether this is the fault of the university authorities or is a consequence of the conditions attached to the grant is immaterial. The extra work to be done behind the screen to spend this sum results in the withdrawal of the reference staff from service to readers. This is the unfortunate immediate result of the grants now being made by the UGC. There is every ground to believe that this is not being brought to the notice of the UGC. We shall, therefore, consider the staff necessary to utilise the grants properly without prejudice to the service proper to readers.

## 353 Staff Formula

Between 1945 and 1955, several libraries in the country asked for advice on the strength of staff to be provided. This led to the construction of a staff-formula giving the staff required in terms of the quantity of the various items of work to be done in a library. This formula has been tested in other countries also and found to give a reliable method of determining the strength of staff impersonally, uninfluenced by any prejudice or emotion. The full staff-formula has been published in several books of Ranganathan. The latest version is in his Library Administration, 2, 1959, published by Asia Publishing House.

## 354 Staff Formula for the Book-Purchase-Chain

We can calculate, from the staff-formula (see Annexure 2), the staff needed to complete a book-purchase-chain of work consisting of book-selection, book-ordering, book-reception, accessioning and payment of bills, classification, and cataloguing and the physical preparation of books before release to the use of readers and absorption into the live collection of the library. It does not cover the maintenance staff, or the reference staff, or the circulation staff or the supervisory staff. Book-fund may have normally to be divided between books and periodicals in the ratio of 4:1. Thus, if the book-fund is Rs.1,00,000/- books will absorb Rs.80,000/-. To-day, the average cost of a book as well as the average subscription to a periodical may be taken to be each Rs.20/-. Thus a book-fund of Rs.1,00,000/- is equivalent to an intake of 4,000 books and 1,000 periodical publications. On this assumption, 6 persons are required for absorbing a sum of Rs.1,00,000/- granted for the purchase and release of reading materials.

## 355 Allocation of Grant Between Staff and Reading Materials

We may take the average annual cost of one professionally qualified library assistant including leave salary and provident fund, to be Rs.3,500/- Then the amount to be set apart for the employment of the staff necessary to utilise a grant of Rs.1,00,000/- is Rs.20,000/- in round figures. Thus, to ensure that the grant given to a university library is spent usefully without prejudice to concurrent service to readers, and with prompt release of the books purchased for use by readers, the following recommendation is made:-

## 3551 Recommendation to UGC

The UGC should allow a university library to spend one-fifth of its grant on the staff needed to complete the book-purchase-chain including book-selection, book-order, book-reception and payment of bills, classification, cataloguing, and

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33 The Recommendation

The UGC should take steps to arrest these unfortunate results. The following are recommendations to the UGC on this matter:

331. The UGC should inform the Universities about the probable amount of grant during a financial year not later than the preceding October. It should be possible to estimate the probable amount at least to 50% of the amount expected. This will be quite easy if the grant is allotted on a five year basis.

332. The UGC should transfer the annual grant to the University Libraries at the very beginning of the financial year. If the annual grant is transferred in instalments, the first instalment should be transferred early in April.

333. If there is any insuperable difficulty in announcing the probable grant for five months in advance of the financial year, the procedure should be to decide the amount of grant on the basis of the expenditure in the preceding year.

334. The University Libraries should be allowed to hold over the unspent balance of the grants for expenditure during the next five months of the financial year. It should be possible for audit to prevent any abuse of this provision and see that the money is fully spent eventually for the purpose for which it was granted.

335. The real effect should be that a period of seventeen months is allowed for the spending of the UGC grant, from the date of its communication to the University.

34. An Example from Experience

When the Madras Government sanctioned a non-recurring grant to the Madras University Library in 1926, permission was sought and granted to spread the appropriation over a period of five years. This helped a wise and beneficial use of the money. The recurring annual grant of Rs. 65,000/- made in the same year was exempted from being surrendered to the extent not appropriated within the financial year. This arrangement enabled the Library not only to keep on to the woolly rhythm of the book-purchase-chain without in any way interfering with service to readers, but also to spend the money on really needed books and with every satisfaction to the audit. There was never any adverse audit remark during all the years. So also the UGC can devise the necessary safeguards through audit against any possible abuse that may arise in this elastic and long-drawn-out time-table.

35. Library Personnel

351 Small In-take in the Past

Most of the University libraries in India are understaffed. It is barely sufficient to handle a small annual in-take of books and periodicals, which the miserly library budget used to allow. Apart from the staff working behind the screen to purchase and prepare books for use, the library provides a staff to look after the circulation, issue and return of books. Only a small full-time staff of one or two is provided for direct service to readers in the selection of relevant reading materials. It is this staff that does the most vital work in a library. It is designated Reference Staff.

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result of a trend towards a socialistic pattern of education to meet the growing pressure of democracy and population. The view is that the value of university education and research is more dominant in respect of the community in general even than in respect of the individual. This is examined in detail in chapter I of Ranganathan's Library Development Plan: Thirty-year programme for India with draft library bills for the Union and the constituent States, 1950, (University of Delhi, Library science series, 2). As a result of this trend, in some countries, the entire cost of university education in general and of university libraries in particular is met from public funds. In other countries the students are obliged to pay a fee. But, this is only a token affair. For, 90% of the cost of university library are met from public funds. The Madras University Library approximated to this standard by about 1926. This was due to a pleasant accident which brought the Chief Minister of the State and the university librarian together on a platform. An annual grant of Rs. 68,000/- to the University library was a pleasant outcome of this accident. This grant was made statutory three years later. Since then, the annual grant to the library has been steadily increasing, with the increase in the number of departments of study and research.

### 363 Effect of the Tax-Pattern

The very fact that the Central Government has begun to give grant to the universities is the effect of a change in tax-pattern. At present the Central Government collects the greatest part of revenue. This naturally depletes the tax that can be collected by the constituent States. In normal times of peace, however, the Central Government cannot find use for all the money that it collects. It, therefore, gives back a good portion of it to the constituent States. Happily, one of the forms of giving back is that of a direct grant to universities through the UGC. Even more happily, the UGC has found it proper to give back a substantial sum in the form of grants to university libraries.

### 364 Method of Proportion

#### A Wrong Precedent

It is not helpful to-day to proceed along the lines of the Victorian pattern of grant-in-aid codes. In this pattern, the grant-in-aid to an educational body can only be in a fixed proportion to the money that the recipient provided itself from its own funds. But, a university library has no source of income of its own. Nor has a university any independent source from which it can pay the university library. Therefore, the only other source, the income from which can be shown by a university library as its own, is the State Government. Thus the quantum of the UGC grant to a university library is determined by what the State Government is prepared to give to it. But, the University Library stands several removes from the State Government. The latter is too pre-occupied with so many problems to sense the consequences of starvation of the university library. Therefore the party that has to put down its own quota first, in order to bring out an adequate grant from the UGC, is in reality a third party that has the least chance to be sensitive to the deferred unhappy result of a poor library grant from the UGC. From the point of view of a university library, the State is certainly a third party who is not immediately or visibly affected by a reduction in the total grant going to a university library as a result of its own fault. As the saying goes, it is only the toad underneath the harrow that knows where the pin-point goes. Basing the UGC grant on the method of proportion defeats its own purpose. It is futile. It must be given up.

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the physical preparation of book before the release for the use of readers and absorption into the live collection of the library.

### 356 The Present Plight

Perhaps, the universities themselves have failed to bring this need to the notice of UGC. Perhaps the university libraries themselves felt snowed down by this sudden increase in the book-fund and the in-take of books and periodicals, and had failed to rationalise the problem. Whatever the cause, the present plight is far from happy. As already stated, the effect of the grant, without earmarking one-fifth of it for the extra staff needed to utilise it, is the withdrawal of the reference staff from service to readers. Another sad effect is that the only links in the book-purchase-chain, that are completed usually, are those of a haphazard book-selection, placing orders for books, and passing the bills. These links are forcedly completed under the pressure of the financial and account rules attached to the grant. There is no pressure whatever from any quarter to enforce the completion of the chain by classification, cataloguing, and absorption of the book into the live stock of the library so as to become available for readers. Often, the bills are passed even before the books are received. When the books arrive later, they are left for a long, long time in bundles. Hardly anybody even notices it, the book-purchase-chain being thus left incomplete.

### 357 Appeal to UGC

What is the benefit of making grants to a library receiving grants under these conditions? The users of the library are unable to sense the wastage involved. In fact, they have been all-along accustomed to a miserly provision of books and periodicals. When they are denied even the usual attention and service they are told that all the staff have been turned on the work of getting books. This induces in them the mood of compliance with the withdrawal of service. But, the public seldom has the memory to follow up such points and protest if the promised new books do not reach them. There may be perhaps a few powerful readers who lodge a protest. Then, in self-defence, a clever librarian picks out and releases just those books as are wanted by them and tides over the difficulty. This is a realistic picture of the situation. There is no getting away from the fact that to spend every extra sum of money on the purchase and service of books, there must be a proportionate addition to staff. The UGC should recognise this hard fact and give effect to the recommendation given in section 3551, in order to avoid the present wastage.

### 36 Finance

### 361 Introduction

Who should provide the funds for a university library? Is it the student population, or the State Government, or the Central Government? The answer cannot be the same in all countries. Nor can it be the same in any country at all times. It will vary with the prevailing tax pattern of the country on the one hand, and on the social outlook on the value of university education and research on the other. Both of these factors change from country to country and from time to time.

### 362 Social Outlook on University

#### Education and Research

With regard to the social outlook on the value of university education and research, there is a strong trend towards a consensus of opinion all the world over. This itself is the

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365 Functional Approach

The annual finance necessary for a university library can also be determined by the Functional Approach. This will take into account the number of faculties and the number and the nature of the departments of study and research in the university. The result is not usually very different from that of the per capita approach. A detailed discussion of both these methods will be found in Ranganathan's "Library development plan for the Allahabad University, 1947". This book has been fully reproduced as an appendix in the Justice Mootham Report on the reorganisation of the Allahabad University published in 1954.

366 Per Capita Approach

A more realistic and equitable approach to the quantum of UGC grant to a university library is the Per Capita Approach. In the prewar period, world experience showed that the annual appropriation for the book-fund of a university library corresponded to Rs.15/- per student and Rs.200/- per teacher or research fellow. Also the annual expenditure of all other kinds, including the cost of the administrative staff and the reference staff for service, was roughly equal to the expenditure on books and periodicals and other items. For example, the total annual budget for the library of a university with 10,000 students and 500 teachers and research fellows should be Rs.5,00,000/- out of which Rs.2,50,000/- would be spent on books and periodicals and other items. Perhaps, these figures will have to be amended in view of the inflation since World War II.

37 Apportionment between the Central and State Governments

Thus, the financial needs of a university library can be determined objectively. That money should be given to the University library in order that the return on the money spent on the university as whole may be adequate. Again this money should be found only by the Governments of the Union and of the State. Between the UGC and the State Govt., it must be decided in what proportion the library finance should be shared. This proportion will depend on the taxing powers of the Union Govt. and the State Govt. Perhaps the State Government may pay 1/5th of the UGC the remaining four-fifth, for the time being. The capital expenditure of a university library also may have to be found similarly. But it nullifies the intention, based on social value, to provide each university library with adequate finance to serve the students, teachers and research fellows with all the necessary literature, if the UGC would pay its share only if the Government pays its own share or vice versa. The following proposals are therefore commended for consideration and adoption :-

the requirements of a University Library and

- 371 The library grant to a university should be determined according to an agreed per capita formula.
- 372 The entire library finance of a University library should be provided by the UGC and the State Government.
- 373 The UGC and the State Government should determine from time to time the proportion in which their respective grants to a university library should be.
- 374 The UGC and the State Governments should have a gentlemen's agreement that each will actually pay its own share of the library grant.
- 375 The UGC should not withdraw or lower its grant to a university library because the state government fails in its obligation, and vice versa.

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376 The library grant in any year should be based on the statistical data of the preceding year.

38 Library Account

381 To make the spending of book-fund useful and to avoid its being dissipated on the rush-purchase of any materials readily available in the near-by market, the unappropriated amount of the budget should not be lost to the library, but should be carried forward to the credit of the Library and be available for inclusion in the draft budget of the next year, as an addition to the normal allotment, to be submitted to the University authorities for sanction.

/that

382 The University authorities should find it possible to see that the facility mentioned in section 381 is not abused and taken by the University Library as a licence to be slack in the appropriation of the book-fund according to the weekly rhythm described in section 311.

383 To facilitate the provision in section 381 and to secure the prevention of the library fund being diverted to purposes other than library purposes, the library fund should be maintained and operated upon as a separate Library Account.

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4 Reading Materials

41 Utilisation of book fund

411 Appropriation of UGC Grant

Sections 31 to 35 of this report deal with the right time-table in respect of book-purchase-chain and its consequences. Section 335 asked for a period of 17 months for the full expenditure of the UGC grant for reading and kindred materials. Section 355 asked for permission to use 20 per cent of the grant to be spent on the staff needed to complete the book-purchase-chain involved. These recommendations were made in an interim report. Happily, the UGC has already given effect to them. We are grateful to the UGC for this prompt action. The universities too would be grateful to the UGC for this realistic permission. But this permission will not produce the result for which it has been given, unless each university library spreads out the book-selection, the book-order, the accessioning, the classification, the cataloguing, and the processing work, evenly over 17 months. The university libraries should offer their co-operation in this matter. They should not postpone selection and purchase and hasten to spend the money somehow in just a few instalments on whatever is readily available. The UGC should adopt some suitable method to secure this co-operation from the university libraries. Perhaps quarterly returns on the progress of appropriation and actual expenditure may be called for. There are also other details that should be brought to the attention of the Universities.

412 Suitable Allocation

Firstly the UGC grant for reading and kindred materials and the university's own book-fund should be equitably allocated to all the disciplines in which teaching and research are in progress in the University. It is not equal distribution that is suggested, but only equitable distribution. For example, the books and the periodicals in the biological sciences, including medicine, are more costly than those in many other subjects, as the former contain costly plates. On the other hand, the multiple copies of text-books needed for the text - book collection will be greater in the subjects with large enrolments. Or again, the costly reference books will go out of date and will come out in newer editions more frequently in some subjects than in other. All such factors should be taken into consideration in distributing the total book-fund equitably among the disciplines.

413 Avoidance of Duplication of Periodicals and Reference Books

Learned periodicals and up-to-date reference books form the very breath of research work. Their number is large in each discipline. Their number is ever on the increase. Their cost too is ever on the increase. One desirable factor is that, with the money available for their purchase, as many different periodicals and reference books as possible should be purchased. But this factor gets complicated by several causes.

1. One and the same periodical may cover the field of different Departments of Study and each Department desires to have its own independent copy.
2. Certain kinds of reference books are needed constantly in the research department, for example, Flora, Fauna and Collection of Inscriptions.



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3 Certain kinds of reference books are needed at the elbow of many research workers - Linguistic Dictionaries.

To reconcile all these, each university will have to adopt its own policy in the context of its conditions. The UGC can only communicate to the universities certain general principles such as:-

1 Total avoidance of the duplication of costly abstracting periodicals and learned periodicals.

2 Restricting the duplication of periodicals to news-paper-like ones such as Nature and Current Science, intended to give brief advance reports of new results.

3 Allowing some of the reference books to be kept in the Departments concerned, if they are not likely to be required by others, on condition that any outsider needing them occasionally should be given facilities to consult them.

4 Increasing the number of copies of oft-needed reference books, like linguistic dictionaries, to a reasonable extent, so as not to handicap the work of any department.

5 Keeping the current issues of all the learned periodicals on display in the Periodicals Room of the Central Library, say for one week - before they are lent out to the research workers.

6 Requesting all to cultivate the habit of going to the Central Library for perusal of the current issues of learned periodicals and for consulting reference books, which need not be at their elbow for constant reference.

#### 414. Duplication of Advanced Treatises

It may be necessary to duplicate some advanced treatises. But they are very costly. Therefore, their duplication should be sparingly allowed. The actual implementation of this general principle should be left to the judgement of each university in the light of local conditions. For example, if the campus is concentrated at one spot, less duplication may prove sufficient. If the campus is split up and the parts are located in distant places, more of duplication will be necessary.

#### 415. Duplication of Text Books

Copies of Text-Books should be provided in large numbers either in the university libraries, or in the residential halls of residential and/or teaching universities, or in the colleges of the affiliating and federal universities. The cost of text-books has become prohibitive after World War II. Hardly any student can afford to own a copy of more than one book of the text-book of the prescribed standard in each of the subjects of his course. But sound education needs the perusal of new standard text-books in each subject, by the students. A student may need them for preparatory study before taking the formal lessons in the class-room, or in the tutorial meeting, and in the follow up and parallel study afterwards. As, many students will need them, several copies of these books be necessary. The extent of multiplication of each text-book is a matter of judgement which can be exercised only by each university from year to year, in the light of the curriculum. The UGC can do no more than to keep on emphasising the problem and maintaining a fair amount of multiplication of text-books as one of its intentions in giving the grant. Perhaps, it may keep collecting statistical data on multiplication of text-books. For example, each library may be asked to give an annual return showing:

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- 1 Number of text-books with multiple copies;
- 2 Average number of copies bought of a text-book;
- 3 Number of cases in which only one duplicate was added;
- 4 Maximum number of copies added of any single text-book and the number of such cases;
- 5 Amount allocated for the purchase of text-books;
- 6 Number of copies of text-books bought;
- 7 Number of different text-books on which the allotment for text-books was spent.

Annual statistics of such a nature collected from each of the libraries will eventually be of help in evolving a policy.

#### 416 Allocation Within a Subject

The policy of duplication, outlined in sections 413 to 415 calls for a careful allocation of the amount allotted to a subject, among

- 1 Subscription to learned periodicals;
- 2 Reference books;
- 3 Advanced treatises; and
- 4 Text-books.

#### 4161 Back Volume of Periodicals

Apart from this, the purchase of back volumes of periodicals, whose sets have to be completed, needs a different policy. One method may be for each subject to save some money each year to buy the volumes. Another method is for the university itself to set apart a certain sum of its annual book-fund for the purchase of back volumes of periodicals and releasing it for purchase of such periodicals as may be decided upon from year to year in the light of the urgency of demand. The first method is not likely to be practicable where long runs of back-volumes are needed. In adopting the second method, it will be helpful for the programme of purchase to be made for a long stretch of time - say three years or five years - in consultation with the workers in all the subjects.

back

#### 42 Local Co-ordination

Section 413 stressed the avoidance of duplication of learned periodicals. To get the benefit of the maximum number of learned periodicals for the research workers, it is desirable to practice some co-ordination on the basis of the whole locality. There is evidence of making each library in a locality subscribing for more or less the same learned periodicals. Of course, this duplication may be justified by the frequency of actual use in each library. But there are often found cases in which the frequency of use is small in many libraries, but great in one library only. This is a fit case for that one library to subscribe for it and for the other to stop subscribing for it. On this basis, the subscription for learned periodicals can be rationalised in a locality. Such a rationalisation will make the periodicals fund go the longest way.

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#### 43 Regional Co-ordination

A similar regional co-ordination may be practised in respect of back-volumes of periodicals.

#### 44 Inter-Library Loan

Rationalised co-ordination in the purchase of learned periodicals, reference books and advanced treatises on local and regional basis necessarily carries with it a certain handicap to users in respect of reading materials needed only occasionally. This handicap should be removed. At least it must be reduced only to a short delay in getting the materials from the library, to whose care they have been allotted by mutual agreement. To secure this co-ordination of purchase and specialisation in subjects among the local and the regional libraries must be coupled with a liberal policy of inter-library loan. Even inter-library exchange may prove possible and desirable at intervals, when there is a change in the focus of interest in the participating libraries. Such an exchange was made by agreement among the libraries of the Madras City in 1924-26. And it proved to be of help.

#### 441 Rules for Inter-Library Loan

A set of rules for inter-library loan was recommended by the Inter-University Board in 1934. It is printed in its minutes. But they are largely either forgotten, or unknown to the new university libraries. The UGC may, therefore, formulate a set of rules for Inter-Library Loan and recommend these to all concerned. Here is a sample of rules:-

- 1 The libraries in the country should be willing to take part in the scheme for inter-library loan.
- 2 Normally, materials, which cost less than five rupees and are available for purchase, should not be requisitioned on inter-library loan.
- 3 The lending libraries may refuse to send any material which is rare.
- 4 The lending libraries may delay a loan, till the demand from its own readers is satisfied.
- 5 The borrowing library should pay the to and fro charges.
- 6 The borrowing library should make good any loss or damage to the reading material, while in transit or in its charge.
- 7 The borrowing library should conform to such other conditions as may be imposed by the lending library, for e.g.,

"The book should not be lent out of the premises of the borrowing library " or

" The number of readers who use the books should be reported"

" The book should be returned before a specified date or immediately on demand".

it will be useful in building up its policy, if the UGC can ask each library to give an annual return on the working of the inter-library loan, specifying both quantity and the quality or the nature of the materials of inter-library loan. A more detailed set of rules

is given in Ranganathan's Library Administration, edition 2, 1959.

#### 45 Book-Selection and Book Purchase

The procedure for book selection and purchase is one of the vexatious bottle-necks which thwart the helpful utilisation of book-fund. This procedure has evolved a good deal during the last one century all the world over. It is desirable that our libraries linger no longer in the out-moded stages of evolution. They should catch up with the latest stage. Our ascending phase of renaissance even demands our carrying the procedure to a further stage.

#### 451 History

Historically, book-selection was the responsibility of the Library Committee or one of its sub-committees. In due course, it was realised that it was a pseudo-responsibility. For, the members of the Committee can have little knowledge of the details of the demand of the readers of the library. Nor have they the time, the tempo, or the facility to keep in intimate touch with the supply in the book-world the way in which the different subjects are covered, the standard of the books, the lasting nature or the degree of ephemerality of the books, the authenticity or the authority of the different editions of a book, the physical worthiness of the different editions, and so on. Nor can they be disciplined enough to look at book-selection objectively from the point of view of the readers to be served, instead of being guided by their own personal prejudices and needs. In the circumstances, it often turned out that either the book-selection was unbalanced and unrealistic, or it meant signing on the dotted line, taking the responsibility on themselves for what the librarian has done, and relieving him of all de jure responsibility in the matter. Even, after this, there used to be delay in getting formal sanction for purchase, from some other authority. Still more, the order had to be channelised through the office of the Central Authority, as in the case of stationery, building materials and machinery, which are bought once or twice a year.

#### 452 Transfer of Responsibility

This pseudo-responsibility of the Committee and the Central Authority prevailed in many other spheres in those days. Then emerged the Science of Management. It emerged first in industrial and commercial spheres. One of the basic principles brought out by this Science is the 'distribution of responsibility or its decentralisation.' The responsibility came to be distributed as follows:-

1 The committee, which is the Top-Management, confines its responsibility to the formulations of policy, principles, and financial factors and to the power of reviewing periodically the execution of these by the paid executive officer concerned, the reviewing being done by the method of random sampling and of anything wrong brought to its notice by the persons affected or by anybody else concerned, but seldom by the subordinates of the executive officer.

2 The executive officer takes full responsibility to carry out faithfully the policies and the principles laid down by the top-management that is, by noting down the difficulties in the carrying out of the policy and the principles, and placing them before the Committee for amendment, if any.

453 Three Tiers in Book-Selection  
and Purchase

The above Theory of Management is now acted upon by most library authorities in the world. Universities can not be an exception. In the selection of books, the librarian should be provided expert advisers in different subjects for assaying of the standards of the reading materials. There should thus be three tiers of sharing the responsibility in book-selection and purchase - viz.,

1. Top-Management, which may be either the Syndicate (Executive Council) or the Library Committee
2. Panel of Experts consisting of at least one expert on behalf of the Board of Studies in each subject and one expert on behalf of the Department of research in each subject; and
3. The executive officer of the library - viz., the librarian.

454 Top-Management

The responsibility of the Top-Management should be:

1. Providing money for the purchase of the specialised books needed for the use of the Department of Research in each subject;
2. Providing general book-fund for the library as a whole;
3. Allocation of the general book-fund among the different subjects;
4. Allocation of each subject's share of the general book-fund among current periodicals, reference books, treatises, and text-books, with a wide margin of tolerance;
5. Laying down broad Principles of book-selection;
6. Nominating a Panel of Expert Advisers with not more than three representatives for each Board of Studies and Each Department of Research;
7. Periodically - normally annually - reviewing the book-purchase by methods of random sampling, to see if the policy laid down and the allocation of funds made have been adhered to, and to make any change, if deemed necessary.
8. Taking steps for the prevention of irregularities in the future.

455 Panel of Expert Advisers

The responsibility of an Expert Adviser in a subject should be:-

1. To evaluate each of the titles in the book-selection list placed before him by the librarian from time to time;
2. To eliminate the items of poorer standard, so as to bring the cost within the quota marked for the list;

3 to add new titles to the list and eliminate titles of equivalent cost, to keep the cost within quota marked for the list;

4 To assay the text-books in the text-book book-selection list and advise on the number of copies of each text-book and to eliminate or to add to the list, so as to keep the cost of the list, within the quota marked for the list; and

5 To review (jointly by the expert advisers of the Board of Studies and Department of Research) the current list of periodicals, bearing in mind the desirability of not disturbing the list too-often, say not dropping a periodical ordinarily in less than three years.

#### 456 Librarian

The responsibility of the librarian should be

1 To scan the weekly and other instalments of national bibliographies and the trade lists every week and mark out books in the subjects pursued in the university, ignoring titles too far below the standard needed and to get book selection card made for each title so selected;

2 To maintain a perpetual (roughly) classified sequence of book-selection cards;

3 To work out a time-table for the periodical scrutiny, of the book-selection lists in the different subjects, by the experts concerned, having in view the need for weekly final selection of books in some subjects or others, for spreading the book-purchase on the whole over all the weeks in the year, and for there being several weeks allotted for final book-selection in each subject in the measure of its share of the book-fund;

4 To see that each final book-selection list conforms to the approved policy and sanctioned allocation;

5 To place book-orders regularly every week with the standing-vendors on the basis of the lists finalised with the help of the Expert Advisers from week to week;

6 To take all reasonable measures to get the supply on each order on time;

7 To have the arrivals of every week classified, catalogued, processed, and brought to use as quickly as possible, say within two weeks, giving line-clear treatment to any books urgently wanted by a research-worker;

8 To get the current list of periodicals reviewed annually with the help of the expert Advisers.

#### 46 Photographic Reproduction and Reading Apparatus

It is now possible for a library to get micro-copies or photostat copies of out-of-the way and out-of-print documents. The quantity of their acquisition will have to be determined from time to time by each University in accordance with the local context. For the time being, the amount, that may be available from the India Wheat Loan Fund for the purchase of the equipment for the reproduction of documents and the reading apparatus has to be distributed among regions and among university libraries.

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461 Equipment for Reproduction

The factors deciding the distribution of equipment for re-production are the availability, in different countries, of a large variety of learned periodicals from which documents can be copied and the equipment for reproduction being already available in any of those countries. Recommendation 136 (1) is based on these factors.

462 Reading Apparatus

Reading apparatus is already available in certain university libraries. Their use has not yet grown to any appreciable dimension. Further, newer, better, and cheaper designs of the reading apparatus are coming out in rapid succession. Recommendations 136(2) to (4) are based on these factors.

47 Weeding-out of Books

471 Out-Moded Thought

Many works lose their value within one generation - say in twenty-five years. By that time, their thought-content is out-moded. The thought-content of some may even turn out to be wrong. In a service-library no useful purpose is served by retaining such pedestrian books after they have become obsolete and providing shelf-space for them. The proper course is to weed them out periodically. They should give place to current variations of them.

472 Physically Worn-out Books

If the library promotes active use of books, if it succeeds in finding all its potential readers for every book, and if it circulates it continuously among readers, as it should, the book will be physically worn-out beyond repair in a few years. Perhaps, few books can stand the wear and tear of use by more than 500 readers. Thereafter, no purpose will be served by retaining them and providing shelf-space for them. The proper course is to weed them out. They should give place to new copies, if at all they are still sought by readers and are not out-moded in thought-content also.

473 Immortal Books

As against the multitude of pedestrian works, there are a few immortal works such as the sacred books, the epics, the better letters, and the classics in every subject. These have eternal value. They, therefore, come out in new embodiments from time to time. Not only new editions come, but even the same edition is re-printed for a long time. In those cases, certain de luxe editions and limited editions may have to be treated as costly and rare books.

474 Procedure of Weeding Out

While weeding out is necessary in service-libraries and generally, modern university libraries are service-libraries - it should not be done by the libraries of the country in an uncoordinated way. For, it is necessary to preserve a few copies of every book somewhere in the country for the use of posterity - and particularly for antiquarian and bibliographical research.

475 Dormitory Libraries

For this purpose, there should be a dormitory library in each constituent State. It is best kept in the care of the P.T.O.

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State Central Library. These will soon come into being. Most of our university libraries are young. As shown in section 111, a University Library can grow up to 3,00,000 volumes. By the time they grow to that size, the dormitory libraries will come into existence. The dormitory libraries should collect and preserve one or two of the best-preserved copies of the weeded out books. This can be easily managed as a joint enterprise of all the libraries within a constituent State. Recommendations in section 137 deal with weeding out in a co-ordinated manner.

#### 48 Development of Reading Habit

The predominance of the examination in the past has bequeathed the habit of restricted reading of just a few prescribed books and of cramming. This does not at all help true education. It kills curiosity - which is the very spring-board for mental growth and for the urge to read widely and to continue reading. But new India wants her citizens -- and particularly her university men -- grow mentally in a luxuriant way while they are students, and keep growing all through life after graduation. One of the essential aids to such a mental growth is wide reading and love of books. It is a matter for great satisfaction that the Chairman, UGC has high-lighted the promotion of love of reading and love of owning books in the students. For, this habit is best formed during childhood and adolescence and seldom later. There are various ways in which this habit can be fostered in our students.

#### 481 Campus Book-Shop

Attractive book-shops - allowing open-access as most book shops do now-a-days - with an assortment of books covering a wide range and radiant with flair - will form good appetisers. The University should encourage their establishment. They may be allowed to be owned by an enterprising book-seller or by a co-operative concern. These campus book-shops may also pool the old-books and other books from the students after their use, and re-sell them to other students at second-hand rate. This too will stimulate the habit of owning books.

#### 482 Reading Lists

The appetite induced by campus book-shops may be kept by the circulation of reading lists on diverse subjects from time to time. This can be done at the national as well as the local level. The National Book League of Great Britain, for example, has been doing it for nearly thirty years. Reading lists of best books which can be of use to the students in all parts of India, may be published on diverse subjects from time to time. These should include books with a radiant flair. These should serve as appetisers. The UGC may promote the publication of such reading lists at the national level. Each library also should do it. It can do it even better. For it has a more intimate knowledge of its student population and their interests.

#### 483 Open Access

Another well-tried means to promote reading habit is for the library to adopt the open-access system. Walking amidst books, browsing under guidance, and handling books freely -- these form the essence of open-access. A well-guided stack-room with books arranged and displayed in a minutely classified way is a perennial exhibition. A resourceful librarian will break the monotony, like to develop even in good display if continued long, by periodical re-arrangement and produce the effect of a kaleidoscope. It is known that the introduction of open-access has led to the shoot-up of use ten-fold in many libraries. It is also



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known that each periodical re-arrangement increases use.

#### 484 Reading Circles

7 A useful method for promoting purposive reading is to promote the formation of reading circles. This may be formed among the students themselves. They may also be formed with a teacher as the leader. These reading circles may be formed for the study of various topics suggested by class room work or by the general happenings in the country and in the world at large. The library may prepare reading lists for such reading circles. It may also provide the necessary accommodation for the meetings of such reading circles. The books needed for them may be served in the rooms. The library may also endeavour to acquire books needed for the reading circles, if they are not already in the library. They may also arrange for inter-library loans of such materials.

#### 485 Teaching Technique

Another means of cultivating reading habit in students goes with the teaching technique. The advent of a live and growing library in the university should affect the teaching technique, even as the advent of the first baby affects everything in a family. Teaching technique should move away more and more from notes-dictation, telling of facts, and a direct confinement to the letter of the syllabus, and the prescribed textbooks from the very first day to the last. It must aim more and more to throw the ferment and leave it to work itself. It must arouse curiosity in students and turn them on to the library to find satisfaction to their curiosity. It must inspire and fire the imagination by a few lectures and make the students help themselves with the books in the library. It must guide the students in small tutorial groups intimately and individually, and help each to grow at his own speed and along his own lines, with plenty of books to feed upon. In this, the members of the library staff and of the teaching staff should work in close co-operation.

#### 49 Loss of Books

##### 491 Controlled Wicket Gate

Open access has come to stay in all modern service-libraries. Open access carries with it a certain risk of loss. The loss likely to occur in open access library should be minimised by the very design of the building. All entrance and exit to the library are to be only through controlled wicket-gates. All the other doors and windows are to be made book-proof. These are provided for in the specification for library building given in Annexure I.

##### 492 Rare And Costly Books

Even then, there will be some risk. To minimise the damage due to the risk, rare and costly books, pamphlets and under-sized books, books with too many plates and other weekly built books, are not to be given open access. They are to be kept in closed shelves and issued against formal application.

##### 493 Books of Examination Value

In certain seasons, such as examination months, there is a great rush on certain books. In other seasons too, certain books are vulnerable. Generally, a library can spot out such books.

These too are to be kept in closed shelves and issued only against formal application.

#### 494 Safe-Guarded Open Access

Open access with precautionary measures such as those mentioned in 491 to 493 is called safe-guarded open access. No library should practice the open access system without safe-guards. In spite of it, some loss is likely to occur.

#### 495 Effect of Reference Service

Reference service can minimise loss in two ways. The frequent and surprise movement of reference librarians in the stack-room acts as a check. Further, the prompt and kind service offered by reference librarians wean away readers, who are not confirmed criminals from the temptation to do harm to the library.

#### 496 Inevitable Loss

Even with the best of safeguards, the most human treatment possible and vigilance of a high order, there will be some loss. The authorities of the library should be prepared for it. In British libraries loss of these books for an issue of 1,000 volumes is now considered tolerable. About ten years ago, Mr. W.C. Berwick Sayers, for a long time Chief Librarian of the Croydon Public Libraries, wrote as follows on this question:-

"One book for an issue of a thousand volumes is probably a tolerable loss. (I have just discovered by a count of our shelves that in sixty years we have lost 37,000 volumes: in this time we have issued 56 million books). I should say this was about as low a loss as one could expect in a well-managed library, and that in a library where there are students who very much covet certain books some moral questions may be involved. But I like the idea of the library as a social institution in which the risk of loss should be undertaken if thereby the "first law" of library science can be completely realised" (cf. Library manual by Ranganathan and Sivaraman).

It must be remembered in this connection that during a large part of the 60 years which had been taken into account by Mr Sayers the library had been without open access. The fact is that loss due to miscreants will take place and does take place even in libraries which have no open access. The American Libraries are prepared to face even a higher percentage of loss.

#### 4961 M u t i l a t i o n

Let us next take up mutilation. One could mutilate a book only in privacy. Privacy, every reader gets when he is reading the library book either in the reading room or in his home. Even within a reading room it is impossible to have a close watch over every reader. Open access does not add much to the opportunity to mutilate books. It would be particularly so, if there is adequate reference staff who personally help each reader and incidentally deny privacy to the reader when he is in the stack-room. It is a matter of experience that mutilation in open access system is not of a higher order than in closed system. This means that denying open access is by no means a method of minimising mutilation. The only method, to be adopted to minimise it, is to turn public opinion on the problem by contacting the clientele individually, and occasionally collectively. This method is no doubt slow in results. It requires persistence; but it is the only practicable method. At any rate mutilation can not be used as an argument against open Access.

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497 Modern Library Policy

Modern Library Policy in respect of open Access and the inevitable risk of loss is based on the following considerations:-

1 Such a rate of loss is considered as a fair price for the enormous increase in the use of books which open access invariably stimulates.

2 Even on social-legal-grounds it is considered <sup>unjust to</sup> penalize the honest folk of the community and deny them the immense benefit of open access, simply because there are a few criminals in the community who could neither be detected nor prevented from doing mischief.

3 On purely sociological ground, it is considered that the patrons of a library are only a random sample of the community. Until the community as a whole is absolutely purified, the community will have to face the consequences of its possessing criminal-minded members. It does so in all spheres of activities. It cannot hold a contrary attitude in the sphere of library service.

Every scrap of paper once accessed in a library should be preserved

4 If we remember that safeguarded open access system will not give open access to rare and valuable and irreplaceable books, loss will be most incident only in the case of ordinary books. These books are not eternal entities by any means. Hardly any of these books will be physically fit for use after being circulated about 500 times which means for a few years. By that time many books may also be out-moded in their thought-content. If a book has served well at least for a few years, it becomes fit for withdrawal from circulation. The old Victorian notion, that ~~permanently~~ <sup>and for ever,</sup> is derived from a sense of property in books which once originated in the medieval age when a book often meant a unique manuscript of considerable money-value also. Today the printed books do not have that money value; they are not unique; in fact, they grow out-of date in their thought-content and are replaced by more up-to-date books from time to time. It is wrong to continue in these days of cheap, rapid, and plentiful printing, attitudes that these necessary in the centuries prior to the invention of printing.

5 Another ground on which open access is practised in Western libraries and in some of the libraries of India also, is based on the view that the library is a social institution. It is indeed a kind of social power-station where the minds of the members of the community are energised. The thought-energy which lies locked up in a potential state in books is transformed by libraries to a kinetic state in which it can stimulate the mind of a reader into helpful activity. Thus a library represents transformation of energy. There is a well-known law in Thermodynamics that it is not possible to transform energy to an easily available state with cent per cent efficiency - i.e. without some dissipation and loss. The library cannot escape this inexorable law of nature; if books are to do their job for the community, we must be prepared for loss due to wear and tear, and to some extent due also to uncivic propensity in some of our brethren. Viewed in the larger context of ultimate national economy - economy due to the enormous saving in man-hours which open access will effect in the getting of light and relaxation by the people - the risk of loss involved in the introduction of open access is negligible.

6 The cost of books inevitably lost in an open access library should be written off. If the proportion of loss to the annual issue exceeds 3 to 1000 the matter should be investigated and the causes for the loss should be found out and removed. This does not mean a premium for unweariness on the part of the

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staff; nor does this imply that we want to free librarians from any responsibility whatever. If there is reason to suspect the bona fides of the staff, they should certainly be sent out. If there is reasonable ground to believe that the librarian is likely to steal, there is no objection to his being treated as a thief.

498 Anachronism

It is as much an anachronism today to charge the librarian for inevitable loss, as it is to deny open access and to make the reader wait on the other side of the barrier till the book could be found by an attendant and handed over to him. With or without open access, books are liable to be mutilated and lost. Even if left free from mutilation and loss, they soon cease to have value or use in a service-library.

499 Departmental Collection

4991 The problem of separate libraries for the several departments of a university needs consideration. There are varying practices. In some universities, some departments have their own independent libraries. In others, all the departments are served by the Central Library only. This problem becomes more complicated if some of the departments lie scattered in far-off places, distant from the main campus. What follows does not deal with this, as each such situation will have to be met along its own lines.

4992 The guiding principle should be decentralisation of service to the required degree, and centralisation of purchase, technical treatment of books, and general maintenance.

4993 Generally speaking, the students' requirements should be looked after by the Central Library in respect of loans as well as study within the library premises.

4994 Generally speaking, building up separate departmental libraries is not desirable because it involves:

- 1 Duplication of staff;
- 2 Extra expenditure on space and furniture;
- 3 More duplication of reading materials than is necessary;
- 4 Unnecessary burden of administrative responsibility on the heads of departments leading to interference with their own academic work; and
- 5 A step-down in the level of service reaching the students.

4995 At the same time, nothing should be done which will hamper full and prompt book-service to the departments. This may be secured in the following ways:

- 1 Each department should be allowed duplication of oft-needed books, as stated in section 413 categories 2, 3 and 4.
- 2 Each department should be given a permanent loan of about 2,000 volumes, likely to be in frequent need for the work of the department.
- 3 As and when the needs of the department changes, the volumes no longer needed may be returned to the library and others wanted may be taken in their place.

- 4 The books in the permanent loan with a department should be made available for loan through the Central Library, whenever such a demand could be met.
- 5 In addition to this permanent loan, each department may be allowed to borrow from the library a liberal number of volumes -- say, about 100 -- from time to time, in accordance with the rules of the library.
- 6 To minimise the trouble of finding out the due dates of return of volumes taken out on loan, a department loan may be made returnable during the last week of the term, irrespective of the date of borrowing. The rules of the library may provide for this.

4996 The above provision is to be in addition to what each member of a department can borrow on his own responsibility according to the general rules of the library.

4997 This will secure the necessary book-service to the departments.

5 Relation with Book-Trade

51 Pre-War Days

In pre-war days, there were very few book-sellers in India, interested in handling books other than text-books, -- i.e., learned treatises, reference books, and periodicals. Further, they had to be bought from Europe or America. In many of these countries the publisher-bookseller-library relation had been stabilised and rationalised; after some experience of confusion. In Great Britain, for example, there has been net-book agreement. According to this, both book-seller and publisher would charge a library the net published price without any discount. Books could be supplied at the library free of packing and freight charges. Publishers would cut out supply to any bookseller who violated the net-book agreement. The book-sellers got their commission from the publishers. To get their business from libraries, they had to depend only on the promptness, the exhaustiveness, and the efficiency of supply. In this arrangement, a library can choose an efficient book-seller as a standing vendor and place all the orders with them. Or it can distribute its orders among a number of standing vendors.

52 Responsibility of Standing Vendors

The standing vendors had to take a number of responsibilities: Here is a sample of them:

1 Every volume should be carefully collated before being sent. If any defect is discovered at this end, they should take back the defective copy and supply a sound copy at their own cost, including the to and fro freight;

2 The latest edition of the books is to be supplied, unless there are specific instructions to the contrary;

3 If the order contains a note that a certain edition of a particular book is already in the library, they should find out if the later edition in the market is substantially different from the one in the library. If not, the books should not be supplied, but an advice should be sent. In cases of doubt, they should state the case and supply the books only after receiving a confirmatory order;

4 If the book is a reissue of another book under a different title, they should advise the library about it and send the supply only after receiving a confirmatory order;

5 If the book is an off-print from a periodical publication or another book, they should advise the library about it and send the supply only after receiving a confirmatory order;

6 If a book is really a foreign publication, though listed in the trade lists of their country by the local representatives of the foreign publisher, they should advise the library about it and send the supply only after receiving a confirmatory order;

7 If there is any difference in the name or in the spelling of the name of the author or in the title, they should advise the library about it and send the supply only after receiving a confirmatory order; and

8 If any book occurs in more than one order or is covered by any of the standing orders, only one copy should be sent and a second copy should not be sent without getting a confirmatory order.

### 53 Happy Result

The result of the above arrangement was that

- 1 Each library chose standing vendors periodically say once in a year or two.
- 2 The library had a high chance of all its selected books arriving at the library not later than the time needed for to and fro transit of mail. This was the happy result in the case of books. But, even this did not work well in the case of learned periodicals. It was found advantageous to deal directly with the sponsoring body or the publisher, instead of bringing in a middle man as standing vendor.

### 54 Post-War Difficulties

The smooth working of the above system was thwarted during the war-period. After our independence, a new situation has arisen. It is an unhappy situation.

### 541 Good Features

Many book-sellers have appeared in India. This is no doubt a good feature. Again, while only less than six University libraries had a decent annual book-fund before the war, now more than thirty university libraries and many other kinds of libraries have a good book-fund. This is also a good feature.

### 542 Bad Features

#### 5421 On the Side of Book-sellers

But some bad features too have emerged. Among the newly emerging book-sellers, there is no respect for net-book agreement. A lacuna has been discovered in the net-book agreement, say, of Great Britain. It does not cover book-sellers in a foreign country. Thus competitive discount is offered by book-sellers. In most cases the book-sellers seek to save themselves from ruin

- 1 by securing the sole vendorship by quoting <sup>the</sup> highest discount;
- 2 by supplying on these terms the books on which they get a liberal discount, allowing a comfortable margin after the payment of their own discount to the libraries; and
- 3 by evading the supply of the books on which they get only a small discount.

It happens that the majority of the learned treatises, reference books, learned periodicals, and other books of non-text-book variety do not bring much discount to the book-sellers. It is these that are not supplied, and it is these materials that are of vital importance to university libraries. The book-sellers

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again time in replying to reminders; until the end of the financial year is in sight. Then the universities become panicky to get the book-fund spent some-how or other. The balance is spent on any book that the book-seller presents on the dish, or that is locally available, and even on several copies of the same book though the demand does not justify it. During the last few years, this unfortunate situation is becoming more and more recurring.

5422 On the side of the Universities

The top-Management of a university usually selects the standing vendors. But in many cases it is usually too busy to watch the follow-up. Perhaps, the library staff too fail to bring it to the notice of the Top-Management, as they are obliged to cover up the matter by somehow spending the money within the financial year.

5423 On the Side of Accounts and Audit

Sometimes, the situation gets worsened by the unrealistic steam-roller prescription from the side of Accounts and Audit. Tender or competitive quotation is sometimes insisted on even for every book-order. The tender system for each article works well if the article is to be bought -- usually in bulk from its makers or its commercial distributors. But no university library buys books in bulk in that way. Each book is an individual. The producers of the books are different in most cases. In some university libraries, much time is wasted in correspondence to bring the Accounts and Audit to realise this.

5424 On the Side of Exchange Rate

Another prevailing factor is for book-sellers to offer competitive quotation for the exchange rate for a whole year. This hazard is taken in the anxiety to get appointed as sole vendor. If the fluctuation with the exchange rate goes against him, he merely evades supplying the books published in the country concerned. Reminders are somehow evaded and time is gained till the end of the financial year.

55 R e m e d y

These difficulties of post-war origin should be met by a long-term method. The only clean and healthy method is the net-book agreement. Three parties have to cooperate in such an agreement -- the publishers, the book-sellers and the universities and other library authorities.

551 P u b l i s h e r s

Naturally, it is not practicable, to bring the foreign publishers into the picture. At present, the number of publishers in India is small. Outside Indian text-books, book-selling is still largely in the area of foreign books. Therefore, it is doubtful if the publishers in India can take any effective step in the matter.

552 B o o k S e l l e r s

Book-sellers do not form a recognisable collective body on an All India Basis. To fix them down to an agreement on an



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all India basis has difficulties. Probably a beginning should be made on local or regional basis. The book-sellers of a locality or region should be approached and convinced of the harm to all concerned caused by the present chaos and of the good to all concerned if a net book-agreement could be brought about.

#### 553 Universities and Other Library Authorities

In these circumstances, the first step suggested is for the universities to come to an agreement among themselves to abide by fixed price and to give up calling for tenders and quotations. Other library authorities also may be invited to join. But, at present the universities appear to be the largest buyers of foreign books, among public institutions buying books. They should also exercise the right of cancelling a standing vendor if he fails to supply the books within a specified period.

#### 554 Indian Books

With regard to Indian books, an attempt may be made to bring the publishers together and persuade them to work out, a system of fixed sale price for Indian books.

#### 555 The Agency for Rationalisation

The present dissipation invading the UGC grant to libraries should be stopped. The difficulties in the way have been set forth in the above sections. The suggestion is that the UGC may bring the universities, the publishers and the book-sellers together in a conference to work a way out of the present difficulties. The Federation of Publishers and Book-Sellers, will do well to take of help in this matter.

#### Short-Term Difficulties

##### 56 Foreign Exchange Difficulties

The long term difficulties discussed in 54 and 55 are made more complicated by the present exchange position, licence system, and import control. There was a press communique in 1957 that the drastic action taken in respect of foreign exchange would not be allowed to affect the import of books and thus cause intellectual black-out. The good intention of this communique gets blurred in actuality. The procedure for the allotment of foreign exchange by the Reserve Bank causes extra-ordinary delay. The delay often makes the sanction unfronctuous, apart from consuming the time of all concerned on both the sides. Even after that, the clearance of the bills and their payment causes more delay.

##### 561 UGC's Intervention

A remedy that suggests itself is that the UGC may get the allotment for Foreign Exchange in bulk in good time and distribute it to the universities in lieu of part of their library grant, to the extent warranted. Here, perhaps an implication will be that a university will have to buy directly from a book-seller in the foreign country concerned. Another factor will be to secure that no university uses its quota of foreign exchange for any purpose other than payment for books. A third

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desirable factor is to find some method for eliminating the harassing delay in getting the draft against foreign bills for books and periodicals, even when it is within the foreign exchange allotted.

#### 562 Chairman's Personal Intervention

Another temporary palliative will be for the UGC to ease the situation, by contacting the offices concerned with foreign exchange, import licence, and drafts.

#### 57. Cost of Foreign Books

A further problem relates to the enormous cost of foreign publications. Some of these are text-books to be owned by students. Some are advanced treatises inevitable for study and research.

Then, there are the learned periodicals ever-increasing both in number and in cost. Hardly anything can be done in respect of the periodicals, except to have local, regional, and even national co-ordination in purchase and co-operation in use, as recommended in sections 13 and its sub-divisions. But some remedy is possible in respect of the other kinds of reading materials.

#### 571 Cheaper Indian Edition

One possible remedy is to arrange with the foreign publishers to have cheaper Indian editions. It is learnt that the minimum number of copies necessary to run a cheaper Indian edition is 1,000. An implication of this is that it is only text-books that can be brought out in cheaper Indian Edition. To break the ice, as it were, the UGC may use its good offices in selecting the text-books that may be so printed in India. This has, of course, to be done without prejudice to the autonomy of the several universities in the prescription of text-books. But the universities agreeing to prescribe a few common text-books can not be said to give away their autonomy. The UGC may appoint a Text-Book Committee for each of a few subjects. A few text-books may thus be chosen each year for cheap Indian edition. Once this is done, the further stages may be left to the care of the publishing trade. The number of books chosen each year must be within the financial and the production capacity of the publishing trade. This preliminary service may be discontinued by the UGC as soon as the publishing trade is in a position to take charge of the whole process. This method will give relief to the pressure on foreign exchange also. In the first years, the co-operation of a few publishing houses with experience, proven capacity, and adequate means should be secured informally to carry out the intentions of the UGC.

#### 572 Import of Books in Sheets

The next alternative will be for foreign books to be imported in sheets and bound in India. This may reduce the cost to an appreciable extent. But this cannot give relief to the load on foreign exchange. It is said that the method can be adopted if the number of copies of a book needed in the country is at least 500. Some spade work can be done by UGC in this matter also, as in the case of cheaper Indian edition. The first trial may be made with treatises and reference books in the natural sciences and their applications. The National Laboratories and the Industrial Houses also can be brought into this pool, as this may increase the number of copies to be procured in sheets and bound in India. Here too much will depend on the resourcefulness of the publishing houses whose co-operation is forthcoming.

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## 6 Library Staff

### 61 Bequethal from the Past

The universities in the country continued to be examining universities without any teaching or research function for several decades. They had, therefore, no libraries organised for service. However, books had been reaching them from different sources. Their book collections were left in charge of cleaners, care-takers, and some clerical staff to keep them listed and cleaned. A long tradition had thus come into vogue regarding library staff. It was to consist of peons, book-lifters, and literates of the clerical class. New universities came to be established about fifty years ago with some teaching function. These were guided by the tradition of colleges in respect of their libraries. They, therefore put an honorary librarian over the staff of peons, book-lifters and clerks. As a rule, one of the professors was designated honorary librarian. The first time a University appointed, a full time, professional librarian, to give him proper status, and to invest him with the responsibility of developing the library and make it function to suit the needs of higher teaching and research, was only about thirty years ago. But this happened only in about three of the older universities and four of the later ones. Most of the other universities are still under the pressure of the old tradition in respect of the function, the qualifications, and the strength of the library staff. As for responsibility, some universities are still looking on the university library as a section of the administration and continue to get it ruled by the Registrar of the University and make its staff interchangeable with that of the Registrar's Office, not realising the specialised professional nature of the work in a progressive library.

### 62 Functions of the Library Staff

To get a proper return on the grants given by the UGC to the universities for teaching and laboratory purposes, in general and for library purposes in particular the UGC will have to get the co-operation of the universities in understanding the functions of a modern library staff on the academic and the technical sides.

#### 621 Duty to Research Staff

The librarian and his reference and technical staff should make themselves familiar with the wave-front of knowledge in which research is in progress in the university. They should analyse the current periodicals and feed the research staff with the nascent thought embodied in them exhaustively, expeditiously, and pinpointedly. In other words, the most essential function of the University library staff is documentation service.

#### 622 Duty to Teachers and Students

Secondly the library staff should keep itself in close touch with the progress in class-room work. In collaboration with the Professors and the Lecturers in the diverse subjects, the librarian and his staff should plan for the students to pursue preparatory, parallel, and follow-up study in each of the subjects, and mobilise the resources of the library from time to time to facilitate this pursuit.

#### 623 Duty to the Library Collection

Book-selection is not a clerical job. Nor is it an amateur's job. It is professional work. The librarian and his staff should specialise in the bibliography of different subjects and build a

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balanced book-collection in close correlation with the current and anticipated needs of research workers and students. For research work cannot be done in isolation. Nor can teaching continue any longer in the old grove of notes-dictation, telling of facts, and cramming a single prescribed text-book, as stated in section 494.. Moreover, the collection in a University Library has a purpose that transcends the class-room needs. It has to develop a life-long habit of seeking, enjoying, and drawing benefit from the books embodying, from time to time, the latest thought created in the world.

### 63 Qualifications of the Library Staff

#### 631 Academic Qualifications

The functions indicated in section 62 and its subdivisions show that the library staff can no longer consist of "book-lifters", as they are called, who can just read the backs of books or clerks working under the direction of the Registrar administrating the university office. The academic qualifications of the library staff should be on a par with those of the Deans, the Professors, the Readers, the Lecturers, and the Tutors.

A librarian, a reference librarian, a classifier, and a documentalist in a university library taken together should be fully familiar with the highways and byways in every subject. In fact, the staff of a university library should divide the field of knowledge among themselves and practice specialisation, so as to keep abreast of the progress of thought in the diverse subjects. Their specialisation will be extensive, rather than intensive as in the case of a professor. Each of them can, therefore, cover more subjects than a professor. But he must be able to speak the language of a Professor, understand his literature needs, make literature-search for this and thus feed the professor unerringly. In fact librarians and professors should work as partners in a co-operative academic enterprise. This is now an accepted practice in the universities all over the world. It is embodied in section 151 of the chapter on recommendations.

#### 632 Professional Qualifications

Apart from general academic qualification of a high order, the librarian and his professional staff should also have professional qualifications of an equally high order. The standard of professional qualification is indicated by the Doctorate, the M Lib Sc, and the B Lib Sc degrees attained now-a-days by a successful pursuit of studies in library science. The standard is also indicated by the number of learned periodicals now current in Library Science. The Indian library profession is quite abreast of the world in this respect. The "Annals of Library Science", published in India at the Indoc office, is now acknowledged to be one of the top-ranking research periodicals in the world. The research output of the world in library science is so much that there are two Abstracting Periodicals in Library Science. If the university library is to function well and produce the best return on the books accumulated, the top-men in the library staff should, concurrently with their service duties, be engaging themselves in research projects in library science. This is now accepted by the university libraries all the world over. This is embodied in Section 151 of the chapter on recommendation.

#### 64 Status and Salary of Library Staff

The high academic and professional qualifications, the combination of academic and administrative responsibilities, and the practice in the universities all the world over indicate that the

status and the salary scale of the library staff should be the same as that of the teaching and research staff. This is also embodied in section 151 of the chapter on recommendation.

## 65 Strength of Library Staff

### 651 History

Till a few years ago, the quantum of work in a university library has been very small. The annual accession seldom exceeded a thousand volumes. The periodicals current seldom exceeded three hundred. There were few runs of complete periodicals. No reference service was given either to teachers or to students. The number of persons with loan privileges small. The daily attendance of readers was only a small fraction of the potential readers. No attempt was made to attract them. The daily issue was small. The library did not work on all the days of the year as it should. Nor was it kept open all the working hours of the day as it should be. The impression of the persons coming now into the top-management, regarding the staff-requirements of a university library, had been largely created by the experience they had had in their younger days of low ebb of work in the libraries where conditions described above were the rule.

### 6511 After Independence

In some of the universities founded after our independence, the top-management is dominated by teachers of colleges. These colleges have been all along affiliated colleges, which have continued to have only coaching functions. Its teachers might have had little experience of university library having some activity and growth. Their vision is narrowed naturally by the experience of the libraries of colleges coaching for examinations. They had seen only one clerk and a few sweepers and cleaners in the college libraries. Terms like Librarian, Deputy Librarian, Reference Librarian, Documentalist, Classifier, Circulation Librarian and Maintenance Librarian even puzzle them. Keeping the library open 14 or 15 hours a day appears to them to be purposeless.

### 652 Present and the Future

Such an attitude on the part of the Top-management should get wiped out by a correct appreciation of the quantum of work needed to keep a university library in a trim state, ordering books every week, receiving books every week paying for them every week, classifying and cataloguing more than a hundred books every week, serving students in hundreds and teachers in dozens all the days of the year and fifteen hours a day -- not only issuing books but also helping most of them personally in the choice of appropriate reading materials. In fact the estimate of staff needed should be based on modern methods of the Science of Management. They should base it on the actual quantum of daily work. The Top-Management of some of the older universities have begun to develop this kind of correct scientific managerial attitude during the last ten years. It was in response to their request for a method of estimating the needed staff in a realistic way based on quantum of work, that the staff-formula given in Annexure 2 was evolved. This formula is being applied in some foreign libraries as well as in the libraries of some international organisations.

653 Substance of the Staff-Formula

While the staff-formula in Annexure 2 is in a form readily available for application and incidentally brings out the statistical data to be maintained by a library, the substance of the formula may be given here in general terms as follows:

1 A university library should provide staff for the following sections of work:-

- 11 Book Section, charged with the selection, ordering and accessioning of purchased as well as donated books;
- 12 Periodical Publication Section, charged with the ordering, weekly receipt, preparation, and display of current periodicals and their cumulation and binding on the completion of volume;
- 13 Documentation Section, charged with the preparation of the documentation list of the articles in current periodicals, being on the research work in progress in the university.
- 14 Technical Section, charged with the classification and cataloguing of the books.
- 15 Reference Section, charged with helping the students, the teachers and the research workers, in the choice of books and articles in periodicals appropriate to their interest at the moment.
- 16 Circulation Section, charged with the charging and discharging of the books needed for study by readers, all through each day;
- 17 Maintenance Section, charged with the maintenance of the books and the periodicals in a trim condition to facilitate open access, the daily replacement of the books returned by readers from time to time during the day, and the repairing and the binding of them week after week;
- 18 Administrative Section, charged with the usual office functions such as accounts, budget, correspondence work and steno-typist's work;
- 19 Librarian and Deputy Librarian for the two shifts in supervision, organisation, and solving the difficulties cropping up in the work of different sections. These should be men with personality, drive and initiative;

2 The strength of the staff for the different sections is to be determined roughly on the following basis;

- 21 Book-Section:- 1 person for every 6,000 volumes added in a year;
- 22 Periodical Publication Section:- 1 person for every 1,000 periodicals subscribed;
- 23 Documentation Section:- 1 person for every 10 learned periodicals subscribed;
- 24 Technical Section:- 1 person for every 2,000 volumes added in a year;
- 25 Reference Section:- 1 person for every 50 readers in a day;

UGC

- 3
- 26 Circulation Section:- 1 person for every 1,500 hours for which one wicket gate of the library has to be kept open in a year;
  - 27 Maintenance Section:- 1 person for every 2,000 volumes added in a year and 1 person for every 50,000 volumes in the library;
  - 28 Administrative Section:- minimum of 1 library Accountant, 1 Steno-typist and 1 correspondence Clerk; and
  - 29 Supervisory Section:- 1 Librarian and 1 Deputy Librarian.
- 3 The staff of the University library should be maintained in five classes:-
- 31 Senior Professionals;
  - 32 Junior Professionals;
  - 33 Professional Assistants;
  - 34 Semi-Professionals ; and
  - 35 Library Accountants and Library Clerks.

besides the unskilled and the semi-skilled workers normal to any institution.

#### 654 Implication

The UGC'S interest is intimately bound up with the maintenance of staff according to the staff-formula. For, it is necessary to eliminate wastage and the incidence of unfruitfulness of the grant it gives to the university libraries, both annual grant for reading materials and capital grants for buildings fittings and furniture. It cannot give grants for the maintenance of a mere ritual appendage called library. The UGC is vitally interested to secure that the money paid as grant is transformed in the fullest measure into book-service to the students, the teachers, and the research workers.

#### 655 Means of Persuasion

The UGC can request the Top-Management of universities to maintain the library staff in conformity with the staff-formula given in Annexure 2. It can also subsidise the salary-fund of library staff, as it does in the case of teaching and research staff. It may also ask for annual returns on staff and on the quantum of work along the lines indicated by the staff-formula

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## 70 Library Schools

The interest of the UGC in library schools does not stem merely from the staff needs of university and college libraries. Its interest has to be more broad-based. There is a continuous eruption of first-rate industrial research institutes, commercial houses, government departments, and national research laboratories. A nation-wide net work of public libraries is also in the making. The constituent States of the South have been developing them during the last ten years under a Public Library Act. The other states too will soon follow. The Planning Commission has provided 14 crores of rupees in the Second Plan for the development of School and Public Libraries. All these provisions are made under the social pressure developing in the revival of the country after independence. It is good that there is response to social pressure. But it is bad to begin to spend money on the establishment of library authorities and libraries without providing concurrently, and in advance even, the library man-power needed to work the libraries. The universities should shoulder the responsibility for the production of the necessary number of professionals. Therefore the UGC's interest in the development of competent library schools in the Universities is co-extensive with the total number of professional librarians needed by the country as a whole. It is gratifying that the UGC is taking this large view of the problem.

## 71 History of Library Schools

The first full-timed library school was started in Madras in 1929 by the Madras Library Association, in close collaboration with the Madras University library. This School was taken over by the Madras University in 1932. It continued as a Summer School of three months' duration. It became a full-year post-graduate Diploma Course in 1937. Till 1941, this was the only School of the kind in the country. Librarians were trained for all the constituent States. After 1941, the Banaras Hindu University started a post-graduate School. In 1943, Bombay started its School; but it lowered the standard by admitting non-graduates and diluting the syllabus in the name of general knowledge and literary history. Then followed successively Calcutta, Delhi, and Andhra. More recently Aligarh, Nagpur, Ujjain and Poona have started their Schools.

## 711 Immediate Effect of Increase

The immediate effect of this increase has been a great divergence in standard. To make the standard worse, the school was made part-time evening school in some places. Persons working from 11 to 5 in offices attended the School for two hours in the evening. A correct correlation between demand and supply was kept during the first twelve years. But this too was overlooked by many of the library Schools. Thus, many of the seats in the Schools were given to persons who did not seriously take the course and did not enter the profession after leaving the School.

## 712 After Independence

After independence, there has been an up-grading of library posts in the Government of India. This attracted better students to Library Schools. And they were all easily absorbed after leaving the school. About the same time, the foreign



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libraries in the country offered a far better salary. They thus took away the best of the trained persons. The constituent States kept the salary of librarians at the old clerical level. This continued to have the usual depressing effect on the quality of the persons joining the Library Schools. The States in the South brought a Public Library Act into force. This increased the admission to the Library Schools. But as a result of the continuation of the old clerical scale, the proportion of able people joining the profession continues to be small. The standard of professional education is thus kept at a low level.

72 History of Teaching Staff

721 Origin of a Tradition

In the matter of teaching staff, a tradition was started by the pioneer School founded in Madras. That tradition was entrusting the teaching in the School entirely to the University librarian and his staff, as part-time work in addition to the normal work of the university library. There was a justification for the pioneer school having done so. The pioneering years of three decades ago found a scepticism and coldness in regard to the library, to the library profession, and still more to training for librarians. In those difficult days, our society did throw forth, as any other society in a phase of awakening would have done, a few pioneering librarians with exceptional missionary zeal, who did both the running of libraries and the teaching of library students with some success. At that time, the Madras University Library was in the formative stage. It had the largest budget of all the university libraries in the country. It was thrown open to the public on all the days of the year and for 13 hours each day. And, yet, the school produced good results, as a result of the force of the pioneering spirit. Its students also were fully in the grip of the pioneering spirit. Even to-day some of its old students are acquitting themselves well and occupying positions of leadership.

722 Second Stage

But without heed to the psychology of pioneership, which was responsible for the part-time arrangement of teaching in the initial stage and perhaps prompted by a sense of prestige to some extent, at the second stage university after University began to establish library schools on the same part-time basis as in the initial stage. Still, this arrangement could be continued because work in the university libraries was at a comparatively lower level. This was due to two causes. Firstly, the budget of the library was comparatively smaller; and there was therefore, less pressure of work in administering the library. Secondly, the number of working days, the number of working hours, and the daily attendance of readers were all comparatively small.

723 Present Stage

by

But now, the factors favourable to minimise the bad effect of entrusting the teaching to the University Library Staff on a part-time basis have all disappeared. Thirty years are too long a period to retain the play of the psychology of pioneering either in the teachers or in the students. The State Governments are giving more money to many of the University libraries. The UGC is making a large contribution to the book fund. The budget of the university library has now swollen to a high level. The proper

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Utilisation of the book-fund calls therefore for full time administrative work. Thirdly, the renaissance in the country brings more students to the Universities. And a large number of students come to the library. Again, grants from the UGC and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have promoted active research in several subjects in the Universities. Therefore, the hum of work on the academic side of the universities is reaching a higher pitch. These research workers need a more intensive library service of the kind described in sections 62 to 623. This service-factor also calls for the full-time of the university library staff to do its normal and legitimate work. That is why the UGC has to be anxious to secure full-timed staff in the university library without responsibility for teaching, in order that its grants to the universities may produce useful results in full measure.

### 73 Future Policy

These considerations point to the urgency of relieving the university librarian and his staff absolutely of all teaching work. The Library School of a university should be put completely in charge of full time teaching staff. The only connection between the university library and the Library School should be that the former should be used by the students of the latter for observation work and for apprentice-work, as a supplement to the practical work provided by the School itself. Experience has shown that it is necessary that every person who had completed the post-graduate B Lib Sc or Dip Lib Sc course in a University Library School should work as a full-time apprentice in an approved library for at least six months continuously, before he is eligible for appointment in a library. The UGC's policy should be to bring all the existing library Schools to this standard, in the shortest possible time. For this purpose, it should give the necessary grant to approved Library Schools maintained by universities. Recommendations in sections 160 to 165 in chapter 1 embody these points.

### 74 Supply and Demand

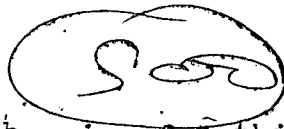
It is necessary to expedite this policy. In the meantime, the higher level of library budget and the higher level of library use in the universities and the established libraries in the public and the industrial sectors call for a larger number of trained library personnel than before. It is futile to meet this situation

- 1 By increasing the Library Schools with part-time teaching by the University Library Staff; or
- 2 By lowering the teacher-student proportion to less than one tenth by admitting a large number of students.

### 75 Temporary Solution

Until the normal University Library Schools run according to the policy of the UGC to produce trained personnel in the measure of the demand, the UGC should take suitable steps to enable the universities to employ trained personnel in purchasing and processing books with the UGC grant. Section 16 and its subdivisions in chapter 1 give the details of one method of meeting the temporary shortage viz.,

- 1 The UGC arranging for a truncated four months course in the work of book section, classification, and cataloguing alone,



to persons selected by University Libraries for this purpose;

2 The Universities employing these trainees for the work for which they have been trained; and

3 The Universities exempting these trainees from the obligation of full-timed apprenticeship, in case they take a full-fledged course of B Lib Sc or Dip Lib Sc in any later year.

Perhaps, even a more favourable treatment may be given to these trainees in universities having a library school. They may be allowed to take, as part-time students, the course in the subjects other than those in which they have already been trained in the UGC's temporary school, and be given permission to take the B Lib Sc or the DIP Lib Sc examination. This should be governed by a stable, though transitory, regulation to enable the country to tide over the shortage of trained library man=power, caused by the sudden expansion of library provision and library development in various sections of work in the country.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

ANNEXURE 1 (Ref. Section 116 of the Text)

STANDARDS FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE

As finalised in consultation with the Committee on Library Buildings, fittings and furniture set up by the Indian Standards Institution.

- 0 Introduction
- 01 One metre shall be used as the modular unit for the dimensions of the rooms, gangways and verandahs.
- 02 10 cm shall be used as the modular unit for the dimensions of the fittings and furniture as laid down in "IS:1233-1958 Recommendations for modular co-ordination of dimensions in the building industry".
- 03. Rooms to be provided are:
  - 1. Stack room
  - 2. Catalogue room
  - 3. General Reading room
  - 4. Textbook reading room with stack provision.
  - 5. Senior reading room for teachers and research workers
  - 6. Periodicals reading room with stack provision
  - 7. Administration room
  - 8. Technical Staff room
  - 9. Rooms for Librarian and Deputy Librarian(s)
  - 10. Research Cubicles
  - 11. Seminar room
  - 12. Exhibition room
  - 13. Committee room
  - 14. Entrance lobby
  - 15. Night Watchman's room
  - 16. Microfilm reading room
  - 17. Rooms for the Department of Library Science
  - 18. Photocopying room
  - 19. Audio-visual room
  - 20. Staff amenity room

1 Stack room

- 11 Clear length in metres  $2.80 + 1.80n$ , where  $n$  is an integer not less than a number depending on the width
- 12 Clear width in metres 3 to 10
- 13 Clear height of tier in metres 2.35
- 14 Floor to floor height of tier in metres 2.50
- 15 Cross gangway between lines of book racks in metres 1.35
- 16 Side gangway along each of the walls long in metres 1.00

- 17 Orientation:- The stackroom should preferably be placed East to West, the primary reason being avoidance of direct sun.
- 18 Windows:- There should be windows in the side walls of the stack room opposite to each gangway.
  - 181 The window sill should be at the table height i.e. 0.75 metre
  - 182 The window sill shall be covered with wooden planks 0.25 metre deep, so that it can be used to house books temporarily.
  - 183 The width of the window shall be not less than 1 metre.
  - 184 The height of the window shall be 1.50 metres.
  - 185 The window shall be provided with glass shutters and protected with wire mesh, the size of the aperture being sufficiently small to prevent squirrels, rats, etc., from coming in.
  - 186 The wire mesh shall be fixed so as to permit a depth of 0.25 metre of window sill for housing books.
  - 187 The glass shutters should be horizontally hung, care being taken to see that in the fully opened position the shutters do not project into the sill space intended for housing books.
- 19 Number of tiers ---- optimum 4
  - 2 Catalogue Room
    - 21 The upper limit to the area of the catalogue room to be as for 4,00,000 volumes.
    - 22 Length 14 metres
    - 23 Width 5 metres
  - 3 Reading Rooms
    - 31 Length on the basis of 1.50 metres as the centre-to-centre distance between two consecutive rows of reading tables (in metres)  $1.50n$ , where  $n$  is an integer, greater than 12
    - 32 Width on the basis of 4 reading tables per row (in metres) 10.00
    - 33 Height to conform to local bye-laws.
    - 34 Central gangway width (in metres) 2
    - 35 All the windows in the outer walls of the building shall be provided with wire mesh protection to prevent books or pamphlets being passed through the windows.
  - 4 Other Rooms : Unit of modules to conform to those of reading rooms.
- Note : It is desirable to make the floor to floor height in all the rooms, the same as in all the stock rooms.

5 Units of Accommodation

- 51 Stack room:- 1 sq.m. per 150 volumes
  - Rare books and manuscripts 1 sq.m. for 200 volumes
  - 52 General and text-book reading room 2 sq.m. per reader
  - 53 Senior reading room 2.50 sq.m. per reader
  - 54 Periodicals reading room ~~2 sq.m. per reader~~
  - 55 Research cubicle 9 sq.m. per reader
  - 56 Seminar Room 2 sq.m. per reader
  - 57 Department of Library Science to provide for 4 teachers, the Secretariat of the Department, 2 class rooms each of capacity for 30 students, a common room, stack-rooms for the Department collection, and the books to be used as a Laboratory material for practical work in classification and cataloguing and a preparation room for audio-visual, extension and publicity material.
- One practical work room of capacity for 50 students,

6 Phasing of Construction

The stack room should be built in phases. In the first phase, it shall accommodate the existing stock of reading materials and the anticipated growth for ten years. In each phase, the stack room should be built to the full height of 4 tiers. The later phase should consist preferably of the extension of the first phase along the longer axis. The other part of the building also may be phased if necessary.

7 Book Trolley

- 71 Each floor of the library building shall be in one single level, without any threshold anywhere, to facilitate movement of book trolley from one part to the floor to another.
- 72 The movement of book trolley from one tier to another in the stack room and from one floor to another in the rest of the building shall be through electric lifts provided within the stack room with landings in every tier and floor.

8 Location

The Library should be centrally located with reference to the buildings of the faculties and departments, the laboratories, and the hostels in the case of residential universities.

91. RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE ROOMS

911 Stack room should be placed centrally so that it



easily accessible every part of the library.

- 912 The catalogue room should be like an anti-room to the stack room on the way from the general reading room to the stack room.
- 913 The general reading room should be close to the entrance of the stack room and the entrance to the library should open into it.
- 914 Periodicals room may be further removed from the general reading room. But independent access to it should be possible when the other rooms in the library are closed.
- 915 Special reading rooms may be further away.
- 916 The Librarians and the Deputy Librarians should have their rooms in close proximity to the general reading room.
- 917 The technical staff can be further away. They should have independent access to the stack room and the catalogue room.
- 918 The room for the administrative staff can be still further away.
- 9191 The cubicles, and the rooms for group study etc., and the Committee Room may be away from the above-mentioned rooms in a separate wing or a separate floor.
- 9192 The exhibition room may be combined with the extreme lobby or provided along with it.
- 9113 The room for the Department of Library Science may be provided in a separate floor or wing.
- 92 The set-up of the control region in the general reading room should consist of successively:
  - 921 No man zone cum overflow counter (2 x 3 x 1 metre)
  - 922 Entrance gangway with turn-stile controlled from within the central counter enclosure (width 1 metre)
  - 923 Central counter enclosure (internal 3 x 3 x 1 metre and external 4 x 4 x 1.35 metres)
  - 924 Exist gangway with turn-stile controlled from within the central counter (width 1 metre)
  - 925 No man zone cum overflow counter (2 x 3 x 1 metre).

93 DIMENSIONS OF FITTINGS AND FURNITURE.

Category	In metre
1. Reading room table	2 (length) x .70 (depth) x .75 (height); Book support .20 cms deep. .25 back height .20 front height with back reaper at a suitable height.
2 Stack room table and reading room table (half size)	1 x .75 x .82

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Category	In metre
3 Office Table	2 x 1 x .83
4 Counter (gross)	6 x 4 x 1.33
5 Counter (net external)	4 x 4 x 1.33
6 Counter (net internal)	3 x 3 x 1
7 Supplementary counter (net external)	3 x 4 x 1
8 Book rack without books (net)	Shelf length 0.93 with allowance for verticals. length 1.86 + .14 = 2.00 m. (modular length) Depth .45 m height 2.20 m.
9 Book rack with books (net)	2.00 x .45 x 2.50 ms
10 Shelf Plank	1 x .24 x .83
11 Book Trolley	1 x .5 x .83
12 Frame for Bay guide and gangway guide (gross dimensions)	.5 x .33 x .03
13 Box for card (inner dimensions) (lower part=Upper part)	.14 x .08 x .08
14 Tray for cards (inner dimensions)	.5 x .14 x .04 (for .08)
15 Cabinet for cards. Four columns of 6 trays each (external dimensions)	.06 x 1.33 x .53

Requirement for fitments for drainage and sanitation for library buildings (extract from IS:1172-1957 Code of basic requirements for water supply, drainage and sanitation).

For Public

For Staff

Fitments

	Male	Female	Male	Female
Water Closets	1 per 200 to 400 persons. For over 400 at 1 per 250 or part thereof	1 per 100 to 200 persons for over 200 at 1 per 150 or part thereof	1 for 1 to 15 persons. 2 for 16 to 35	1 for 1 to 12 persons. 2 for 13 to 25
Ablution Taps	1 in each water closet	1 in each water closet	1 in each water closet	1 in each water closet

1 water tap with draining arrangements shall be provided for every 50 persons or part thereof in the vicinity of water closets and urinals.

Urinals	1 per 50 persons	-	Nil upto 6 persons 1 for 7 to 20 2 for 21 to 45	-
Water basins	1 for every 200 persons or part thereof. For over 400 persons, add at 1 per 200 or part thereof	1 for every 200 persons or part thereof. For over 200, add at 1 per 150 or part thereof	1 for 1 to 15 persons. 2 for 16 to 35 persons	1 for 1 to 12 persons. 2 for 13 to 25 persons



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<u>Fitments</u>	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cleaner's Sinks	-	1 per floor, min	-	-

Note: It may be assumed that two-third of the number are males and one-third females.

Sd/- S.R.RANGANATHAN  
Chairman, Library Buildings,  
Fittings, and Furniture Sectional  
Committee, Indian Standards  
Institution.

Staff Requirements for University Library.Staff Formula:

The following symbols will be used to make the formula compact -

- NA = Number of volumes accessioned in a year.  
 ND = Number of periodicals indexed and abstracted (documented) regularly.  
 NG = Number of gate-hours in a year. A gate-hour is one counter-gate kept open for one hour.  
 NH = Number of hours the library is kept open for service in a day.  
 NM = Number of rupees provided in the annual budget of the library.  
 NP = Number of periodical publications currently taken in the library.  
 NR = Number of readers given reference service in the library in a day.  
 NS = Number of seats for readers in the library.  
 NV = Number of volumes in the library.  
 NW = Number of working days for the library in a year.  
 SB = Strength of staff for book section doing book selection and book ordering.  
 SC = Strength of staff for circulation section.  
 SD = Strength of staff for documentation section, indexing and abstracting periodicals.  
 SL = Strength of supervisory staff, i.e., the librarian and his deputies.  
 SM = Strength of maintenance section doing the accessioning, replacement of used books, shelf rectification, stack-room guides, binding and repair (excluding the technicians for the actual work of binding); stock verification as a continuing process, and control of the transfer and retransfer of book-collections to the departments of study and research from time to time to facilitate the work in progress in the departments.  
 SN = Non-Professional staff including accountants, stenographers, typists, correspondence clerks and similar office staff.  
 SP = Strength of professional staff.  
 SPA = Professional Assistances  
 SPP = Strength of periodical publications section  
 SR = Strength of reference staff helping the readers in the choice of reading materials.  
 SS = Strength of semi-professional staff.  
 ST = Strength of the technical section, classifying, cataloguing, and shelf-register preparing work.  
 SU = Strength of unskilled staff.

The terms professional and semi-professional will become clear in later sections.

SB =  $NA/6,000$  (This implies that one person can select and order 6,000 books in a year).

SC =  $NG/1,500$  (This implies that one person can control one gate-hour in a year, on the basis of working 6 hours in a day, for 250 days in the year; this allows him to be free on the 52 Sundays or its equivalent weekly holidays, on 15 casual leave days, on 30 days of annual vacation or leave, and the other usual bank holidays or their equivalent holidays).

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~~SD = ND/10~~ (This implies that a person can index and abstract 10 learned periodicals (i.e. their successive issues) in a year).

SL = NH-NW/1,500. This implies the same holiday arrangements as for circulation staff.

SM = NA/2,000 + NV/50,000. (The implication is easily seen).

SN = NM/20,000 + NS/100.

SPP = NP/1,500 (This implies that one person can manage 500 current periodical publications, including their registration, display, cumulation, for binding, ordering and other administrative work).

SR = NR/50, NW/250. (This implies the same holidays etc. as for circulation staff and that one person can attend to the reference and choice-of-books needs of 50 readers in a day).

ST = NA/2,000 (This implies that one person can classify and catalogue 2,000 volumes in a year. Assuming that he works 250 days in the year, this implies that one person can classify and catalogue eight volumes in a day of six hours. This implies classifying the eight books and writing an average of 50 catalogue cards and filing them in a day).

SP = SL + ST + SD + 4. (This implies that the supervisory, technical, and documentation sections should be fully technical and documentation sections; book, circulation, maintenance, and periodical publications sections should be professionals).

SPA+SS-SB + SC + SM + SP + 4. (This implies that all but the heads of the book, circulation, maintenance, and periodical publications sections may be semi-professionals).

SU = (SN + SP + SS)/2 + NV/20,000 (This implies that there should be a cleaner for every 20,000 volumes - to be cleaned once in a fortnight and for reshelving books daily. They may be equal in strength - in the library and half as many as the strength on the superior. Staff for outdoor work, carrying books from counter and from the administrative offices to the stack - room, for stamping pasting, etc., of the books, and other conventional office work.

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Note- 1 : References are to number of chapters and sections.

Note 2 :           Def       =     defined  
                   irt       =     in relation to  
                   rivt      =     referred in valuation to

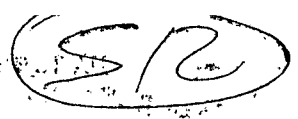
Abstract periodical	413	Cross gangway	215
Academic qualification	631	Cub	232
Accounts Authority	5423		
Adult growth	21	Decentralisation	452
Air conditioning	266	Department of library science see Library	
Allahabad University	365	School	
Allocation		Departmental Collection	499
Subject-wise	416	Recommendation	1394
UGC Grant	412	Design	24
Amenities	274	Dewey	20
Appointment	01	Domc	231
Appropriation	411	Door	241
Audit Authority	5422	Dormitory library	475
Bibliography	623	Dry Construction	267
Board of Education	96	Duplication	
Book		Periodical	413
Costly	492	Reference Book	413
Immortal	411	Text-Book	415
In sheets	572	Treatises	414
Loss of	49	Duty to	
Of exam value	493	Library collection	623
Rare Under-sized	492	research staff	621
Worn-out	472	Students	622
Book-fund	411	Teachers	622
Book-in-sheets	592	Evening Library School	711
Book purchase	45	Exchange Rate	5424
i r t Librarian	456	Executive Officer	452
Book-purchase-chain	32	Exhibition room	273
Book-purchase-chain	32	Experts, Panel of	453
Book-section	45	Responsibility	455
I r t Librarian	456	Extension service	272
three tiers of	453	Def	271
Book-seller	5421	irt Architecture	273
i r t net-book	552	External features	231
Book-shop	273		
Campus	481	Feder about book-sellers & Publishers	555
Book-trade	5	Fifth Law	21
Recommendation	14	Finance	36
Buildings	2	Fittings	2
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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated, 29/30th June, 1960.

Item No. 29: To consider the request of the Rajasthan University for making certain adjustments in fixing the location of post-graduate Departments of Science sanctioned earlier by the Commission.

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The Commission appointed during 1959 a Visiting Committee consisting of Dr. Kothari, Dr. Vishwa Nath, Dr. West, Dr. Ram Behari and Dr. Laroia to examine the proposals of the Rajasthan University for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research and to assess the needs of the University for establishing post-graduate Departments in Physics and Mathematics at Jaipur, Chemistry at Jodhpur and Botany, Zoology at Ajmer.

2. The Committee after visiting all the important educational centres in Rajasthan expressed the view that though they would have preferred all the Science Departments to be located at Jaipur which is the headquarter of the University, so that various faculties of Arts, Science, Law and Medicine could develop at the same campus giving the desired balanced outlook to University Education, however, taking into consideration the special circumstances of Rajasthan and as a matter of compromise, the committee would not mind if all physical sciences are located at one centre i.e. Jaipur and another centre (i.e. Ajmer) is selected for establishing the Departments in biological sciences. The Committee further recommended that if the State Government so desired, it could develop additional facilities for post-graduate training at Jodhpur from its own resources.

3. The Report of this Committee was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 17th/18th June, 1959 when



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the following resolution was adopted:-

"The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee with regard to the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research in the University of Rajasthan with the modification that the post-graduate department for Chemistry under the control of the University be established at Jodhpur also. The Commission decided that there will be only one University professor in each subject who would be the Head of the Department and that in the case of Chemistry, this prof. may be posted at Jodhpur. The Commission sanctioned the following grants, as recommended by the Visiting Committee and also agreed that any additional expenditure that may be necessitated by the establishment of the Chemistry Department at Jodhpur may be sanctioned by the Chairman."

4. This decision of the Commission was conveyed to the University and it was asked to submit a phased programme for the implementation of the scheme in respect of construction of laboratories, purchase of equipment and appointment of staff etc. so that approximate expenditure likely to be incurred year-wise may be known and provision could be made for the same in the Commission's budgets.

5. In a letter dated 27th April, 1960, the Registrar, Rajasthan University stated that the University has decided to take over the post-graduate teaching in science subjects w.e.f. July, 1960, but due to compelling circumstances, as non-availability of accommodation and land etc. at Ajmer, the University proposes to establish the Departments of Botany and Zoology at

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Jodhpur instead of Ajmer. With this decision of the University, the State Government concurred the University, in consultation with the State Government, has also decided that Chemistry Department be located at Jaipur (instead of Jodhpur), along with the Departments of Physics and Mathematics. This revised decision of the University is more in accord with the views expressed by the Visiting Committee - that is the Physical Sciences be located at one place (i.e. Jaipur) and the biological sciences at another. It may be mentioned here that the Visiting Committee was not particular whether the biological sciences were to be located at Ajmer or Jodhpur. In fact, if the University had not pressed for the location of Botany and Zoology at Ajmer, the Committee would have favoured their location at Jodhpur which is a suitable centre for the study of Flora and Fauna of Arid Zone. It is understood that with the help of UNESCO, an arid zone laboratory for this purpose is being set up at Jodhpur. Jodhpur also has a college of Engineering and the Armament Research Laboratory of the Defence Department.

6. In all respects, it appears, the revised proposal of the University is an improvement on the original scheme, and, therefore, worth considering favourably.

7. As a temporary measure, until the new buildings for the Science Departments are ready, the University proposes to run classes in Physics and Chemistry in Maharaja's College, Jaipur and in Botany and Zoology at Jaswant College, Jodhpur. The Departments will shift to the University buildings as soon as those get ready. Teaching in Mathematics will, however, be conducted at the University campus, Jaipur, for which purpose accommodation is already available.

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8. If the above proposal of the University is accepted, a post of a professor and a lecturer in Chemistry at Jaipur may be sanctioned. (No appointment to this post will now be made at Jodhpur). Additional recurring expenditure on account of these two posts will approximately come to Rs. 16,500/- per year of which the Commission's share at 50% will be Rs. 8,250/- annually for the next four years.

9. The matter is submitted to the Commission for approval.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting  
Dated 29/30th June, 1960.

Item No. To consider the requests received from Universities for financial assistance towards extension work by University teachers.

1. The University Grants Commission introduced in 1955 a scheme for extension work by University teachers. In 1955-56 certain selected Universities were invited to prepare schemes in this connection. The following Universities which submitted schemes of extension work by University teachers in 1955-56 were paid grants representing 50 % of the cost involved in their implementation:-

<u>University</u>	<u>Amount paid</u>	
Andhra	Rs. 7,500/-	
Calcutta	Rs. 5,000/-	
Karnatak	Rs. 8,000/-	
Madras	Rs. 2,500/-	
Saugor	Rs. 10,000/-	(This was a token grant against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 60,000/-)
	Rs. 33,000/-	

2. In 1958-59 the Commission vide Res.No.19 of 14/15th April 1958 approved the continuation of the scheme and sanctioned payment of the following grants for the schemes put up by the Universities as under:-

<u>Universities</u>			
1. Aligarh	Rs. 7,000/-	At 100% basis.	
2. Delhi	Rs. 8,000/-		
3. Agra	Rs. 3,500/-	At 50% basis.	
4. Osmania	Rs. 4,500/-		
5. Andhra	Rs. 7,500/-		
6. Annamalai	Rs. 2,750/-		
7. Bihar	Rs. 10,000/-		
8. Bombay	Rs. 5,000/-		
9. Calcutta	Rs. 5,000/-		
10. Jadavpur	Rs. 3,290/-		
11. Lucknow	Rs. 10,000/-		
12. Mysore	Rs. 10,000/-		
13. Panjab	Rs. 1,550/-		
14. Rajasthan	Rs. 3,000/-		
15. Utkal	Rs. 2,500/-		
16. Poona	Rs. 10,000/-		
			Token grant against the estimated cost of Rs. 52,000.
17. S. V. Vidyapeeth.	Rs. 5,000/-		Token grant against the estimated cost of Rs. 21,000.
	<u>Rs. 98,590/-</u>		

The Commission also authorised the Chairman to make grants for the same purpose to other Universities subject to

a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- on 50% basis in the case of State Universities.

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3. Out of the Universities mentioned above grants were not paid in 1958-59 to the Universities of Aligarh, Agra, Calcutta and Lucknow, as they did not submit specific schemes in this regard. The latest position of the utilisation of grants paid in 1955-56 & 1958-59 by the remaining Universities, is indicated in the attached statement (Annexure I).

4. The fresh requirements of the Universities for the continuance of the scheme have been indicated in the statement. The following grants are recommended for sanction, keeping in view the small unspent balances lying with Universities out of the grants paid upto 1958-59 towards the scheme of Extension Work by University Teachers:-

	<u>Universities</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1.	Bihar	Rs. 6,800/-.
2.	Bombay	Rs. 1,050/-.
3.	Delhi	Rs. 9,500/-.
4.	Jadavpur	Rs. 3,300/-.
5.	Karnatak	Rs. 6,400/-.
6.	Mysore	Rs. 10,000/-.
7.	Marathwada	Rs. 6,500/-.
8.	Panjab	Rs. 4,800/-.
9.	Poona	Rs. 10,000/-.
		<u>Rs. 58,350/-.</u>

5. The Utkal University was paid a grant of Rs. 2,500/- in 1958-59 towards this scheme but it was not implemented by the University. The University has now approached the Commission for renewal of the sanction. The scheme may be re-sanctioned for 1960-61. The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Statement of grants paid by the U.G.C. to various Universities towards the scheme of Extension Work by University Teachers upto 1958-59 & of requests for fresh grants.

Sl. No.	Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure incurred by the University.	Share of the U.G.C. on the basis of the Expenditure.	Unspent Balance with the University out of the grant.	Request for Fresh Grant		Remarks.
					Estimated Expenditure.	Share of U.G.C.	
8	Rs. 7,500/-	Rs. 10,339.04	Rs. 5,169.52	Rs. 2,330.48	2997.50	-	-
9	Rs. 7,500/-	Rs. 13,665.96	Rs. 6,832.98	Rs. 667.02	-	-	-
9	Rs. 2,750/-	Rs. 2,184.60	Rs. 1,092.30	Rs. 1,657.70	-	-	-
9	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 13,594.00	Rs. 6,797.00	Rs. 3,203.00	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 10,000	-
9	Rs. 5,000/-	-	- Cancelled as the University did not claim the amount the grant was not paid.		Rs. 2,102	Rs. 1,051	Amount spent on the Scheme upto 10.3.60.
3	Rs. 5,000/-	Nil	Nil	Rs. 5,000/-	-	-	Cancelled as the scheme was not implemented.
9	Rs. 8,000/-	Rs. 10,978.55	Rs. 10,978.55	Rs. 239.45	Rs. 10,204	Rs. 10,000	-
	Rs. 3,218/-						
	Rs. 11,218/-						
	Rs. 3,290/-	Rs. 6,016.84	Rs. 3,008.42	Rs. 281.58	Rs. 7,200	Rs. 3,600	-
	Rs. 8,000/-	Rs. 13,155.88	Rs. 6,577.94	Rs. 1,422.06	150.63	Rs. 13,100	Rs. 6,550 In 1955-56 grant of Rs. 8000 was made. The unspent balance of Rs. 1,422.06 was adjusted against grant of Rs. 2,400/- paid in 1958-59.
	Rs. 977.97	Rs. 4,498.73	Rs. 2,249.37	Rs. 1,271.43	-	-	-
	Rs. 2,500/-	-	-	Rs. 291.00	-	-	Rs. 291/- were refunded by the University.
	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 27,587.62	Rs. 10,000.00	Nil	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 10,000	maximum share of the UGC)
	-	-	-	-	Rs. 13,064.87	Rs. 6,532.43	Estimated expenditure up to 31.3.60 = 6074.87
	-	-	-	-	-	-	" upto 30.6.60 = 6990.00 13,064.87
	Rs. 4,500/-	-	-	Rs. 4,500.00	-	-	Progress report not received.
	Rs. 1,550/-	Rs. 2021.47	Rs. 1010.74	Rs. 539.26	10,645.68	Rs. 5,322.84	Request is for sanction of grant on 50% of the expenditure incurred

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	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
16. Saugar	1955-56	Rs. 10,000/- (as token grant.)	Rs. 1,547 in 1955-56 Rs. 1,508/8/6 in 56-57 Rs. 3055/8/6	-	Gra	uti
17. Utkal	1958-59	Rs. 2,500/-	-	-		
18. S.V. Vidyapeeth.	1958-59	Rs. 5,000/- (as token grant)	Rs. 6,727.50	Rs. 336		
Grand Total		Rs. 1,07,067.94	Rs. 1,44,647.70	Rs. 68		
Enrolment fee received by the Delhi University		3218.00				
		Rs. 1,10,285.94				
						Calcutta. 1955-5
						Delhi. 1958-5 Enrolment fee received by University. Total.
						Jadavpur 1958-5
						Karnatak 1955-5 1958-5
						Madras 1955-56
						Mysore 1958-59
						Marathwada -
						Osmania 1958-59
						Panjab 1958-59

Meeting

Dated 29th/30th June, 60

Item No.31 To consider the Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to inspect the collection, preservation and utilisation of Manuscripts in University Libraries and to recommend measures for improvement.

1. The Chairman, University Grants Commission, appointed a Committee to inspect the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts in University Libraries. The Committee consisted of

1. Dr. V. Raghavan, Madras University.
2. Dr. S. Nurul Hasan, Aligarh Muslim University.
3. Shri K. D. Bhargava, Director National Archives of India.
4. Dr. S. Bhattacharya, Education Officer, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

2. The Committee visited 10 Universities, viz., of Poona, Baroda, Gujarat, Bombay, Osmania, Visva Bharati, Calcutta, Banaras, Varanashi Sanskrit and Aligarh. The detailed report of the Committee (Annexure II) along with a copy of its summary (Annexure I) is enclosed. The financial implications of the recommendations are worked out in the summary.

3. The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.



A SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE  
MANUSCRIPT COMMITTEE.

Meeting 29th &  
30th June 1960.

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The report of the Manuscript Committee is divided into 2 parts. The first part consisting of paragraphs 1 to 13 deals with the personnel of the Committee, the terms of reference, the tour programme of the Committee, the impression of the visit of the Committee to the universities and other learned institutions having manuscript collections and the importance of manuscript material for study and research in Indian History and Culture. The visit of the Committee to universities revealed, in general, a manuscript consciousness in the country and immense possibility for the collection of manuscripts in the different parts of India on a systematic method and under expert guidance. Unless a systematic policy for the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts was pursued in right earnest there is the danger of manuscripts being taken out of the country by allurements held out by foreign agencies as also of destruction because of ignorance and negligence.

2. In some places the existing collection of manuscripts is not being properly preserved and even in places where the manuscripts were cared for with the help of traditional disinfectants, etc., it appeared that a scientific treatment of manuscripts was necessary to ensure proper preservation and utilisation. Lack of space in many cases accounted for unsatisfactory condition of storing manuscripts in some universities. Proper utilisation of manuscripts has been hampered by the absence of catalogues, microfilm apparatus photostat facilities and want of cooperation among the universities to utilise even the facilities that are now available. Provision of adequate finances stood in the way of collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts in almost all places. With proper supply of finance, better technical and research personnel and equipment can be procured for the collection,

Cont. on page 2.

preservation and utilisation of manuscripts.

3. Part II of the report contains the recommendations of the Committee which may be summed up as under:-

A. Collection

i. A sum of Rs.5,000/- per annum may normally be made available to the universities by the University Grants Commission for the purchase of manuscripts. Special grants can be paid for collection of a very especial type after proper examination and assessment by experts.

ii. To improve the collection of manuscripts a sum of Rs.5000/- per annum may be placed by the University Grants Commission at the disposal of the universities towards the emolument of field workers and meeting travelling expenses of teachers and other collectors.

iii. Each university may set up a manuscript committee to evaluate the collections properly and to guard against purchase of spurious material.

B. Preservation

The Committee has recommended certain steps for the preservation and maintenance of manuscripts by proper processes of (a) Dusting by a vacuum cleaner (b) Fumigation, (c) Mending, packing and binding, (d) Storage, etc. These have been specially dealt with in paragraph 15 of the report. For purposes of preservation the Committee has recommended the provision of the technical staff for mending, binding, etc. The scales of pay, etc., for such staff are mentioned in paragraph 16 of the report.

C. Utilisation

For better utilisation of manuscripts the Committee has recommended measures under each of the following heads:-

- a) Sorting and hand-listing
- b) Preparation of detailed descriptive catalogues
- c) Quinquennial publication of reports and their inter-change among universities.
- d) Searching and referencing work
- e) Provision of printed catalogues of other collections,

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bibliographies, etc.

f) Inter-university loan

g) Arrangement for microfilms and photostats

These have been dealt with on pages ~~13-14~~ of the report.

4. The Committee has recommended the provision of a microfilm reader estimated to cost Rs. 7,000/- to all universities where such facilities do not exist and the provision of a mobile microfilm unit to the 8 universities listed on page 15 of the report on a regional basis.

5. The Committee has also recommended the provision of photostat equipment and microfilm enlarger at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000/- to 6 universities as per list on page ~~15-16~~ of the report.

D. Organisation

The Committee has recommended that the university libraries may provide sufficient space for the accommodation of manuscripts and rare books inside the main library building. This portion of the library building may be made air conditioned to prevent decay.

5. For proper administration and supervision of manuscripts the following staff may be provided exclusively to deal with manuscripts:-

- i. A curator or keeper of manuscripts in the grade of a university reader.
- ii. Assistant curators or keepers in the scale of lecturers
- iii. Qualified assistants in the lower grades
- iv. Experts in oriental learning with special aptitude for manuscript work.

6. The staff requirements for administration ~~15-19~~ and supervision has been dealt with in paragraph 19, page ~~16-24~~ of the report. These may be provided after enquiry about the existing staff in some of the universities. The University Grants Commission may make available to the universities suitable ~~15~~ grants for the

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publication of hand-lists and catalogues of manuscripts as and when they are ready. The Committee laid stress on the importance of preparing the " catalogus catalogorum" of manuscripts in different languages on the lines undertaken by the University of Madras for Sanskrit and Prakrit.

7. The Committee invites the attention of the University Grants Commission to the necessity of suitable legislation to prevent the exit of manuscripts to foreign countries by devious and dubious methods and channels.

8. The Committee requests the University Grants Commission to take suitable steps to help the universities to get an adequate quota of mending materials, e.g., tissue papers, cellulose acetate foil, etc.,

9. The financial implication of the recommendations of the Committee, in general, may be summed up as per Statement attached.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

A rough estimates of the financial implication of the recommendations of the Manuscript Committee.

A. Collection-Exploration and Survey

- i. Purchase of manuscripts Ps. 5,000(R) per annum per University.
- ii. Salaries of field workers and travelling expenses, etc Ps. 5,000(R) -do-

B. Preservation

- i. Vacuum cleaner Ps. 600(NR) -do-
- ii. Thymol Fumigation Chamber or Para di chloro benzene cabinet Rs. 600(NR) -do-
- iii. Salaries of
  - (a) One Technical Assistant @ Ps.160-10-330 Ps. 2400(R) per annum-do-
  - (b) 2 Menders and 2 Binders Ps. 2400(R) per annum-do-
  - (c) 3 Peons Ps. 2100(R) per annum-do-

C. Utilisation

- (i) 8 mobile microfilm unit @ Ps.20,000 Ps. 160000(NR) On regional basis
- (ii) Microfilm reader Ps. 7000(NR) To each University where such facilities do not exist.
- (iii) Photostate equipment microfilm enlarger and printing apparatus to six universities @ Ps.50,000/-Ps.300000(NR) To selected universities only
- (iv) Salary of Technical Photographer Assistant @ Ps.160-330 Ps. 2400 per annum To fourteen selected Universities

D. Organisation

- (i) Curator or Keeper of manuscripts with research qualifications in the grade of a Reader Ps. 7200(R) per annum per university.
- (ii) Assistant curators or keepers in the scale of lecturers One for each language group Rs. 9000(R) -do-

We, the members of the Manuscript Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to inspect the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts in University Libraries and to recommend measures for improvement, submit the following report to the Commission:-

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE

The Manuscript Committee consisted of the following members:-

1. Dr.V.Raghavan, Professor and Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Madras University;
2. Dr.S.Nurul Hasan, Professor and Head of the Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University;
3. Shri K.D.Bhargava, Director, National Archives of India;
4. Dr.S.Bhattacharya, Education Officer, University Grants Commission.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

2. The Committee held its first meeting at the Office of the University Grants Commission at New Delhi on the 23 November 1959 for a preliminary discussion of the terms of reference and the plan and programme of the work of the Committee. It was decided that before making the final recommendations to the Commission it would be necessary for the Committee to inspect the existing arrangements for the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts in the University Libraries and institutions so that recommendations might be made for necessary improvement and for <sup>the</sup> better ~~the~~ utilisation of the manuscripts for purposes of research. In this connection the Committee considered that in order to have first hand knowledge of the present condition of the manuscripts and the work that is being carried on the basis of the manuscript material it would be necessary to visit certain Universities in India. The minutes of the First Meeting of the Committee and the circulars issued to Universities regarding the present position of collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts and the replies received thereto

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are given in Appendix I.

3. The Committee visited 10 Universities in course of two tours in the months of January and March 1960, as detailed below:-

TOUR I

<u>University</u>	<u>Date</u>
Poona	15,16 January 1960
Baroda	18 January 1960
Gujarat	19 January 1960
Bombay	20 January 1960
Osmania	21, 22 January 1960

TOUR II

Visvabharati	3, 4 March 1960
Calcutta	5 March 1960
Banaras Hindu University.	7, 8 March 1960
Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya.	8 March 1960
Aligarh Muslim University	9,10 March 1960

Professor V.Raghavan and Dr.S.Bhattacharya visited all the Universities according to the programme mentioned above while Shri K.D.Bhargava visited the Bombay University along with the Committee on 20 January 1960 and Professor Nurul Hasan visited Osmania University on 20 February 1960 during the first lap of the tour. During the second lap of the tour Professor V.Raghavan, Professor S.Nurul Hasan and Dr. S.Bhattacharva visited the Banaras Hindu University and Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya while all the members of the Committee visited the Universities of Visvabharati, Calcutta and Aligarh on the dates mentioned above.

4. The Committee held formal and informal meetings with the authorities of the University and members of the teaching and research staff and of the Libraries in all places visited by them and collected information about the present stock of manuscripts and possibilities of further collections in their areas as also in different parts of India. The Committee

also inspected the present method of preservation of manuscripts in Universities and Departmental Libraries and got information about the manner in which the manuscripts were being utilised. The final meeting of the Committee was held at Aligarh on 10 March 1960 to draw up its recommendations.

5. Besides the Universities and University Institutions mentioned above, the Committee also went on invitation, to certain other Institutions in different places visited by them where there is a systematic arrangement for work based on manuscript material. The Committee had discussion with the authorities of these Institutions about the system of collection of manuscripts adopted by them, and their methods of preservation and utilisation of manuscripts. Among these Institutions mention may particularly be made of the Jaina Bhandaras in Ahmedabad, the B.J. Institute of Learning and Research maintained by the Gujarat Vidya Sabha, Ahmedabad, the Heras Institute of Indian History and Culture, Bombay, the State Library at Hyderabad, the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta, Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad and Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta. Professor Raghavan and Dr. S. Bhattacharya also visited the Asiatic Society in Bombay and the Manuscript Library of His Highness The Maharaja of Banaras at Varanasi on invitation. All these Institutions follow more or less the same methods as the Universities for the preservation of manuscripts. The Asiatic Society in Calcutta has got a Fumigation Chamber the like of which we did not find in any University Institution.

6. Our visits to the Universities as also to the Research Institutions mentioned above showed that there is, in general, a manuscript consciousness in the country. All the experts whom we consulted in course of our visits were of the opinion that there is immense possibility for the collection of manuscripts in the different parts of India provided a systematic method of collection under expert guidance was adopted and funds

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were made available to the Universities. We had also reports that owners of manuscripts were sometimes allured to sell them to certain foreign agencies as there was no regular purchase of these in India and as the price offered by the Indian purchasers was considered to be too inadequate. There have been instances of manuscripts being sold in bundles along with other loose papers in weekly markets according to weight at a low price by people who have no idea of the value of their contents. There have also been instances of gifts of manuscripts made by educated and discriminating people to the Universities and learned institutions.

7. In most of the Universities, visited by us, where care is taken of the manuscript material, there is hardly any systematic method for procuring and purchasing the manuscripts. The teachers and research scholars have mostly on their own initiative got the manuscripts from different sources, sometimes with money and sometimes for love. Occasionally sporadic purchases have been made from the owners or dealers of manuscripts sometimes at a nominal price according to weight and sometimes at a very high price as in the case of Banaras Hindu University where 1800 manuscripts were recently purchased at a cost of Rs.23,000/-. In most of the Universities there are no Committees to advise the authorities about the purchase of manuscripts and in some places we heard the allegation that the Manuscript Committee, as it was constituted, was not functioning and working properly to the satisfaction of the different teaching and research departments. All the Universities visited by us as also many of the Universities which responded to the circular letters issued to them in this connection laid stress on the richness of the manuscript material in their respective regions. Most of the teachers and research scholars we met pointed to the necessity of having a systematic policy with regard to the collection of manuscripts, the employment of the necessary staff of field

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workers and the provision of funds for the purpose.

8. The manuscripts are kept mainly in the University Libraries, though in some Universities only a part of the manuscripts is kept in the Central University Library and other parts are kept in the respective research departments. No University Library we visited has got a fumigation chamber for disinfecting the manuscripts. Some of the Universities have taken advantage of the disinfecting facilities provided by the National Archives of India. The Universities are also prepared to depute some of their Library staff dealing with manuscripts for training in the methods of preservation at the National Archives of India.

9. While most of the Universities are taking good care of the manuscripts according to the resources and facilities at their disposal we regret to have to record that the same amount of care for manuscript material was not visible in a few Institutions, e.g., the Visvabharati, where papers were kept carelessly and unsorted under tables and book racks or on the floor in corners of rooms, and except in the Cheena Bhavana which has a good collection of Chinese and Tibetan texts (xylographs) neatly kept, there seemed to be an entire lack of organisation for the keeping and use of manuscripts. This is specially unfortunate as this Institution had a good reputation of working on ancient texts and manuscripts under reputed scholars like the late Pandit Vidhu Sekhar Shastri whose own collection of manuscripts and books of research value, it was reported to us in Calcutta, was worth about a lakh of rupees. Lack of adequate space accounted for the unsatisfactory condition of storing and keeping of manuscripts in the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, the University of Calcutta, the Aligarh Muslim University, The B.J. Institute of Learning and Research of the University of Gujarat and in the Osmania University. It is expected that with the building up of the new University Libraries with adequate space and provision of Manuscript Sections with necessary air conditioning facilities, the difficulty of keeping manuscripts under proper care and arrangement will be to a large extent removed.

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10. Among the Universities we visited only the Hindu University of a Banaras has got a small room fitted with cooling apparatus for keeping the manuscripts. The spacious building of the Aligarh Muslim University now under construction is also expected to have a separate Manuscript Section with the air-conditioning arrangements for the proper keeping of the manuscripts in the possession of the University. We were informed in some places, e.g., the University of Calcutta, that air conditioning arrangement is being made for keeping rare books in the Library and that this did not cover the manuscripts. As duplication of air conditioning arrangements in the same Library building is not desirable and will unnecessarily add to the maintenance cost it is desirable that rare books and manuscripts which require airconditioning arrangements may be kept in the same section of the University Libraries under proper air conditioning. The Committee feels that the manuscript section should be an integral part of University Libraries and arrangements may be made for the display of important manuscripts in a suitable manner in the Libraries.

11. Among the places visited by the Committee, some good work in the utilisation of manuscripts was noticed in the University of Poona, specially in the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute; the University of Calcutta, Visvabharati, Baroda, Aligarh and Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya where hand lists have been prepared. But no catalogues of manuscripts, prepared on a systematic line, have been published by any of the Universities and the interchange of information among the Universities about the existence of manuscripts in University Libraries and Departments is lacking. The utilisation of manuscripts has also been hampered by the absence of microfilm readers, microfilm apparatus and photostat facilities in most of the Universities. But even where some of these facilities are available there appeared to be not much of enthusiasm in the utilisation of manuscripts with the help of these facilities.

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Some of the Universities have got microfilm readers but we found that..... they were mostly out of use because of some minor defect in the machine which has remained unattended to due obviously to the the indifference of the staff or the non-availability of parts in this country to get the defects removed. Further, there appeared to be a lack of cooperation among the Universities to use to the best advantage the microfilm apparatus where they are available. A set of microfilm apparatus can be effectively used by a group of contiguous Universities conveniently situated and there is absolutely no justification for having different and separate sets of microfilm apparatus in Universities situated in the same city. Unfortunately we found that the knowledge about the existence of microfilm apparatus in a particular university was not shared by other Universities.

12. It is hardly necessary today to emphasise the importance of manuscript material for study and research in the history, literature, philosophy, arts, science and culture in India. The great teachers in Ancient India had their own treasures of manuscripts collected and written throughout a life of dedicated study, while the Monasteries, the Chaityas and Temples, Chatuspathis and Madrassas, and the palaces of Kings and mansions of the nobility, who were patrons of learning and patriarchs of the society were rich depositories of manuscripts written on birchbark palmleaf, paper and also on copper and silver plates, cloth, wood and stone. These documents are important not only for the different types and evolution of scripts in which they were written but also for the allied branches of arts like Calligraphy and painting. Many manuscripts in earlier centuries travelled beyond the borders of India in the Far and Near East, while the impetus given in the West to the study of Indology in the 19th and 20th centuries has led to the collection and acquisition of manuscripts, whether with money or otherwise, by countries in Europe and America. Even now there are reports, and we were also told in course of our visit to the Universities, that foreign

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scholars and agencies are collecting manuscripts from the remote interior of India for use by the scholars in those countries. The conditions in India where there is a lamentable lack of organisation and of provision of finances for the collection and acquisition of manuscripts in a systematic manner is being fully exploited by outside agencies with the result that invaluable treasures of Indian Culture and Civilisation are being carried away to the detriment of research work in India. Among the Universities in India, the attempt of the University of Madras for the production of a new catalogue catalogorum on the model of the work undertaken by the German Scholar Theodor Aufrecht deserves to be specially mentioned in this connection. The experience of persons connected with the New Catalogus Catalogorum in Madras as also of the Sanskrit Commission who made a tour of the whole of India has revealed that there are many unexplored regions in India rich in manuscripts and that the new accessions of manuscripts in the learned institutions in India, including the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and other indigenous institutions, require a systematic examination and cataloguing with a view to their proper utilisation. The Universities in India with their highly specialised staff in the different branches of learning can undoubtedly play an important role in using and editing the manuscripts and in advancing the cause of learning.

13. In course of our tour we saw that some Universities had not yet attached proper importance to the collection of manuscripts, some Universities had not yet examined their collections, some Universities had mere accession lists, while some Universities were preparing detailed catalogues and even made press copies of these ready, but could not print them. Though the lack of adequate finance has undoubtedly stood in the way of the proper use of manuscripts by the Universities, we feel that there should also be a new orientation in outlook of the scholars and administrators of Universities towards the vast field of research

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In the different branches of learning, which is offered by the manuscripts already collected and still scattered all over this ancient country.

14. We therefore make the following recommendations for the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts under each of the relevant heads.

A. Collection - Exploration and Survey.

i.) As we have already reported, all Universities visited by us laid stress on the possibility of further collection of manuscripts in their respective areas. For proper exploration and survey it is necessary that adequate facilities are given to the Universities in the form of staff, etc. We are of the opinion that for a work like this the main lead and inspiration are to come from the teachers connected with research. Where the spirit and atmosphere of research exists, the Universities may provide field workers to collect information about manuscripts and to help in the acquisition. For this purpose the Universities which have the necessary possibilities may be provided with two field workers. A sum of Rs. 5,000/- per annum may be placed by the University Grants Commission at the disposal of the Universities towards the emoluments of field workers and meeting travelling expenses of the teachers and other collectors who may have to go round on this account.

ii) For collections of a special type for which large sums of money are demanded by the owners but which are believed to be of much importance for research and cultural purposes, the Commission may be approached by the Universities for special grants. But all such collections should be inspected and examined and valued by experts before they are actually purchased.

iii) A sum of Rs. 5,000/- per annum may normally be made available by the University Grants Commission to the Universities for the purchase of manuscripts. The Universities making good use of the provision and doing good work in respect of collection of manuscripts may be helped with further sums if there is

sufficient justification. The Universities themselves may also be required to make a provision for the purchase of manuscripts in their normal budget.

iv) Each University may set up a manuscript committee, consisting of experts to evaluate the collections properly and to guard against the purchase of spurious material.

B. Preservation.

We saw that the manuscripts are usually kept tied between card or wooden boards or in bundles of red cloth according to the traditional methods in India and kept in wooden or steel almirahs. Some protective ingredients like Neem leaves, D.D.T. Powder and naphthalene balls or bricks are also applied in some places for purposes of preservation. Some of the well known Institutions, e.g., the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute informed us that they are satisfied with the present system of preservation adopted by them. But on closer scrutiny it was found that even in places where manuscripts are usually considered to be well preserved, the material, paper or palmleaf, was being eaten up almost unseen by insects. There is at present hardly any arrangement in Universities for fumigation and lamination, etc. We feel that effective measures should be taken for proper preservation and maintenance of manuscripts and to prevent further damage to them. Many Universities do not even have the necessary furniture and almirahs to keep the manuscripts in order. The danger of keeping manuscripts, in bundles or even without bundles, in heaps on the floor cannot be over-emphasised. 15. We recommend that the following steps be taken for the preservation and maintenance of manuscripts after they are received in Universities:-

- i) Dusting by vacuum cleaner -  
A vacuum cleaner is usually available for Rs. 600/-.
- ii) Fumigation -

After dusting, all the manuscripts are to be fumigated by placing them in a Thymol Fumigation Chamber or in a para di-Ghlorobenzene Cabinet for removal of fungus infection.

The cost of such a Chamber or Cabinet is estimated to be between Rs.500/- and Rs.600/-. Universities which have got huge collections of manuscripts, say over 25,000, but have as yet no such facility and are allowing the manuscripts to deteriorate further may have more than one Chamber or Cabinet, in case they are really anxious to proceed with the work of preservation immediately.

iii) Mending, Packing and Binding- Manuscripts, which are torn or otherwise damaged, require immediate repair. This may be done by hand lamination. Proper flow of material for this, e.g. tissue paper, chiffon and cellulose acetate foil and acetone should be ensured for the purpose. The use of local gum, glue, resin or ordinary Indian paste should be strictly forbidden. The laminated sheets of manuscripts in Sanskrit, Prakrit, etc., should be systematically arranged and carefully packed between 2 wooden boards the size of which should be slightly bigger than that of the laminated sheets so that the manuscript edges may be safe.

In the case of manuscripts written on palm leaves or birch leaves, the repair should be done carefully by the use of chiffon. Paper manuscripts which are in a book form should be properly bound in cloth or leather. Where the manuscript is badly damaged the leaves should be mounted in marginal guards before they are actually bound.

In the case of particularly valuable manuscripts which are badly damaged and require expert mending it is advisable that they are sent to the National Archives of India for proper treatment and rehabilitation.

#### iv) Storage

The manuscripts should be stored in air tight steel cupboards with an ample supply of naphthalene bricks. The use of D.D.T. Powder should be discontinued as its chemical reactions are not good. Wherever possible, the manuscripts should be kept in air conditioned rooms. The manuscripts should as far as possible be placed horizontally, i.e. flatly instead of



vertically as it is not safe in the long run to rest the weight of a manuscript on one edge only. The manuscripts should be periodically aired within the air conditioned rooms. They are in no case to be exposed to the sun. To minimise the effect of sunlight it is advisable that in the hot season the windows and ventilators should be covered with thick blinds. Every care should be taken to avoid storing the fumigated manuscripts or manuscripts in good condition along with the infected and non fumigated ones. The attention of the Universities in this connection is drawn to the instructions contained in the pamphlet on "The repair and preservation of records" published by the National Archives of India in September 1959, a copy of which was circulated by the Commission to all Universities.

16. For purposes of preservation the following facilities may be provided in the Universities:-

i. A trained technical assistant to look after the preservation, mending, binding, etc. He may be placed in the pay scale of Rs. 160-10-330. The Universities may, when necessary get such persons trained in the National Archives of India.

ii. The technical staff for mending and binding- The number of such staff will depend on the number and size of manuscripts in each University. For Universities having 10,000 or more manuscripts 2 menders and 2 binders may be provided. The usual scale of pay for binders and menders in the National Archives of India is as under:-

Binder .....	Rs. 54-2-60-5/2-75
Menders Grade I...	Rs. 40-1-50-2-60
Grade II..	Rs. 35-1-50.

iii. Peons for dusting and airing manuscripts. Universities having more than 10,000 manuscripts may be provided with three such peons. The University Grants Commission may consider with sympathy the requests of Universities having

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specially large collections of manuscripts which are in a neglected condition for a special ad hoc grant for preservation and rehabilitation.

C. Utilisation

The following measures are recommended for the better utilisation of manuscripts:-

i. Sorting and hand-listing.

Immediate steps may be taken by the Universities to examine the manuscripts, sort them, identify them and hand-list them. It is essential that the preliminary examination and identification should be done with the utmost care under expert guidance. Manuscripts coming in large codices frequently contain a number of independent works. These should be specially checked and listed. Pending the publication of detailed catalogues, the hand-lists suggested above should also be published for the use of scholars.

ii. Preparation of detailed descriptive catalogues along approved scientific lines may be undertaken as early as possible. Supplementary lists may be published every five years as and when fresh acquisitions are made. A proforma for preparing detailed catalogues for manuscripts (Sanskrit, Prakrit, etc.) is given in Appendix II.

iii. Publication of a report every five years by each University receiving financial assistance from the University Grants Commission about the progress in the collection, and survey of manuscripts conducted by the University.

These reports may be circulated to other Universities. It may be made clear that publication of critical editions of texts based on manuscripts should be done as a normal part of the research work of a University department and not as a part of the work of the Manuscript Section of the Library.

iv. Searching and referencing work -

The supply of information based on manuscripts to scholars should be a normal activity of the Manuscripts

Section and for this trained and qualified personnel may be appointed.

v. Cataloguing -

To facilitate the work of examination, identification and cataloguing of manuscripts in Universities it is necessary that the Manuscripts Section should have all the printed catalogues of other different collections, bibliographies, etc. During our visit to Universities it was found that the University Libraries were lacking in this important facility. This is sometime available on exchange basis in India. The attention of the Universities in this connection may be drawn to Chapter VIII of the Sanskrit Commission report entitled "Manuscripts" where the matter has been dealt with in all its details. In case a special grant for this purpose is necessary, the Universities may approach the University Grants Commission for the purpose, giving sufficient justification for their request.

vi. Inter University Loan -

Facilities may be made available for the Inter University exchange and loan of manuscript material.

vii. Photo copies of Manuscripts -

To facilitate Inter University exchange of manuscripts it is necessary that the Universities have arrangements for preparing microfilms and photostats of manuscripts as well as for reading microfilms and reading enlargements. Further, in the case of manuscripts which are likely to decay quickly photo copies or transcripts should be prepared immediately.

17. While microfilms are useful for obtaining copies of manuscripts economically, particularly from abroad and for easy storage, experience proves that for actual research work specially for collecting and editing texts, photostats or enlargement of microfilms are required. We recommend that in view of the work that is now being done in the Universities and

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in view of the nature of the work that has to be done in this connection the following apparatus may be provided in the Universities:-

(a) Mobile Microfilming Unit -

This is estimated to cost about Rs.20,000/-. This need not be provided in each University but may be distributed on a regional basis. Care should be taken to avoid overlapping and duplication in this matter. No University town need have more than one set of such unit. In course of our visits we saw that while Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya had a complete microfilm unit, the Banaras Hindu University had also ordered for another unit on the ground that they were not aware of the existence of the facility at the Sanskrit University. While the University Grants Commission may provide a microfilm reader which is estimated to cost Rs.7,000/- to all Universities where such facilities do not exist, a mobile microfilm unit may be given to the following Universities on the understanding that they will make available to the neighbouring Universities the services of the unit on necessary payment:-

- a) Kerala
- b) Osmania
- c) Bombay
- d) Calcutta
- e) Aligarh
- f) Rajasthan (Jaipur)
- g) Ahmedabad
- h) Banaras ( Banaras has got one set and another set has been ordered for. No set is therefore necessary at Banaras. Delhi has a set at the Indian School of International Studies.)

18. Besides the centres mentioned above, the following other Universities may be provided with photostat equipment and microfilm enlarger and printing apparatus together estimated to cost Rs.50,000/-.

- a) Madras
- b) Banaras Hindu University

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- c) Poona
- d) Baroda
- e) Patna
- f) Mysore

A Technical Photographic Assistant in the salary grade of Rs.160-350 may be provided in each of the 14 Universities listed above.

D. Organisation.

19. We are of the opinion that instead of having a separate building for housing the manuscripts the University Libraries may provide sufficient space for the accommodation of manuscripts and rare books inside the main Library building. This portion of the Library building should be made air conditioned to keep the manuscripts in good condition and to prevent decay.

For the proper administration and supervision of Manuscripts Sections, a staff exclusively to deal with manuscripts may be provided in the University Libraries. Where the collection exceeds 10,000 manuscripts the staff may be as under:-

- i. A curator or keeper of manuscripts with research qualifications in the grade of a Reader.
- ii. Assistant curators or keepers in the scale of lecturers one for each language group of more than 2,500 manuscripts.
- iii. Language groups with less than 2,500 may be looked after by assistants in the lower grade specially qualified in the line. Persons with Oriental Learning and qualifications may also be appointed as assistants for the purpose of examining and preparation of reference material, etc., on a suitable remuneration of Rs.100/- to 200/-.

The staff mentioned above may do the cataloguing and referencing work for the normal collections. The Commission may consider the request of Universities for special provision to catalogue unusually large collections and collections of a specialised nature. The provision of staff for Universities with manuscript less than 10,000 may be suitably adjusted to the requirements.

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20. The Commission may also make available to the Universities suitable grants for the publication of handlists and catalogues of manuscripts as and when these are ready.

21. We would bring to the notice of the University Grants Commission the importance of preparing the "catalogus catalogorum" of manuscripts in different languages such as the one undertaken for the Sanskrit and Prakrit languages by the University of Madras. We recommend that suitable help may be given to Universities which have already undertaken such works or propose to undertake them in a systematic manner in future.

22. We would draw attention of the Commission to the necessity of suitable legislation to prevent the exit of manuscripts to foreign countries by devious and dubious methods and channels.

23. As difficulty has been experienced in the procurement of mending materials, e.g., tissue paper, cellulose acetate foil, raw film and photo duplicating and printing paper we would request the University Grants Commission to take suitable steps to get an adequate quota of these materials for work in connection with preservation and utilisation of manuscripts.

24. Before we conclude we would take this opportunity to record our thanks to the Universities and Institutions visited by us which gave us all facilities in connection with the work of the Committee.

Sd/- V.Raghavan

S.Nurul Hasan

K.D.Bhargava

S.Bhattacharya

10th March 1960.

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APPENDIX I

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Manuscripts Committee held at the University Grants Commission Office on the 23rd November, 1959.

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A meeting of the Manuscript Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to inspect the collection, arrangement for preservation and use of manuscripts in University Libraries and to make suggestions for, improving the collection, proper preservation and better use of manuscripts and publication of catalogues, etc., was held at the University Grants Commission Office on 23rd November, 1959.

2. The following were present:-

1. Dr. V. Raghavan, Professor of Sanskrit, Madras University.
2. Dr. S. N. Hasan, Professor of History, Aligarh Muslim University.
3. Shri K. D. Bhargava, Director, National Archives of India, New Delhi.
4. Dr. S. Bhattacharya, Education Officer, University Grants Commission.

Dr. P. J. Philip, Development Officer, University Grants Commission was present in the earlier stages of the discussions.

3. The main conclusions of the Committee are:-

- (a) Every University may be given facilities to have proper arrangements for the collection of manuscripts to help the research projects of the University in different subjects. The work in this connection may be started as early as possible, as many of the manuscripts necessary for purposes of research are now being destroyed due to ignorance of the owners or are being taken out of the country by enterprising organisations in foreign countries, particularly in the United States of America, who offer tempting prices.

A sum of Rs. 2,00,000/- approximately might be allocated only for the collection of manuscripts in Indian Universities.

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- (b) Along with the collection of manuscripts, a descriptive catalogue of manuscripts in each University should be prepared and the information should be made available to the different Universities in a process of exchange. Pending the printing of these catalogues which may be done every three years, work may begin forthwith with hand-written catalogues.
- (c) Universities should be provided with adequate facilities of staff and equipment for the preservation cataloguing and utilisation of the manuscripts and for this purpose necessary funds may be made available to them both for non-recurring and recurring expenditure.
- (d) Specific information may be asked for from the Universities on the following details and made available by the end of December 1959:-
- (1) The facilities now available with the Universities for the preservation, mending, binding, fumigation, lamination, chemical treatment of manuscripts, etc.
  - (2) The details of the present staff, both whole-time and honorary, now engaged in the supervision and use of the manuscripts with the following particulars.
    - i. Name
    - ii. Qualifications
    - iii. Salary.
  - (3) Arrangements for microfilming-both static and mobile.
  - (4) Arrangements for housing, storing and stacking.
- In this connection Mr.K.D.Bhargava, Director of the National Archives of India agreed that he might forward to the Commission a pamphlet dealing with the repair and preservation of manuscripts which has been prepared by the National Archives. This might be circulated among the Universities for their guidance.
- (e) Universities having less than 2000 manuscripts might for the present carry on the work with part time staff.



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Prof. V.Raghavan agreed to prepare a model set of Rules which might be circulated to the Universities in connection with the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts. Special funds may be provided for the publication and editing of manuscripts.

(f) The Committee is of the opinion that before making their final recommendations to the Commission, it will be necessary for them to inspect the existing arrangements for the collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts in the University Libraries, so that recommendations may be made for the necessary improvement and for the utilisation of the manuscripts for purposes of research. In this connection, the Committee considered that visits to certain Universities will be necessary and this can be done in two tours to be arranged in the months of January and February, 1960 in the following order:-

Tour I covering the Universities of :

Poona		to be undertaken between 15th
Baroda		and 20th January, 1960
Hyderabad &		
Ahmedabad		
(Gujarat)		

Tour II covering the Universities of :

Aligarh		to be undertaken after 10th
Banaras		February, 1960
Calcutta &		
Santiniketan		

23.11.59

Sd/-  
(S. BHATTACHARYA)

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(SVP)

APPENDIX I (11)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI

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No.F.37-20/57(H)

Dt: the 3rd Dec.59.

To

The Registrar

\_\_\_\_\_ University,  
\_\_\_\_\_.

Sub: SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION OF  
MANUSCRIPTS IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the University Grants Commission has appointed a Committee to inspect the collection, arrangement for preservation and the use of manuscripts in University Libraries and to make suggestions for improving the collection, proper preservation and better use of the manuscripts and publication of catalogues, etc. The Committee will visit a few Universities in the months of January and February 1960 in order to have first hand information of the collection, and preservation of manuscripts in University Libraries and to make recommendations to the Commission for improving the present system with a view to the proper utilisation of the manuscripts in the University Departments.

2. I would in this connection request you to furnish to the University Grants Commission the following information at your earliest convenience:-

- (1) The facilities now available with the University for the collection, preservation, mending, binding, fumigation, lamination, chemical treatment of manuscripts, etc.
- (2) The details of the present staff, both wholetime and honorary, now engaged in the supervision and use of the manuscripts with the following
  - i. Name
  - ii. Qualifications, practical training and experience,
  - iii. Salary.
- (3) Arrangements for micro-filming both static and mobile.
- (4) Arrangements for housing, storing and stacking.

3. I am forwarding herewith a copy of a pamphlet entitled 'Repair and Preservation of Records' prepared and published by the National Archives of India for necessary information and guidance.

4. May I request you to kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter and to furnish the information required in paragraph 2 above by the 23rd December 1959 at the latest.

Yours faithfully

Sd/- (S.BHATTACHARYA)

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APPENDIX I (iii)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI  
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No.37-20/57(H)

Dated the 3rd Feb., 1960

To

The Registrar  
University \_\_\_\_\_

Sub: SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN- COLLECTION, PRESERVATION  
AND UTILISATION OF MANUSCRIPTS IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No.F.37-20/57(H) dated the 3rd December 1959 on the subject mentioned above, I am directed to request you to kindly forward to the University Grants Commission your suggestions for improving the existing system of collection, preservation and utilisation of manuscripts indicating the recurring and non-recurring expenditure necessary for the improvement.

It will be much convenient if the information asked for above is received by the University Grants Commission by 15th February 1960 at the latest.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(S.BHATTACHARYA)  
FOR SECRETARY.

The facilities now available with the University for the preservation, mending, binding fumigation, lamination, chemical treatment of manuscripts, etc.	The details of present staff both whole time and honorary now engaged in the supervision and the use of manuscripts with the following.	Arrangements for micro-filming both static and mobile.	Arrangements for housing storing and stacking.	Remarks.
3	4	5	6	7
Manuscripts are preserved in Godrej Store Wells, are bound in Class I full cloth with corners and back bound in leather. Butter paper is pasted on brittle pages. No facilities for fumigation, lamination or Chemical treatment in the Library.	At present no specialised assistant for manuscripts.	Purchased a Microfilming plant.		In the new Library building construction of which is to start very shortly, provision for keeping manuscripts & Dark-Room etc. will be made.
No facilities for preservation mending etc. are available. The library has a bindery attached for doing repairs and binding work.	A pandit clerk of B.A. and Telugu Deptt. Occasionally looks after palm leaf manuscripts. Sh. K. J. Sharma.	No facilities for Microfilming either static or mobile.	University library has no special provisions for housing storing & stocking of Manuscripts film materials.	
a) Periodical airing and dusting. b) Spraying of D.D.T. Powder. c) Putting Nephathelene on the shelves.	There is no staff exclusively for this purpose. Library staff carries out the work. 1. Sh. R. Ramanujachari, M.A. Dean (Hony. Lib.) faculty of Education with 30 years experience. 2. Sh. V. Muthusubramaniam (Dy. Lib.) B.A. (Hons) Dip. Lib. Science. 15 years experience. 3. Sh. V. Dura-irajan, (Dy. Lib.) B.A., B.T. Diploma Lib. Science Experience 2 years. 4. Sh. R. Aiyasami Iyer (Asstt. Lib.) Experience 30 years.	No arrangements.	Are kept separately in a wooden Almirah.	With the aid of U.G.C. special staff has been appointed for collection of manuscripts in Sanskrit. This is functioning under the supervision of Head of Sanskrit Deptt.
No special facilities; Manuscripts are put between two pieces of hard board, wrapped in red cloth. Phenyle balls and D.D.T. Powder are used as disinfectants. Centronella oil is regularly applied to all folios of palm leaf Manuscripts.	1. Sh. J. S. Phade (Research Officer and Post-Graduate teacher in sanskrit) M.A. Bhand-ark prize winner experience 15 years. 2. Sh. J. P. Thaker, (Research Officer and Post-Graduate teacher in sanskrit) M.A. Kavid Experience of 8 years. 3. Sh. G. P. Gathe, (Attender) Experience of 36 years.	Institute of oriental studies of this University possesses a microfile camera. It is not portable There is no special operator for its use in the grade Rs. 40-2-70.	Manuscripts are preserved in specially prepared large steel board a separate hall.	Some illustrated Manuscripts, and different types at Manuscripts are exhibited in two long show cases in the manuscripts rooms.
Total Collection 9637 in the Department of Modern Indian Languages & Sanskrit.	1. Sh. A. S. Vya karanacharya. Lecturer Sanskrit Department. 2. Sh. P. C. Pal M.A. Keeper of Manuscripts. 3. Sh. P. Roy. B.A. Assistant 4. Sh. S. Mitra. Non-Matric	Honorary. No arrangement	These manuscripts are housed in three rooms & these are stored in glass almirahs.	
These manuscripts are kept bound under wooden plates wrapped with red Kheru clothes. Insecticides such as naphthalene and D.D.T. are profusely used so that these manuscripts are safe from the attack of insects.				
No provision available	1. Dr. S. N. Sarma Prof.-in-charge	Honorary Nil As a research scholar he	The manuscripts Lib. is temporarily housed in a room in the Arts	

550

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1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>GAUHATI.</u>		2. D.R. Datta	Normal III year 3 year in historical Antiquary studies. Rs. 125/- to Rs. 275/-
<u>GORAKHPUR</u>		3. S.N. Talukdar	Inter Rs. 80 to 175/- No staff appointed for the purpose.
<u>GUJARAT</u>			
<u>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</u>	No special facilities fumigation is done with gammexane.	No whole time worker looks after the work	Assistant Librarian 1. Sh. Moti Lal Wali Assistant Librarian. B.A. Diploma Library Science (Banaras) 7 years experience in the University Library. Rs. 100 plus Rs. 30/O.A. plus Rs. 25/- D.A.
<u>JALPAIGURI</u>			
<u>JADAVPUR.</u>	At present no facilities available for preservation and treatment of Manuscripts documents.	No staff appointed for the supervision of such materials.	Have ment a coming Unit i have p camera duction one Pho machine Readers access being p
<u>KARNATAK</u>	The University Library has a small collection of 12 manuscripts which are treated with naphthalene powder for preservation. The manuscripts are fumigated with para D.B. Crystals and periodical during cleaning is carried on.	No staff appointed. The manuscripts library in-charge of a lecturer assistant by one Official.	No arrange for micro-
<u>KERALA</u>		<u>CURATOR</u> Dr. K.R. Pillai	M.A. Ph.D. Scale (Lond) 500-800 Sometime Prof. of Sanskrit Indian Literature and Cultural American Academy of Asian Studies (San Francisco) Sometime member of staff Department of Phonetics and Linguistics, School of Oriental studies

S.No. University

1.	2.
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1. ALLAHABAD.

2. ANDHRA.

3. ANNAMALAI.

4. BARODA.

5. CALCUTTA

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18. PATNA  
(Contd)

1. KERALA

Research Officer

1. M.M. Pillai B.A. (Hons) Scale  
Malayalam 250-300  
Diploma in  
Archives  
Keeping.

2. N.R. Na ir Mohopadyaya  
Jyothiana.

3. N.P. Sastri -do- -do-

4. A.R. Sastri -do- -do-

ASSISTANT RESEARCH OFFICER

16 All ind  
scale  
150-300

1ST GRADE PANDIT.

1. R.N. Kurup Mohopadhyaya  
and B.A. Scale  
150-400

SCRIBES

2 Both in  
scale 50-125.

1. Sh.M.A.A. Serving as Rs. 80-150  
Warsi. Oriental  
Cataloguer  
for more  
than 30  
years: Non-Matric.

2. Sh.N.K. Intermediate Rs. 80-150  
Bhargava. with certifi-  
cate in Lib-  
rary Science  
serving as  
Sanskrit  
Cataloguer for last  
2 years.

No special staff for the purpose.

Have all the  
equipment.  
Have no  
technician  
to use.

The General  
Library has  
a micro-fil-  
ing equipme  
and three  
Microfilm r  
A phot tech  
change of t  
will be put  
shortly.

No arrangem

Preserved in Almirahs.  
Binding also done.  
Have got equipment  
for fumigation, laminations  
and other Chemical Treatments  
of Manuscripts.

No special facilities  
no chemical processes  
for preservation are  
used at present.  
Manuscripts are preserved  
by wrapping them in brown  
papers. For Chemical  
effects D.D.T. and Nephtha-  
lene balls are used.

No special facilities for  
binding and mending,  
there is one binder for  
preservation work. There  
is one qualified man and  
one record preserver.

Library staff looks after the  
manuscripts

1. Dr. Mohd. Ghouse M.A. Rs. 170-320  
in-charge under Ph.D.  
persian and  
Arabic manuscripts

2. Shri Ananta Deval Sans- 105-170  
Charya for krit Pundit.  
Sanskrit Litt.

3. Sh. Muneer Ahmed B.Sc. and  
Dip. in Pres.  
(National Arch)  
of India.

4. One record  
preserver.

5. One Binder.

No arrangem  
for microfi

1. One expert for  
looking after  
the preservation.

2. Supervising Officers.

1) Dr. K.K. Datta P.R.S Hony.  
Principal,  
Patna College.

19. POONA

20. RAJASTHAN

21. ROORKEE

22. SAUGAR.

23. S.N.D.T.

24. SRI VENKATES

2. MUCKNOW

3. MADRAS

4. NAGPUR.

5. OSMANIA

6. PATNA.

25. S.V. VIDYAPEET

26. VARANSI  
SANSKRIT

ii) Sh.S.H.Askari Hony.  
History  
Patna College.

iii) Research Scholar Rs.184/-  
in charge of the  
section.

Shri.F.Balkhi.

No special staff.

No arrangements  
at present but  
propose to  
equip the lib-  
rary with  
"Microfilming  
Unit".

In separte  
room in the  
steel racks  
wrapped in  
red cloth.

A separte  
Marathi Manus-  
cript section  
been added to  
the Library  
manuscripts are  
also preserved  
by the Libraries  
at constituent  
College; Have  
author and title  
catalogue of  
the same.

University has  
a very limited  
no. of manuscri-  
pts at present  
in its Library.

Have no manus-  
cripts.

The University  
Library has no  
collection of  
manuscripts.

Manuscripts are bound in  
"Brocade" Napthaline  
balls are kept in  
almirahs or cases to protect  
them. No Special  
Chemical Treatment.

No separate staff to look  
after them.

VARA

No arrangements for  
collection. For  
preservation manuscript  
are dusted and cleaned  
with Grude Oil Napthalane  
balls are also used.  
Vermax Crystals are spread  
between the manuscripts:  
Shelves are also dusted with  
D.D.T.Powder.

Minor repairs are done by  
Muchi-cum-peon  
at Library.

No facilities at present  
available for Binding,  
Fumigation,  
lamination, Chemical treatment.

CURATOR

Sh.N.S.Sastry M.A.(Sank. & Rs.240/- &  
Phil.)Dip. D.A.in  
Lib.Sc. Scale Rs.  
knowing of 150-10-25  
Indian  
languages  
having working  
knowledge of French  
and German. 15 years  
experience in handling  
manuscripts Teaching  
and Research experience  
of about 9 years.

N11

Manuscripts are  
housed in a  
well ventilated  
building.  
Manuscripts are  
kept in adjusta-  
ble steel Shelves  
(Open) Are  
properly kept,  
generally placed  
between wooden  
boards as planks  
held together by  
means of strings  
of cotton and then  
arranged horizon-  
tally.

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

1. Sh'.S.V.Bhasker(Snk.) Rs.88/-D.A.
2. A.V.Srinivacharya  
ryaulu. (Telugu). Both have Rs.100/-and  
training in D.A.in scale  
collection of Rs.60-4-100.  
dealing with  
manuscripts  
under well  
known scholars  
in the field  
both have  
experience of  
about 10 years  
in this manuscripts  
Library.

PEONS

2

SWEEPER

1

No information.

Have arrangements  
for stocking and  
fumigation(Thymol)  
of manuscripts.  
Manuscripts are repaired  
with tissue papers and  
are kept under card  
board covers.

No separate staff for the purpose.  
Library staff supervises the work.  
There are 13 persons, from librarian  
to clerks, working in the Library.  
Details are as under:-  
1. Librarian 2. Asstt. Librarian  
Scale 800-Rs. 300-500  
50-1250.

There are  
arrangements  
for static  
micro-filming  
& enlarging  
microfilms  
Have one Micro-  
film reader.

Manuscripts are  
stocked in high  
wooden almirahs  
mostly kept  
in bundles in  
cloth.

D.D.T. Solution is also  
sprayed  
There are no proper  
arrangements for binding  
and repair work

3. Arvan  
Catalogues Scale 100-200  
Scale 150-250  
Library Assistants  
On scale Scale 50-120  
100-200

533

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

408-

of manuscripts. preserved in steel boards and paper in glass shelves ripts are mended year, a re fumigated month. Naphthaline are placed inside prege space And a pa-ste is applied e of the important ripts.

- 1. Sh.K.B.Tripathi.
- 2. St.S.R.Sharma
- 3. Pt.U.Kar

Head of Oriya and Sanskrit Deptt. Ravenshaw College.

Research Assistant(whole time) no practical training. Rs.100/-.

Assistant in charge (whole time) No practical training. Rs. 85/- and D.A.

No arrangements

There is very little space for preservation.

With provision of some more shelves, manuscripts can be preserved in better manner.

University is interested in collection & Preservation of manuscripts. Have already appointed a Committee in this Connection.

angement.

Shri N.N. Chatterji.

B.Sc. Dip.in Librarianship Certificate of proficiency in French, German and Russian languages, UNESCO Fellow abroad in 1951. Rs.475/- basic in the Scale Rs.275-500

No arrangement.

There is a big stack room measuring 80'X30'. This room is kept air conditioned from April to October, every year for preserving publications.

eserved in hs with mesh in a big room ripts are treated reserver Oil conditioning. have facilities migration, lamination.

- 1. One research Assistant is in-charge of the manuscripts Library.
- 2. One Research Assistant.
- 3. Two Attendants
- 4. One Peon.

M.A. in Sanskrit.

No mobile Section. Have one full time Tape Photo-grapher.

Stored in with wire mesh doors housed in a big room. No air conditioning available.

There is no specially trained personnel for this section. The Examination, cataloguing editing and publication of the manuscripts done by staff of 15 Research Assistants.

Have suggested the necessity of a big air condition hall for manuscripts & a separate building for micro-film-ing Section.

ilities are ent available 538 paper 14 af in University

There is no staff at present.

No arrangement. It is proposed to get a micro-filming set shortly.

A small room has been set apart for housing manu-cripts & provided with air condition-ers for mainta-ining proper temperature & humidity in this room, where manuscripts are kept in steel cup boards. Request by the University Lib for a special grant for capital expenditure Rs.10,000/- (R) Rs.50,000/- (NR)

The University Library does not possess many manuscripts at present. No special arrange-ment.



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1. 2. 3. 4.

<p>33. PANJAB</p> <p>University Library is under construction. The MSS. will be preserved in the Air conditioned room specially provided for preservation of Manuscripts.</p> <p><u>Precautionary Report.</u></p> <p>a) Insecticidal Powder  b) D.D.T. Spray  c) Insecticide Flit Binery recently started.</p>		<p>Shri N.K. Seth M.A.M.O. Practica Experier Nil Experier 8 years.</p> <p>Sh. S.L. Dogra. M.A.M.O. Pract. E Nil Exp. 3</p> <p>Sh. J.R. Kapoor Under - Pract. E nil. Exp 10 year</p> <p>Sh. Pratap Chand Book Binder. Pract. E Nil Experie</p>
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34. I.I. of Science

35. INDRA KALA SANGEET VISHVA VIDYALAYA

27. UTKAL

Palm :  
are pr  
cup-b  
copies  
Manus  
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every  
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for

31. BANARAS.

No fac  
at pres  
Total  
palm le  
Library

30. AGRA

Librar

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM UNIVERSITIES REGARDING MANUSCRIPTS IMPROVEMENT

S.No.	Name of the University.	Suggestions for improving the existing system of collection preservation.	Expenditure required for improvement.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	<u>LUCKNOW</u>	Catalogues should be exchanged with other Universities.	1. Two posts for the maintenance and indexing of manuscripts in the grade of Rs.250-500 Rs. 6,000/- (R) 2. Purchase of manuscripts. Rs. 25,000/- (R) 3. Travelling expenses. Rs. 5,000/- (R) 4. Medicines for fumigation. Rs. 500/- (R) 5. Furniture and fittings. Rs. 15,000/- (NR) 6. Printing of Descriptive Catalogue Rs. 15,000/- (NR)
2.	<u>BOMBAY</u>		1. Cost of preparation of a descriptive catalogue of the collection of manuscripts known as the Kha tharay Collection of Manuscripts Rs. 3,000/- b) Cost of publication of the same. Rs. 8,000/- 2. a) Cost of the preparation of a catalogue of manuscripts contained in the collection of Ismaili works presented by Shri A.A.A.Fysee. Rs. 3,000/- b) Cost of publication. Rs. 8,000/- 3. a) Completion of manuscripts Rs. 3,000/- b) Publication. Rs. 8,000/- 4. Cost of cleaning, processing and binding wherever necessary the manuscripts in the collection of persian, Urdu, Arabic and allied languages comprising over 900 manuscripts. Rs. 5,000/- Total ..... Rs. 38,000/-
3.	<u>UTKAL</u>	The total number of palm leaf manuscripts available in the University Library is 1380 including 395 manuscripts copies on paper. The number of palm leaf manuscripts is increasing as the University has made arrangements for the acquisition of manuscripts both by donation and by purchase. The manuscripts have been preserved in ordinary almirahs and steps have been taken to keep them free from dust and from the ravages of dust. The University has appointed a Research Scholar to collect manuscripts from different parts of the State and in some cases the University acquires manuscripts of permanent value by purchase.	1. Cost of 17 Godrej Store Well cup Boards at Rs.285/-each. Rs. 4,705/- 2. Cost of 136 additional shelves to be filled to the cup board at Rs.10/each. Rs. 1,360/- 3. Cost of three Godrej store well cup boards for the preservation of manuscripts on paper Rs.285 each. Rs. 855/- Total Rs. 6,920/- (NR) 4. Cost of two store well cup boards each fitted with eight additional shelves. Rs. 730/- 5. Pay and other allowances of one Upper Division Assistant to remain in charge in the scale Rs.90-5-120 per annum. Rs. 1,380/- 6. Pay and other allowances of a peon in the scale of pay Rs. 20-2-24. Rs. 544/- 7. Expenses towards fumigation, dusting and application of insecticides. Rs. 100/- 8. Other contingent expenditure. Rs. 226/-
4.	<u>SAUGA R.</u>	-	-
5.	<u>S.N.D.T.</u>	-	-
6.	<u>INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE BANGLORE</u>	-	-
7.	<u>ROORKEE</u>	-	-
8.	<u>ALLAHABAD</u>	-	-

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REMARKS.

5.

or two persons  
in the University  
libraries should be  
given training at the  
National Archives at  
the expense of U.G.C.  
practical training  
of such technical  
processes is always  
better than the  
theoretical knowledge.  
Suggestion given by  
senior Librarian,  
University of Madras.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS  
LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

SCIENCE BANGLORE

ROOKIE

ALLAHABAD

Name of the  
University

UNKNOWN

The University has very few  
manuscripts in its possession  
The question of their  
preservation and Utilisation  
does not arise.

SSG

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2.

3.

4.

9. ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

1. COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS: RECURRING

- a) Staff Rs. 200/- p.m. 2,400x2 = Rs. 4,800/-
- b) T.A. in connection with peripatetic work..... Rs. 1,440/-
- c) Cost of manuscripts (rare and valuable) Rs. 2,000/-
- d) Incident 1 Rs. 250/-
- Rs. 9,500/-

II. PRESERVATION OF MANUSCRIPTS: NON-RECURRING:

- a) Steel racks -3 Rs. 3,000/-
- b) Vacuum cleaner-1 Rs. 500/-
- c) Fumigation Chamber -1 Rs. 300/-
- d) Electric Iron -1 Rs. 100/-
- e) Repairing table-1 Rs. 200/-
- f) Air conditioning -2 units. Rs. 6,000/-
- Rs. 10,100/-

RECURRING:

- a) Materials for cleaning, dusting etc. Rs. 600/-
- b) Staff Attender for cleaning, dusting qualified. Rs. 600/-
- Rs. 1,200/-

III. UTILISATION OF MANUSCRIPTS: RECURRING:

- a) One Assistant knowing Grantha, Nagari etc. for transcription work Rs. 150/- p.m. Rs. 1,800/-
- b) Editor-cum-Research worker for General supervision, editing of rare manuscripts, preparation of (descriptive) catalogues Rs. 500/- p.m. Rs. 6,000/-
- c) Stationery Rs. 50/- p.m. Rs. 600/-
- d) Printing. Rs. 5,000/-
- Rs. 13,400/-
- e) Cost of actual microfilming of Manuscripts.

5.	UTKAL	3.
	SAUGA R.	4.
	SCIENCE	5.
	INDIAN	6.
	ROCK	7.
	ALHABAD	8.

Rs. 9,500/-

	UTKAL	3.
	SAUGA R.	4.
	SCIENCE	5.
	INDIAN	6.
	ROCK	7.
	ALHABAD	8.

Rs. 10,100/-

Rs. 1,200/-

Rs. 13,400/-

Rs. 1,000/-  
 35,200/-

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PROFORMA FOR PREPARING A CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS.

S.No. and Subject.	Library accession of Collection number.	Title of the work.	Name of the author.	Name of the Commentator.	Material on substance (Paper, Palm leaf, Birch leaf).	Script.	Size, Number of Folios or leaves, lines per page and no. of letters per line.	Extent Complete; or incomplete; actual No. of Chapter available.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

L112-

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Condition & age in Check- ing any date of copying s available le in the manuscri- pts.	Addi- tional parti- culars.
<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

MEETING:

DT: 29th/30th June, 1960.

Item -32 : To consider the comments of the Universities on the findings of the Seminar on 'Workflow in University and College Libraries!'

The University Grants Commission held a Seminar on 'Workflow in University and College Libraries' at the Vigyan Bhavan from 4th to 7th March, 1959. The findings of the Seminar were considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 14th/15th April, 1959. The Commission decided that the report of the Seminar be sent to the Universities and Colleges for their comments in the first instance (Resolution 20). A copy of the agenda note placed before the Commission in this connection is attached (Annexure I.)

It has been observed from the comments, received from 33 Universities and 79 Colleges, that:-

a) The findings of the Seminar are generally acceptable to the Universities and Colleges. Some of them are however apprehensive of difficulties in implementing all the recommendations owing to lack of staff and funds. The recommendations in Area II, in particular regarding "Constants of Workflow" will mean a heavy financial burden as more staff will have to be appointed.

b) Colleges with meagre financial resources have pointed out that the recommendations are suitable for the working of big libraries and that libraries of affiliated colleges stand on a different footing. For example, the staff formula proposed by the Seminar are applicable mainly to University Libraries and a different formula will have to be worked out for colleges.

p.t.o.



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(c) The period of 17 months suggested for the utilisation of the book grant may not be sufficient as back volumes of scholarly periodicals may not be obtained during this period.

(d) Certain Colleges have stated that some of the recommendations pertaining to inter library co-operation in a particular locality may not be practicable, since Government Colleges may not be willing to loan books to private colleges.

(e) Some universities and colleges have said that it may not be feasible to spend 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ % of the total annual income of Rs.50,000/- (whichever is more) on their libraries as recommended by the Seminar.

The Commission may take into consideration the above views of the Universities and Colleges while making grants to them for the development of their libraries.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Meeting  
14th & 15th April, 1959.

ANNEXURE I TO ITEM No. 32.

Meeting,  
29th/30th June, 1960.

Item 2 - To consider the findings of the Seminar on  
'Workflow in University and College Libraries'.

The University Grants Commission held a Seminar on 'Workflow in University and College Libraries' at the Vigyan Bhawan from the 4th to 7th March, 1959. Representatives from 38 Universities participated in the Seminar on the invitation of the Commission.

2. The main objective of the Seminar was to discuss standards of simplified practices in transforming the book fund into efficient book service to the students, teachers and research workers in Universities and Colleges. Such problems as relate to rhythm of work, provision of necessary staff, textbooks collection, purchase of treatises and reference books, book selection and ordering, promotion of the use of books and periodicals and proper use of the book fund were discussed by the Seminar. A copy of the findings of the Seminar is attached. (Appendix I).

3. As the recommendations of the Seminar pertain chiefly to the procedures to be adopted by University and College libraries, it is suggested that the report of the Seminar may be forwarded to the Universities and Colleges for their information and comments in the first instance. It may also be useful to publish the papers relating to the Seminar as they contain many valuable suggestions which will be of interest and profit to a larger group than those who attended the Seminar. Such of these recommendations as have a bearing on the grants that may be paid by the Commission to the Universities & Colleges - particularly matters referred to under Area 2 - may be kept in view in making future grants.

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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(58)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

SEMINAR ON  
FROM PUBLISHER TO READER

WORK-FLOW IN A UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AND  
A COLLEGE LIBRARY.

FINDINGS.

Area 1: Period of Rhythm of Work.

11. A suitable period for the primary rhythm in the work of the Circulation and the Reference Sections is one day.

12. A suitable period for the primary rhythm in the work of all the other sections -- professional as well administrative -- is one week.

13. Subject to the line-clear treatment of any specific book on request, every book reaching the library should be fully processed and released for the use of readers normally within two weeks of its receipt.

14. Every periodical issue reaching the library should be fully processed and released for the use of readers expeditiously.

15. A secondary period of rhythm for the work of the Finance and the Accounts Sections is three months.

Note: This period is for the quarterly return on the utilisation of book-fund and for stimulating the uniform spreading of the utilisation of the book-fund through the year by communicating to each Department and Board of Studies a quarterly statement about their respective allocations.

16. A secondary period of rhythm for the work of the periodical publications and the Maintenance Sections is one year.

Note: This period is for the renewal of subscriptions to periodicals.

17. The period needed for the economical and useful utilisation of the book-fund is seventeen months from the date on which sanction is received for the appropriation of the fund and the first instalment of weekly order for books can be sent out.

18. The smallest period for a review of the list of periodical publications subscribed, with a view to the omission or suspension

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of any of them, may be normally three years except for a periodical taken as an experimental measure or when financial or other considerations arise suddenly.

19. The latest date for issuing the annual order of renewal for periodical publication may be 1 October.

Area 2: The constants of the Staff-Formula.

21. One person is necessary in the Order Section for every 2,000 volumes of annual accession. There should be in the Book Section one professional for accessioning work.

22. Four persons are necessary in the Classifying and Cataloguing Section for every 5,000 volumes of annual accession. Of these, half should be professionals and the other half semi-professionals.

23. One person is necessary in the Periodical Publications Section for every 400 current periodical publications.

24. One person is necessary in the Maintenance Section for the replacement of every 500 volumes in a day and one person is necessary for every 1,000 volumes of the stock. One at least of these should be a professional. The others may be semi-professionals.

25. One person is necessary in the Circulation Section for every 1,500 gate-hours in a year. One at least should be a professional. The others may be semi-professionals.

26. One person is necessary in the Reference Section for every 50 readers in the average weekly attendance of readers, excluding those using the Text-book collection. All the persons should be professionals.

27. One person is necessary for accessioning every 15,000 volumes.

27.2 One person is necessary for numbering every 15,000 volumes.

28. Minimum non-professional staff for office work should be one accountant, one typist and one correspondence clerk.

Area 3: Periodical Publications.

31. Normally, it is not desirable to subscribe for duplicate copies of learned periodicals in a University or College Library including the departmental collections.

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32. Exceptions to 31, if any, should be normally confined to newspaper-types of reporting periodicals such as Current Science and Nature.

33 At least one of the available abstracting periodicals in each region of knowledge being taught or investigated in the University or the College, as the case may be, should be taken.

34 Some of the serials, such as directories and year-books, may be acquired only one in, say, three or five years depending on local conditions.

341 The University and College Libraries in a region should co-ordinate their purchase of the serials in such a way that the latest issue of each serial is available in at least one library of the region.

342 A University or College Library may co-operate with the other Libraries of its locality in co-ordinating the purchase of serials, in a similar way.

35 The acquisition of back-volumes of periodicals should be co-ordinated on a regional basis, so that each region may be made as rich as possible in the holdings of learned periodicals.

36 Whenever the pattern of the region of knowledge, in which research is conducted or likely to be conducted changes more or less permanently, the University and the College Libraries should be willing to have the back-volumes of learned periodicals exchanged in such a way that each set goes to the University or the College where it will be most used.

361 Such an exchange of back-volumes of learned periodicals may also be promoted by a University or a College Library, among the different Libraries of its locality.

37 Each University and College Library should regularly send to the Indoc, which is maintaining a Union Catalogue of the Learned periodicals in the Natural Sciences available in India, a statement of the amendments, i.e. additions, suspensions, discontinuance and weeding out to its holdings of learned periodicals. Similar information should also be furnished to the National Central Library at Delhi, when it gets established and begins to maintain a Union Catalogue of periodical publications.

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38 The University and College Libraries should co-operate with the Insdoc in lending their periodicals to the Insdoc for making photo-copies of articles in demand from readers.

Area 4: Text Book Collection

41 About the end of each academic year, the University and the College Librarians should in the light of the experienced demands, consult and take the advice of each Department of teaching and make a list of the text-books and the number of copies of each of them, needed for the ensuing academic year, for preparatory, parallel, and follow-up study by the students in relation to the prescribed courses of study.

42 About the beginning of each academic year, there should be a similar supplementary consultation.

43 The specified number of copies of the text-books should be acquired and released for use by the students, at the beginning of each term.

44 The books in the text-book collection should be equitably issued to all the students reading them; and for this purpose, their use may be rationed by so many hours at a time for study within the library premises by one reader; and their loan should, if at all, be for overnight use only.

45 In the Universities which are essentially of the affiliating kind, the text-book collections may be maintained in the Colleges.

45.1 As an alternative to 45, the text-book collections may also be maintained in the residential halls of students.

Area 5: Treatises and Reference Books.

51 After setting apart the agreed sum for learned periodicals, the text-book collection and other emergent requirements, the first charge on the balance of the book-fund should be the cost of advanced compendious Treatises and Reference Books, such as Bibliographies, Encyclopaedias and Dictionaries.

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52 Until the need in respect of the required periodicals, text-books, treatises and reference books is nearly met, the book-fund should not be diverted to lighter or popular books and such books should be left to the care of public libraries and other institutional libraries in the locality.

53 The general policy should be to spend the money on single copies of as many works of the kind enumerated in 52 as possible, before duplication of any work is thought of.

54 If at all duplication of the works of the kind enumerated in 52 is necessary, it should be reduced to a minimum. Such duplication should be only in the case of the compendious books, and reference books which should be constantly at the elbow of the research departments and of the laboratories, for frequent reference.

55 The latest editions of reference books should be procured promptly.

Area 6: Book Selection and Ordering.

61 Book selection should normally be done continuously from week to week.

62 The Librarians and the Heads of Departments and the representatives of the Boards of Studies should formulate, for the guidance of the Librarian, the policy and the principles on which book selection should be based. These may receive the general approval of the authorities of the University or the College as the case may be.

63 Subject to the policy laid down in 62 the Librarian should prepare book selection cards - one card, one book - with the aid of the weekly and other bibliographies of published books and other ad-hoc lists and announcements received from time to time and of suggestions from readers.

63.1 They book selection cards prepared every week should be classified. They should be checked with the stock and the order lists and the surviving cards should be filed.

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632. Normally every week, the bunch of book selection cards on each subject or group of subjects should be placed before the expert adviser concerned, and they should be sorted out into selected, rejected, and deferred groups, on the basis of the balance of money available on the subject, the requirements of the students, the research workers, and the teachers, and in relation to the alternative books available in the library. The deferred cards should be merged in the tray of surviving cards.

64. The Librarian should then take the usual action of checking up, etc., and placing the order for the selected books.

641. The passing of the order list, thus prepared by the Librarian and the expert on the subject concerned, by the Library Committee or any other Authority and its being formally sanctioned by it before purchase, serves no purpose and merely delays the arrival of books in the library when they are still in their nascent state. The practice should therefore cease and the Librarian should be able to go ahead with the order work according to the approved procedure.

65. Book orders should be normally issued every week.

651. The subject fields on which books are to be acquired may be assembled into a sufficient number of groups and book ordering for each such group should be made as frequently as possible.

652. Any books required urgently by any research worker should be given line-order treatment.

653. The policy on duplicates referred to in sections 3, 4 and 5 should be carefully followed both at the selection and the ordering stage.

661. As a long-range solution to the present difficulties in book-purchase, the Authorities of the University libraries and other libraries, the publishers, and the book-sellers, should be brought together in a meeting in order to arrive at an agreement such as the net price agreement in which book-sellers get their commission directly from the publishers, but sell the books to the libraries only at the published price or at a commission agreed upon at the meeting, and depend upon their appointment by individual libraries as standing vendors only upon the efficiency and the



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promptness with which they make the supply. It should be possible for the librarian to purchase books from vendors, not on the approved list, to the extent of 20 per cent of the budget whenever there is an emergency or a special reason for it.

662 For immediate relief, each University library may call for terms and conditions from book-sellers for the supply of books a few months before the beginning of the financial year. The conditions of supply should stipulate the time intervals between the order and the supply in the case of Indian books, European books, and American books; the monetary terms for the supply; the tolerance limit for delay in supply; and the sanction of cancelling the agreement if there is delay beyond the tolerance limit. In enforcing these conditions of supply, weightage should be given to advanced treatises and reference books.

663 The periodicals should be procured directly from the publishers or from well-established vendors of periodicals, if any, as this will enable a library to chase non-supply promptly before the particular issue goes out of print and so as to get them for the use of the readers without undue delay.

664 The order for second-hand books and back-volumes of periodicals should be determined either on the basis of the comparison of prices quoted in second-hand book catalogues published by well-established second-hand book-sellers, or on the basis of competitive quotations.

67 While the book-selection for a departmental library, if any exist, and for purchase out of the book-fund of a Department of Studies and Research, should be left in the hands of the department concerned, the order work and the processing of books should be done by the Central library.

68 In the case of certain treatises, reference books and text-books, it may prove advantageous if the University and College Libraries could make a common book-selection list, and request the University Grants Commission to procure them in bulk at a more favourable rate than otherwise and supply them in lieu of part of the grant.

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681 Since costly reference books and text-books are announced some months before publication, University and College Libraries should by mutual correspondence agree as to the books they would like to buy of these categories. If these titles are communicated by each University and College Library to the U.G.C., it will give them the necessary data for taking action for securing bulk-purchase on favourable terms.

Area 7: Promotion of the Use of Books and Periodicals.

71 The weekly list of recent additions of books should be actively brought to the notice of the students, the teachers, and the research workers through various media such as the local newspapers, the production of the recent additions list by the library itself and its wide distribution every week, the display of the recent additions in an attractive and well-guided manner at a focal point in the library, and their being kept for perusal by readers for a definite period, say two weeks, before they are released for loan.

72 Whenever an opportunity arises - such as national events, local events, special courses of lectures and special subjects of pursuit - the books relevant to the occasion may be assembled together and kept on display at a focal point in the library until the demand for them subsides.

721 Book exhibition may be held and other forms of public relation pursued as and when opportunity offers itself.

73 The library should prepare bibliographies on specific topics engaging the attention of the students, in consultation with the teachers concerned, and get copies of the bibliography brought to the notice of the students through the teachers or by direct distribution whichever might be expedient.

74 The library should procure an adequate number of copies of Insdoc list and the Bibliography of scientific publications of South and South East Asia published by the Insdoc for circulation to the teachers and the research workers, to enable them to look for the articles in the current periodicals which have a bearing on the respective problems of pursuit.

741 Wherever possible, when a library adds periodicals other than those covered by the bibliographical lists mentioned in 74, the library should prepare its own documentation list, covering these extra periodicals, on a periodical basis.

742 In regard to abstracting, which is not adequately found in the international abstracts taken from the library, the library should make its own selective abstracting.

75 It is desirable for University and College libraries to take interest in the establishment of books shops in the campus.

76 As books and periodicals in English and other foreign languages will continue to be always of considerable value and inevitable and this is especially so in this period of transition, when supply of books and periodicals in the Indian languages, of a good standard and wide subject-coverage, are grossly insufficient, and are slow in coming out, University and College libraries should be vigilant in getting books in English and other foreign languages widely used, and also in seeing that the books read in the Indian languages are substantial books and not merely popular literature, such as fiction.

77 Each library should have an orientation course by which is meant the imparting of instructions with illustrations to readers, especially fresh-men, in the use of the libraries.

78 Libraries may bring out attractive hand-books which explain, with maps and charts and other illustrations, a plan of the library, its rules and regulations etc in an informal way.

79 Browsing rooms or areas, which have the capacity of converting potential into actual readers, may be provided.

Area 8: Book Fund.

81 The annual recurring grant to the book fund should be allocated by the authorities concerned to the various subject-fields, and within each subject-field between the Department of Study and the Board of Studies, on the basis of the recommendations arrived at by a discussion between the Librarian, the Heads of the Departments and the representatives of the Boards of Studies.

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811 While this allocation may be subject to annual revision, any allocation arrived at should not normally be disturbed for at least three years.

82 Any amount of the allocation to a subject-field, which has not been appropriated for the said subject-field, should be liable to be diverted to other subject-fields.

821 Any unspent balance of the allocation to a Department should be renewable by the said Department in the budget of the succeeding year without prejudice to its normal annual allocation.

822 Any unspent balance in the book fund of the library as a whole should be renewable in the budget of the succeeding year.

823 Notwithstanding the provision in 822, the amount contributed by the UGC to the book fund should be spent within 17 months of the receipt of the information about the grant.

83 A recommendation should be sent to the Universities and Colleges to make the necessary amendments in their financial and accounts rules to allow the prevention of lapsing of budget provision to the book fund, in conformity with sections 821 and 822. Since the institutions have to purchase back volumes of periodicals and many scholarly treatises and research materials which take a long time in searching and procuring and since our chief book market is thousands of miles away, this amendment to the rule will have to continue.

84 A copy of every communication on the UGC grant for a University or College Library, sent to the University or the College Authorities should be sent to the University or the College Librarian respectively.

85 Apart from the UGC grant, each University or College should contribute to its library account either 6½ per cent of its total annual revenue or Rs.50,000/- whichever is more.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting,  
29th and 30th June, 1960.

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Item 33 - To consider a proposal for introducing a Tutorial System in Indian Universities.

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The U.G.C. has been considering for some time the question of introducing a tutorial system in our Universities and colleges with the aim of improving their standards of teaching and examinations. The value and significance of the tutorial system as an ally of good education in the Universities have been widely recognised and in India its importance has been emphasised by the University Education Commission. For the purpose of ascertaining the present position of tutorials, in the Universities and colleges, the Commission addressed to them in October, 1958, a circular letter requesting information on the following points -

- a) Subjects in which there is regular provision for tutorials;
- b) Number of students in each tutorial group;
- c) Frequency of the tutorial classes, whether weekly, fortnightly, etc., in each subject;
- d) Nature of the work done in the tutorial classes in each subject;
- e) Whether the tutorial work is distributed among all teachers, or only 'teachers' specially appointed for the purpose are concerned with it;
- f) The number of tutorial classes taken by each teacher (i) week (ii) fortnight (iii) month;
- g) Nature of work done in tutorial classes;
- h) Whether tutorial records are taken into consideration in promoting students to higher classes;
- i) Difficulty, if any, experienced in conducting regular classes; and

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j) Suggestions for the improvement of the present system.

2. Altogether 32 Universities and 335 colleges have replied to the questionnaire. From the information supplied by them it appears that a tutorial system exists in some form or other in almost all the Universities. Nearly 60% of the colleges have stated that weekly or fortnightly tutorial classes are held by them in most of the important subjects of study. It is found that the tutorial group generally varies from 20 to 80 students and in a few colleges even exceeds 80. The following are typical replies in regard to the nature of the work done in the tutorials -

- i) Solving individual difficulties of students regarding their studies;
- ii) Holding discussions on a previously announced subject;
- iii) Asking the students to write answers to two or three specific questions on a topic selected in the tutorial class itself;
- iv) Asking the students to write the 'answers' of questions at home and discussing the 'corrected answers';
- v) Tutorial classes in English for the Pre-University students are devoted to improving their knowledge of grammar and correcting compositions.

3. As regards the question whether tutorial records are taken into consideration in promoting students to the higher classes, the replies received indicate that only a few institutions give any such credit. In some of the colleges the marks obtained in the tutorials are taken into account for sending up candidates for University examinations, while a few insist on a minimum percentage of attendance at tutorials before permitting them to appear for examinations. In the Universities of Aligarh and Baroda, however, 20 to 30 per cent of

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the marks of the final examination are derived from the internal assessment of the students' work in the tutorial classes.

4. From the foregoing analysis it appears that while there is an attempt on the part of the Universities and colleges to introduce a kind of tutorial system, it is not clear whether the tutorials usually provided are what they are claimed to be. It will, therefore, be desirable to clarify some of the basic issues and ideas involved in a proper conduct of tutorials.

5. It may at once be admitted that the system of tutorial which prevails in Oxford and Cambridge may be difficult to be introduced in Indian Universities in view of the paucity of personnel and accommodation, from which most of them suffer, and the fact that they are largely non-residential institutions. The colleges in Oxford and Cambridge are primarily residential units where the teachers and students live together; those not living in colleges live in recognised lodgings within easy access of the colleges. At Oxford each student gets at least one hour's tutorial instruction a week. A tutorial consists of reading of an essay on an assigned subject followed by a discussion, each tutor taking one or two pupils at a time. The 'supervision' system at Cambridge is also similarly organised.

6. In the provincial Universities of England, where the time at the disposal of the students and teachers is limited, because many of them live far away from the University campus, a system of tuition in small groups is followed. Members of the group read short essays in rotation week by week. The tutor then

stimulates discussion and comments more fully than he can in his lectures on particular points which need elucidation or development.

7. In the London School of Economics and Political Science there prevails what is known as the 'class system'. All the members of a 'class' are expected to have acquired an appropriate background in the subject to be discussed. Either one member reads a short paper on the theme or the tutor himself gives a short introduction to the subject under discussion. In the latter case the 'class' or the tutorial becomes a substitute for a lecture.

8. In the American Universities and the Liberal Arts Colleges more importance is attached to the discussion than to the formal lecture as a method of instruction. The students are placed in discussion groups of 10 to 15. Two or three days before a topic is taken up for discussion the instructor gives reading assignments to his classes. The students are expected to read the books and other materials prescribed before coming to the discussion so that they are in a position to answer questions on them and take an intelligent part in the discussion.

9. From the foregoing it will be clear that the system of larger groups, followed by the provincial Universities in U.K. or by the Liberal Arts Colleges in U.S.A., is more suitable to Indian conditions than the Oxford and Cambridge system. The tutorial group in our Universities and colleges may have to consist of 10 to 15 students.

10. While the various details of organising tutorial work are best left to the Universities themselves (to be planned preferably at periodical seminars or conferences of teachers) two things are essential, viz.;



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(i) writing of essays by students and (ii) discussion in the class on the points considered in the essays, the students being required to take an active part in such discussions. The following suggestions made by the Bombay University (by its former Rector) and commended by the Examination Committee of the Commission may be considered as an illustration of how the tutorials could be profitably conducted in our Universities and colleges -

- i) The topics for the tutorial essays should be carefully selected, after consultation among the members of the teaching staff of a Department. The topics should be selected so as to cover important branches of the subject.
- ii) In setting the tutorial essays the teacher should give reading assignments to the students sufficiently in advance to enable them to consult the books in the library and to write the essays at home.
- iii) The essays should be examined by the teacher who should correct and return them to the students before the topic is discussed in the class. The teacher should not give points for the essay, although he may discuss the topic in a general way before giving the assignments.
- iv) In the discussion the teacher should see that as many students as possible take part, either of their own accord or by way of answers to questions put by him. Except for explaining some difficult portion of the topic, or for correcting a wrong view expressed in the

discussion, the teacher should allow the students to do most of the talking.

- v) A record should be kept of the essays written by each student, the attendance at each discussion and the performance of the student both in writing the essay and in participating in the discussion.
- vi) Heads of departments should occasionally attend the tutorials of their junior colleagues, with a view to making suggestions, if any, for improving the conduct of the tutorials. Such suggestions should, however, be made outside the class, and never in the presence of the students. In order to avoid any possible misunderstanding on the part of the students about the object of such attendance, and also in order to enable junior colleagues to gain experience by attending the tutorials of their senior colleagues, the former should be asked to attend some of the tutorials of their senior colleagues.
- vii) Attendance by students at tutorials should be made compulsory. The University should consider the desirability of making the attendance at least at two-thirds of the tutorials in each subject compulsory before a student is sent up for the examination, or promoted from the junior to the senior B.A. class.
- viii) The number of students in a tutorial class should, in no case, exceed 20. The optimum number, however, for a tutorial is 15.

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ix) The University should consider the possibility of giving credit, to the extent of 20 per cent of the marks, on the performance of students at the tutorials. This is, of course, a difficult problem, but some attempt must be made to solve it satisfactorily.

10. Even to introduce a diluted tutorial system such as the one described above, the teacher-pupil ratio and accommodation in most of our Universities and colleges will have to be improved. It is, however, possible to make better use of the existing staff and buildings by cutting down the number of lectures at present provided by about 50 per cent. The present practice of 'covering' the syllabus in lectures could be given up and lectures related to the salient aspects of a subject rather than to its details. The role of lectures should be conceived as supplementing the tutorial work rather than supplanting it. This does not, however, mean that lectures are unimportant. They have a useful part to play.

11. The importance of regular writing exercises by students cannot be too much stressed. Writing has in turn to be based on reading of books. It is, therefore, to be ensured that sufficient number of the requisite books (say 10 copies of each) are provided in the college libraries. Also where reading space is scarce it will have to be enhanced.

12. The tutorial system may be confined, at least to begin with, to Arts subjects since for Science subjects practical work in laboratories could take the place of tutorials. It is suggested that the experiment may be tried, in the first instance, in 100 colleges to be

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selected on the basis of their record and other facilities. This is also in consonance with the view earlier expressed by the Commission that a certain number of good colleges may be selected for special assistance.

13. A rough estimate of the expenditure involved in introducing the tutorial system in 100 colleges is as follows: -

If in a college the maximum number of students is to be limited to about 1000, we may say that 1/3rd of the number may be occupied at a time in tutorial classes i.e. we have to provide tutorial rooms for about 300 students. On the basis of a carpet area of 12 sq.ft. per student each college will require about 3600 sq.ft. of useful area or a plinth area of about 5400 sq.ft. The cost of provision of this accommodation may be estimated at Rs. 65,000/- (NR) per college (at Rs. 12/- per sq.ft.). With regard to staff, if the present teacher pupil ratio in the better colleges may be taken as 1:20 and it has to be raised to a ratio of 1:15 for introducing the tutorial system, for a college of 1000 students the number of additional teachers required will be about 15 involving an annual expenditure of approximately Rs. 54,000/- (R) per annum. Each College may require a sum of Rs. 10,000/- (NR) in addition for purchase of books for their libraries. For 100 colleges then the expenditure involved will be as under -

Staff at Rs. 54,000 per college	- Rs. 54,00,000 (R)
Additional accommodation of 50,000 sq.ft. at Rs. 65,000 per college	- Rs. 65,00,000 (NR)
Books at Rs. 10,000/- per college.	- Rs. 10,00,000 (NR)

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14. The total estimated expenditure for introducing the tutorial system in 100 selected colleges during the Third Five Year Plan period, will thus amount to Rs. 2,70,00,000 (R) and Rs. 75,00,000 (NR) (Some of the better colleges may have some space already provided for seminars, etc. and to that extent the non-recurring expenditure will be reduced).

15. The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

29th/30th June, 1960.

Item No. 34. To consider the Draft Bills sent by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture for the establishment of Agricultural Universities at Rajendranagar - Andhra Pradesh and Udaipur - Rajasthan.

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The Government of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, with the approval of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture propose to establish Agriculture Universities at Rajendra Nagar (Andhra Pradesh) and Udaipur respectively. The two State Governments have prepared the draft Bills for the Universities on the same lines as the U.P. Agricultural University Act, 1958 which led to the establishment of the "Uttar Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya" at Rudrapur. The draft Bill relating to the Rudrapur University was considered by the Commission in their meeting held on 8th July 1958 and the views expressed by the Commission were communicated to the Government of India. Some of the suggestions made by the Commission were accepted by the U.P. Government. It had also been made clear by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture that the Agricultural University of U.P. was to be modelled on the Land Grant Colleges in the U.S.A. and would not be a copy of any other University in the country; and it would serve as a model for similar Universities to be established in the other States in the 3rd and succeeding Plan periods. These Universities will not award any degree in pure Science.

The draft Bill of the Agricultural University, Andhra Pradesh has been examined and it is observed that it is mainly on the lines of the U.P. Agricultural University Act, 1958, except for a few additional provisions relating to the constitution of Selection Committees and the Finance Committee, and provision enabling the Government to reserve seats in the colleges under the new University for Women or members of educationally backward classes and scheduled castes and scheduled

tribes as may be declared by the Government. It is for consideration whether this should be done in the Act or through Statutes etc. While in the case of the U.P. University it is laid down that the constitution of the Academic Council will be prescribed by Statutes, in the case of the Andhra Agricultural University it has been laid down in the Act, "It may be desirable to provide for this in the Statutes so that every time some change has to be made in the Council the Act need not be amended. The Vice-Chancellor is a member of the Board of management but the Board can elect a Chairman from amongst its members. No specific provision has been made in the Act for the audit of the accounts of the University. It may be desirable to make a provision that the accounts shall be audited by the Examiner of Local Funds Accounts, Andhra Pradesh.

Though the Draft Bill of the Rajasthan Agricultural University is generally on the same lines as in the case of the U.P. University in academic matters, there are considerable variations in the administrative provisions e.g. though there is no provision of a Chancellor, the Governor of the State has been authorised to constitute the Board of Control and the Governor will also be the honorary Chairman of the Board. As there will be a permanent Chairman also elected by the Board annually from amongst its members, there may be one Chairman too many. The Board may be called 'Board of management' rather than 'Board of Control'. The President of the University who would be equivalent to the Vice-Chancellor is not the member of the Board of Control. The President's term is 5 years but he may be reappointed for further terms of 5 years each - probably without limit. In Andhra Pradesh it is only two terms. There is also no provision for the constitution of different Faculties but they have a Board of Studies and Council of Deans of

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Colleges. If approved, the Government of India may be advised to make provisions in the Andhra Agriculture University Bill as suggested above. The Government of India may ask the Rajasthan Government to revise the draft bill so as to bring it in line with the U.P. Agricultural University Act as well as the proposed Andhra Pradesh Rural University Act, particularly with reference to the constitution of the Board of management.

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dt. 29/30th June, 1960.

Item 35- To consider the Bihar Universities Bill.

The Commission in their meeting held on 21st March, 1960, considered a letter from the Chief Minister, Bihar Government and generally approved the proposal of the Bihar Government to establish two new affiliating and teaching Universities at Ranchi and Muzaffarpur. The Commission also advised the State Government that the present character of the Patna University be changed to teaching-cum- affiliating University, to permit the affiliation of the colleges in Patna Division. The Bihar Government have accepted this suggestion of the Commission and have now prepared a Bill for the establishment of the new Universities and modification of the existing Acts of the Bihar and Patna Universities. A copy of the Bill is enclosed. The Bihar Government has asked for early comments of the Commission on the matter. As the Commission was not in session and the Bill require detailed examination, the Bihar Government have been informed that the views of the Commission would be intimated after the meeting of the Commission which is to be held on 29/30th June 1960. In the meantime, the Commission has also received a letter from the Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, regarding his views on Sections 15, 17, 21 and 23 of the proposed Bill and also received a memorandum from the Teachers' Association of the Patna University. The Bill has been examined in detail by the Office of the Commission and a statement of the points is enclosed.

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The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Comments on the Bihar University Bill.

Section 1 - No comments.

Section 2 - Clause (j) defines the Professor as a teacher on the staff of a college possessing such qualifications as may be prescribed by the Statutes. It may perhaps be desirable to modify this clause so as to see that the Professor is a teacher on the staff of the University itself as may be prescribed by the Statutes. There does not seem to be any necessity of two types of professors i.e. University Professors and other Professors as defined in Clause (p). This might also need change in clause (t). In this connection attention is invited to Section 4(7) where it has been stated that the Universities will have the power to institute Professorships (and others) and the word University professor has not been used. Clause (m) may be deleted as it is later proposed that all appointments may be made on the recommendations of Selection Committees to be constituted by the Statutes.

Section 3 - No comments.

Section 4 - Provision should be made in the Act to enable it to raise loans if necessary. The provision under Section 4(15) is somewhat sweeping and may lead to "forcible entry" into a college. If a private college does post-graduate teaching it should be by mutual consent with the University, and the "utilization" of buildings, furniture etc., may still be by the college itself. Clause 15 (ii) only protects Govt. colleges..

Section 5 - The right to cause an inspection as envisaged in this Section should be vested in the Chancellor and not the State Government. In this connection it may be stated that in the case of Central

Universities the power of inspection is vested in the Visitor.

Section 6 & 7. No comments.

Section 8. "The Treasurer" may be deleted. The Commission have already communicated to the Universities that they are not in favour of appointment of Treasurers in Universities. There is provision for a Finance Officer. The University Librarian should be an officer of the University.

Section 9. No comments.

Section 10. Clause 2 & 3. The appointment of the Vice Chancellor on the advice of the Chief Minister may lead to political interference. It may be suggested that the Delhi pattern be adopted. We may have no objection to the first appointment for 3 years and then extension for one more term as provided in the Act.

Clause (5). The Vice-Chancellor should have the power to vote in the first instance itself in any meeting of authorities or body of which he is a member. He may also have a casting vote in the case of equality of votes.

No other comments.

Section 11. In view of the recommendation of the U.G.C. the Universities may not have a Treasurer but only a Finance Officer, the Section to be deleted accordingly.

Section 12. Amendment would be necessary if suggestion under Section 11 is accepted.

Section 13. No comments.

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Section 14. This may need amendment in the light of the decision for the appointment of Treasurers.

Section 15. The State Public Service Commission should have nothing to do with regard to the appointments or promotions or disciplinary action in the Universities whether they are teachers or the officers of the University. The University should make provision in the Statutes for the constitution of Selection Committees on which outside experts are associated for these appointments and promotions and the machinery for disciplinary action. The Syndicate should have the power to make appointments on the recommendations of the Selection Committees whose Chairman should be the Vice-Chancellor. Where the Syndicate is not in a position to accept the recommendations of the Selection Committee the matter may be referred to the Chancellor, whose decision in the matter shall be final. The constitution of the Selection Committees may be more or less the same as in the case of the Delhi University. For disciplinary action against the staff suitable provision could be made in the Act. A provision should be made that every salaried officer and teacher of the University shall be appointed under a written contract and any dispute arising out of the contract be referred to a Tribunal of arbitration the manner of whose constitution could be laid down. The decision of such a Tribunal should be final.

Section 16 - No comments.

Section 17 - The Senate as at present constituted affords a fairly large representation to the Government. Sub-Section (xii) and (xiii) may be changed as follows:-

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- (a) Heads of University Departments of Studies.
- (b) Principals of Colleges and
- (c) Professors (University) who are not Heads of Departments.

Representative members:-

(i) While it may be desirable to have the teachers on the Senate by rotation, it may be pointed out that the procedure is rather cumbersome. The following is suggested for consideration:-

- (a) Two or three Readers by rotation according to seniority.
- (b) Three University appointed lecturers by rotation according to seniority.
- (c) Ten teachers from colleges other than Principals by rotation according to seniority determined from the date of appointment in a particular college.

(ii) No comments.

(iii) May be deleted.

(iv) May be modified as follows:

Not more than 5 persons representing the learned professions to be elected by the Senate of whom at least 2 shall be persons residing outside the State of Bihar.

(v)&(vi) No comments.

Section 18 - No comments.  
& 19

Section 20 - The power to affiliate or disaffiliate a college should entirely be with the University and the State Government should not have any thing to do with this.

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Section 21 - The constitution of the Syndicate may be as follows:

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor.
- (ii) The Treasurer (Unless it is agreed to abolish this).
- (iii) Secretary to the Government of Bihar Education Department.
- (iv) Three Deans, by rotation according to seniority from among those who are not Principals of colleges for a period of two years.
- (v) Five Principals of colleges including at least one Principal of a Women's College to be members by rotation according to seniority for a period of two years.
- (vi) Four persons, none of whom shall be an employee of the University or of a recognised college or institution elected by the Senate from among its members, at least one of those so elected being a member of the registered graduate body.
- (vii) Two or three persons nominated by the Chancellor.

The members appointed under clauses (vi) and (vii) will hold office for a period of 3 years.

Section 22 - No comments.

Section 23 - Academic Council. The constitution may be suggested as below:-

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor.
- (ii) Heads of University Departments.
- (iii) Professors other than Heads of University Departments.
- (iv) Principals of the colleges.
- (v) Librarian.
- (vi) Director of Public Instruction, Bihar.
- (vii) Four teachers other than Heads of University Departments, Professors, Principals elected from among themselves.
- (viii) Four persons, not being employees of the University or of a recognised college or institution co-opted by the A.C. for their special knowledge.

Provided that the total number of members under (i) to (vii) shall not exceed 50 and in case the number so exceeds, the number

of members under (iii) and (iv) shall be reduced in the proportion which the total number of Professors (other than Heads of University Departments) and Principals of Colleges (other than Heads of Departments) bears to the number 50 minus the number of seats filled or to be filled under the other items.

Where this proviso applies, the Professors and Principals shall hold office in rotation according to seniority.

Section 24 - No comments.

Section 25 - The constitution of the Faculty may be suggested as follows:-

- (i) Dean of the Faculty.
- (ii) Heads of Departments of Studies.
- (iii) All Professors (University) in the Faculty.
- (iv) One Reader and one Lecturer by rotation according to seniority from each Department in the Faculty.
- (v) One teacher concerned, by rotation according to seniority from each college, provided that the college provides instruction in any of the subjects assigned to the faculty.
- (vi) Persons not concerned with the University or Colleges and having expert knowledge of the subject or subjects concerned co-opted by the faculty not more than one for each Department of the Faculty.
- (vii) Five members elected by the A.C. for their special knowledge of any subject assigned to the faculty or any allied branch of knowledge.

With regard to the appointment of the Dean, it may be desirable that every Head of the Department who is a Professor, shall, by rotation according to seniority, for a period of 2 years, act as the Dean.

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Provided that if in any faculty there is no Professor, the senior-most Reader who is the Head of the Department shall act as the Dean.

Section 26 - The following constitution is suggested for Boards of Courses & Studies.

- (i) Head of the Department - ex-officio member and chairman.
- (ii) All Professors and Readers in the Department.
- (iii) Five persons to be appointed by faculty of whom at least three shall be college teachers.

The present constitution of the Boards of Courses and Studies suggested in the Bill may be too unwieldy.

Section 27 - No comments.

Section 28 - Such an Examination Board, is not provided for in most of the other Universities. But we may not object. However it is suggested that the question of moderation of question papers may be delegated to a Committee consisting of the Dean of the Faculty, Head of Department concerned and two or three experts in the subject from outside the University.

The members of the Examination Board should not be entitled to any remuneration. They may appoint persons (for tabulating the results etc.) who may be paid.

Section 30 - No comments.  
to 43.

Section 44- It does not seem necessary to have a separate University Audit Committee. The Auditors' Inspection report should be considered by the Finance Committee and recommended to the Syndicate with their recommendations and thereafter to the Senate. The interference of the State Government



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as stated in Sub-clause (5) should be avoided. The audit of the University should be done by the Examiner of Local Accounts Bihar. If this is done it could obviate the necessity of Government having to get the accounts audited again by some other agency.

Section 45-

The appointment of auditors for auditing the accounts of the college need not be done by the Syndicate. The Syndicate may approve a panel of auditors who must be members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and then leave it to colleges to appoint any one of them to audit the accounts. It may however be made a condition that one Auditor should not audit the accounts of a particular college for more than three consecutive years.

Section 46 -

If the accounts of the University are audited by the Examiner of Local Accounts Bihar, this proviso as far as the University is concerned is not necessary. With regard to the colleges it may lay down that if the University so desires, the accounts may be audited by the Examiner of Local Accounts, Bihar.

Section 47 -

The constitution of the Finance Committee may be as follows:-

- (1) Vice-Chancellor (Chairman)
- (2) Treasurer (If this is not abolished) or Finance Officer.
- (3) Two nominees of the Chancellor,
- (4) One from the Department of Finance and the other from Department of Education of the State.
- (5) Two persons, who are not employees of the
- & (6) University or a college elected by the Senate, at least one of whom shall be a person who is not a member of the Syndicate.

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- (7) One Dean of Faculty in rotation from among the Deans of Arts and Science Faculties.
- (8) Finance Officer/Treasurer - Member Secretary if the Treasurer is not there; otherwise Secretary only.

Sections 48 - No comments.  
to 61.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting  
29th & 30th June, 1960.

Item 36: To consider a proposal received from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for the establishment of a Central Institute of Indology.  
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The Union Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs have invited the views of the University Grants Commission on their proposal for the establishment of an Institute of Indology which should coordinate and supplement the Indological work being done in different Universities and Government and private institutions in the country. The letter of the Government of India - No. F.17-13/59.C-2 dated the 27th January, 1960 along with a self-contained note forwarded by them in this connection is attached. (Annexure I).

2. There may be room for a Central Institute to coordinate research (as distinguished from research and teaching) and for dealing with manuscripts other than those with the Universities. The Institute should have no authority in regard to universities but may, by arrangement with universities, keep in touch with research work which is being done by them.

3. It may be desirable in this connection to have a clear idea of the subject matter of Indology, to decide whether the scope of Indology should be limited only to Ancient and Medieval Indian History or should also include the study of the civilisation and culture of India as embodied in Languages, Philosophy, Fine Arts etc. - "Indology" is a loose omnibus term for all matters connected with India and may become leviathan swallowing all subjects connected with life and thought in India.

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4. The scheme of the Government of India which is based mainly on the recommendation of the Sanskrit Commission also envisages inter alia the sending of Indian scholars abroad for training in Indological techniques.
5. The matter is placed before the Commission for its consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Annexure I to Item No. 36

Meeting:

Dt: 29th/30th June, 1960.

IMMEDIATE  
CONFIDENTIAL.

No. F. 17-13/59.C-2.  
Government of India  
Ministry of Scientific Research  
and Cultural Affairs.

New Delhi-2, dated the 27th January, 1960.  
the 6th Magha, 1881.

From

Shri V. P. Agnihotri,  
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Secretary,  
University Grants Commission,  
New Delhi.

Subject:- Establishment of an Institute of Indology-  
Training of scholars abroad in indological  
techniques - -----

Sir,

I am directed to say that, as you may be aware, the Government of India, for some time past, have been considering the question of the establishment of an Institute of Indology, which should co-ordinate and supplement the indological work being done in different Universities and Government and private institutions in the country. A self-contained note, in this behalf, is attached herewith.

2. Since the University Grants Commission is also encouraging study of Indology in the Universities, it is felt that the views of the Commission in the matter may be obtained before action is processed further. I am, accordingly, to request that the views of the Commission in this behalf may kindly be communicated to this Ministry at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

( V. P. Agnihotri )  
Under Secretary.

Encl. as above.

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Training of scholars abroad in connection with the scheme for the establishment of an Institute of the Indology.

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A plan provision of Rs. 12 lakhs was included in the Second Five Year Plan for "Establishment of an Institute of Indology". Since the scheme could not be implemented, the Plan provision was reduced to Rs. 7 lakhs and the same now stands at Rs. 2 lakhs only.

2. The question regarding the "Establishment of an Institute of Indology" has been under consideration of the Government of India for quite a long time. It was first mooted by the Indology Committee appointed by the Government of India six years ago, at its first meeting held on the, 3rd March, 1953, when the Committee felt that it was - desirable to have a Central Institute of Indological - research. In addition, many Indologists, Universities and scholars in the country from time to time have emphasised the need for the establishment of such an Institute as will provide facilities for a co-ordinated scheme of indological studies and research, in order both adequately to supplement the work being done at present by different organizations in the country and to cater to a new field of study and research. The All-India Oriental Conference held at Delhi, in December, 1957, in one of its Resolutions, also recommended that the proposed institute should, among other things, provide for research work in the fields hitherto neglected, such as of the languages, literature, histories and cultures of the countries with which India had cultural contacts in the past; coordinate, assist and supplement the research work already being done in different centres, initiate a vigorous drive for the collection, preservation, cataloguing and publication of manuscripts. The Sanskrit Commission, in their Report submitted to Government, also inter alia recommended that the proposed Institute be started as early as possible.

3. The question has been considered by the Indology Committee on several occasions and in October, 1956, the Committee approved a detailed scheme, according to which the proposed Institute was to have eleven Departments, but later on, it was felt that, to start with, we may have a short term scheme and that the Institute should have the following four Departments :-

- a) South East Asia - History, Literature and Arts;
- b) Tibet and Nepal;
- c) Central Manuscript Survey; and
- d) Central Bureau.

The above scheme is likely to involve a recurring expenditure of Rs.2,65,640/- and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.2,54,000/-.

4. Since the Estimates Committee, in paragraph 116 of their Fifth Report for 1957-58 suggested that "the feasibility of the research in different branches of Indology being conducted by the Universities, instead of by a Central Institute to be newly created, may be examined", the matter was again placed before the Indology Committee for a review at its meeting held on the 18th August, 1958. After a prolonged discussion the Committee agreed that for proper

From pre-page.

Indological studies, a large amount of field work was necessary and since such facilities did not exist and are not likely to exist for some time in the Universities and other institutions of higher learning in the country, there should be an Institute of Indology. In order to build up the nucleus of such an Institute, the Committee decided that suitable young men from various institutions of higher learning in the country should be selected for training abroad.

5. The above recommendations of the Indology Committee have been accepted by the Government of India in principle and accordingly it is proposed that some selected scholars (four during 1960-61 & three during 1961-62) should be sent to a few foreign countries (Canada, Germany, France, Sweden, Belgium, the U.K. & the U.S.A.) for training, so that they may be able to equip themselves with the knowledge of the latest organizational methods and techniques with a view to developing, supplementing and coordinating the indological work being done in different Government institutions, universities and private organizations. The above countries are considered to be imparting very advanced training in the subject of Indology and the Scholars would be manning the different departments of the proposed Institute after training.

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**UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION**

Meeting:

Dated 29/30th June, 1960.

Item No.37 - To consider the report of the Blue Print Committee on the development of Linguistic Studies in Indian Universities.

At a conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities and Linguists, sponsored jointly by the University of Poona, the Linguistic Society of India and the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute and held at Poona on the 7th and 8th January, 1958, the Chairman of the U.G.C., who inaugurated the conference, suggested that the Linguistic Society of India may appoint a Committee to draw up for consideration by the Commission a blue-print for the development of Linguistic Studies in Indian Universities on the basis of which concrete proposals could be formulated by the Universities. The Committee consisted of the following members:-

1. Prof. T.P. Meenakshisundaram, President, Linguistic Society of India.
2. Srimati Hansa Mehta, Vice-Chancellor, M.S. University of Baroda.
3. Dr. Sir A.L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University.
4. Prof. K.A. Subramania Iyer, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University.
5. Dr. Sukumar Sen, Khaira Professor of Linguistics, Calcutta University.
6. Dr. Babu Ram Saksena, Allahabad University (now Saugar University).
7. Prof. T.N. Sreekantaya, Mysore University.
8. Dr. S.M. Katre, Poona University (Convener).

The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure I).

2. The Blue Print Committee in their report have dealt with the following subjects:-

<u>Subject.</u>	<u>Pages.</u>
i) The present status of Linguistic studies in Indian Universities.	5-7
ii) Phased development of Linguistic Studies.	8-10
iii) Research in pure and applied Linguistics	11-14
iv) Development of Linguistics in different Centres.	15-17
v) Linguistic Survey of India	18-20



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vi) The role of the Linguistic Society of India. 21-22

vii) Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars - 1961-70. 23-27

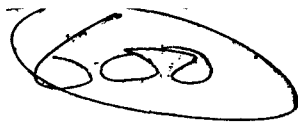
viii) Training of Personnel. 28-29

3. For the purpose of introducing Linguistics as an optional subject at the B.A. stage and as a minor at the M.A. stage, the Committee have recommended that the University should set up a paper department (i) by appointing a minimum of five trained linguists in the major language departments, or alternatively getting such persons trained in Linguistics, or (ii) by setting up a department of Linguistics with at least one Professor, one Reader and two Lecturers to cover the subjects of General Linguistics, Historical Linguistics, Descriptive Linguistics and Phonetics.

As a first step towards the setting up of a full department of Linguistics, the Committee are of the view that the appointment of one Professor or Reader specifically in the Linguistics department, assisted by four or five competent linguists functioning as members of the major language departments, may serve the requirements initially. The setting up of a regular department of Linguistics may be spread over a period of five or six years.

5. For a full-fledged centre of Linguistics which will take care of imparting instruction in all aspects of Linguistics at the post-graduate level, the Committee consider that the following minimum staff is necessary: Three Professors, four Readers and four Lecturers. The following subjects should be provided for: General Linguistics, Historical and Comparative Linguistics, Descriptive Linguistics, Applied Linguistics, Linguistic Geography, Phonetics, Experimental Phonetics, Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic and Tibeto-Burman. There should also be a Phonetics Laboratory and a well-equipped library. A language laboratory will be needed if applied Linguistics is to be developed.

6. University departments which wish to specialise in the



development of comparative and historical studies of the major language families of India require, in the opinion of the Committee, the following staff: Two Professors, three Readers and three Lecturers. The following subjects should be covered: General Linguistics, Historical and Comparative Linguistics, Descriptive Linguistics, Phonetics, Comparative Philology of the particular family of languages, three other languages of the family or groups of languages. There should be a good library specialised in that particular family. A language laboratory may be needed if applied linguistics or teaching of languages is contemplated.

7. The Committee have recommended that the staff to be appointed to these posts should have the following minimum qualifications recommended by the U.G.C.

- Professor: At least a second class M.A. as a major subject and a doctorate degree in Linguistics and published work of outstanding merit with teaching experience of five years in Linguistics. A doctorate degree or published research work with 10 years teaching experience and first or second class M.A.
- Reader: At least a second class M.A. in Linguistics as a major subject and experience in teaching Linguistics for three years or published work of recognised merit. A doctorate degree or published research work with 5 years teaching experience and first or second class M.A.
- Lecturer: At least a second class M.A. in Linguistics as a major subject.

In case an M.A. with Linguistics as a major subject is not available an M.A. in a language major and an equivalent diploma in Linguistics may be considered.

The Committee have suggested that Universities should phase the development of Linguistics by introducing an optional group at the B.A. (as recommended by the conference on "Problems of Teaching English" organised by the U.G.C., in 1958) and a minor at the M.A. with a paper department as mentioned earlier. This department should be encouraged to conduct research of individual nature depending upon the competence and the inclination of individual member of the staff available. This should be followed with the introduction of a major course in Linguistics by the appointment of a Professor or a Reader in the department

of Linguistics which may, over a period of five years, be assisted by the paper department originally created in which competent linguists attached to the major language departments, will participate. During both these stages, the University should encourage members of the faculty to undertake linguistic research and to guide Ph.D. students in Linguistics. When fully competent staff is available and conditions in the University indicate further development, a regular department of Linguistics should be established. Further strengthening of the department may be undertaken along with research schemes bearing on dialect survey, linguistic survey, comparative and etymological dictionaries or any type of similar research in pure or applied Linguistics.

9. For Comparative and Historical studies of the major language families of India, the Committee have suggested the establishment of four or five centres. These centres should be preferably situated in the centre of the areas in which these languages are largely spoken and cultivated. Thus a centre for Dravidian studies should be located in one of the States of Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Kerala. A centre for the Tibeto-Burman family of languages may be most conveniently formed in one of the States of Assam, Bengal or Bihar. The centre for the Austro-Asiatic studies may be conveniently set up in one of the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar. About two centres for the Indo-Aryan family of languages may be found necessary in view of the extent and spread of these languages. A beginning may be made with one centre, in the first instance, and when sufficient progress is made and the need felt for it, the UGC may consider supporting and setting up a second such centre. This centre or centres may be situated in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Panjab, Bombay, Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

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16. The Committee have further stated that the choice of the Universities for the development of these centres should be decided after giving due consideration to the following facts: (i) the willingness of the University to undertake such a work, (ii) the strength and qualifications of the existing staff of the University, (iii) the availability of necessary equipment and other facilities they possess, (iv) and their readiness to make the necessary arrangement to have the staff and equipment of the requisite qualification and order as suggested in the earlier part of the report. Definite proposals from the Universities for this purpose may be asked for before a decision is taken.

17. The Committee have emphasised the importance of Universities taking part in the proposed Linguistic Survey of India. In their view while the <sup>University is the</sup> centre which should specifically develop in this direction, since Linguistic Survey work is one of the applications of Linguistics to a particular area of studies, the University can function in two ways to achieve part of this objective. Most of the Indian Universities have language departments and possibly some of these departments may have members of the faculty with special interest in Linguistics. Even before a regular department is established, such faculty members of the language departments should be encouraged to undertake personal research during vacation periods and the Universities should go out of their way to provide the necessary funds and stimulus..... If any University has a department of Linguistics, the Committee <sup>have</sup> suggested that as part of the research work to be conducted by members of the staff of that department dialect surveys should be carried out as an item of their personal research. ~~We have already referred to the possibility of post doctoral work in Dialect Survey at Universities.~~ They <sup>have</sup> further pointed out that as an extension of the personal research of the staff, the department may provide facilities for doctoral dissertations pertaining to individual dialects and dialect areas. This is one way- and the most

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significant way of achieving in a limited manner, but in a completely scientific way, full descriptions of selected dialects and dialect areas. "Collation of such studies would provide a preliminary picture of Linguistic Geography and provide the material for the Linguistic Survey".

12. It may be noted in this connection that the Cultural Working Group appointed by the Government of India has recommended in its report, submitted to the Planning Commission, the implementation of a scheme, under the Third Five Year Plan, for a linguistic survey of India estimated to cost Rs. 69 lakhs. While the Working Group has proposed for undertaking the survey the setting up of a central body and regional bodies, the need to secure the active help and co-operation of Universities is also emphasised.

13. The Blue Print Committee have envisaged the holding of annual summer schools and autumn seminars during the period 1961-70. The Universities have been grouped in the following way for sponsoring the summer schools and autumn seminars -

- (A) Universities in the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore.
- (B) Universities in the State of Bombay and Rajasthan
- (C) Universities in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
- (D) Universities in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa.
- (E) Universities in the States of Panjab, Delhi and Kashmir.

It is further suggested that each of these groups should be co-sponsors by rotation, jointly with the Linguistic Society of India, of one Summer School and one Autumn Seminars, beginning with 1961.

14. The Committee have also recommended that, pending development of centres of teaching in Universities as trained personnel becomes available, Universities should depute each year one or two members of their language departments for intensive training of one year at the Deccan College. The development of other centres for such training is also proposed by the Committee.

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As a preliminary step, it has been suggested that the Linguistics Departments at the Universities of Calcutta, Poona, Agra and Annamalai should be strengthened by the addition of two posts each, for Modern Descriptive Linguistics, Phonetics or Linguistic Geography as an urgent measure.

15. The Committee have suggested that copies of this report may be circulated to the Universities and concrete proposals invited from them for the Commission's consideration and on the basis of information supplied take suitable steps to finance the setting up of departments or strengthening of existing ones as the case may be.

16. It may be noted in this connection that the Commission has already assisted some Universities for the development of studies connected with Linguistics as shown below under the

Second Five Year Plan -

<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Details of approved items.</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Share of the UGC</u>
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. <u>Agra</u>	Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics	Staff - Building Equipment Books	17,000 (R) p.a. 1,45,147 (NR) 55,148 (NR) 43,452 (NR)
			17,000 (R) p.a. 1,45,147 (NR) 55,148 (NR) 43,452 (NR)
2. <u>Aligarh</u>	Department of Urdu (Appointment of one Reader for teaching of Linguistics)	Staff	7,200 (R) p.a.
3. <u>Allahabad</u>	Hindi Department (appointment of one Assistant Professor guide research in Linguistics)	Staff	3,000 (R) p.a.
4. <u>Andhra</u>	Preparation of an Etymological Dictionary of Telugu	Staff Publication	56,850 (R) 23,333 (NR)
		1,13,700 (R) 35,000 (NR)	
5. <u>Annamalai</u>	Dravidian Philology and establishment of a Phonetic Laboratory	Staff Building Equipment	15,000 (R) 2,00,000 (NR) 30,000 (NR)
		30,000 (R) 3,00,000 (NR) 45,000 (NR)	

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6. <u>Delhi</u>			
- Teaching of South Indian Languages in North Indian Universities - Appointment of one Reader in Linguistics.	Staff	7,200 (R) p.a.	7,200 (R)p.a.
7. <u>Madras</u>			
Etymological English Tamil Dictionary	Staff Publication, Books and Furniture	99,900 (R) 1,56,300 (NR).	49,950 (R) 99,900 (NR)
8. <u>Mysore</u>			
Kannada Department (Pilot survey of Kannada dilectics)	Staff Equipment & Books	50,200 (R) p.a. 22,500 (NR)	25,000 (R) p.a. 15,000 (NR)
9. <u>Poona</u>			
Development of Linguistic studies.	Staff Building and Printing equipment Books	56,400 (R) 7,20,000 (NR) 50,50,000 (NR)	28,200 (R) 4,80,000 (NR) 50,000 (NR)
ii) Holding of Summer School in 1960.			
	Total	<u>52,000(NR)</u> 20,12,147 (R plus NR)	<u>49,000</u> 1400,490 (R plus NR)

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(10)

Meeting, 29th and 30th June, '60

Item - 38 To consider the revised proposal of the U.P. Government received through the Ministry of Education, that 100% Central assistance in respect of both recurring and non-recurring expenditure be provided for introducing the Three Year Degree Course in the U.P. Universities.

The Commission at its meeting held on the 17/18th September, 1959 (Resolution 19) accepted the recommendations of the Second Deshmukh Committee and agreed that U.P. and Bombay may be allowed to carry out experiments in a different system of reorganisation of the University course. It was noted that U.P. Government's proposal was to have a three year degree course after a 12 year school-cum-Intermediate course and Bombay proposed to have a three year honours course after the Intermediate. It was agreed that in the case of U.P. assistance may be given on a 100% basis for their capital projects (excluding hostels) as the estimated expenditure was not in excess of what the expenses would have been if the normal three year degree pattern had been accepted by them. This decision of the Commission was communicated to the U.P. Government through the Ministry of Education. A copy of the agenda note placed before the Commission in this connection is attached (Annexure-I).

2. The Ministry of Education has now intimated that

in connection with a Parliament question they have received a note from the U.P. Government (copy attached

Annexure-II) which shows that in view of the increase in the numbers of colleges the Government estimate, the order of their requirements for the introduction of the

three year degree course scheme is as follows -



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Non-recurring expenditure (excluding hostels) Rs. 437.50 lakhs

Recurring expenditure @ Rs. 113.46 lakhs per annum for four years Rs. 453.84 lakhs

Total Rs. 891.34 lakhs

3. The State Government consider that a scheme of this magnitude can hardly be accommodated within a ceiling of Rs. 35 crores for educational development proposed for the third Plan, without detriment to other education programmes, particularly at the primary level where the pressure for introduction of free and compulsory education for the age group 6-11 is irresistible. The State Government have, therefore, informed that in order to introduce the three and year degree course scheme they would require 10% central assistance not only in respect of the non-recurring expenditure but also for the recurring expenditure.

4. The Ministry of Education has requested that the proposal made by the State Government may be placed before the Commission for consideration, as the Commission is now wholly responsible for the implementation of the two and three year degree course scheme.

5. The original and revised estimates submitted by the U.P. Government for introducing the three year degree course are as under-

Original estimates for 20 post-graduate and 80 degree colleges.	Revised estimates for 100 post-graduate and 100 degree colleges.
i) Non-recurring expenditure (excluding Rs. 109.00 lakhs for hostels) Rs. 192.00 lakhs	i) Non-recurring expenditure (excluding Rs. 415.00 lakhs for hostels) = Rs. 437.50 lakhs.
ii) Recurring expenditure @ Rs. 47.00 lakhs per annum for 4 years ... Rs. 188.00 lakhs	ii) Non-recurring expenditure @ Rs. 113.46 lakhs per annum for 4 years ..... Rs. 453.84 lakhs
Total = Rs. 380.00 lakhs	Total = Rs. 891.34 lakhs

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6. As the resources of the University Grants Commission are limited and it is not clear whether additional funds will be placed at its disposal for implementation of the three year degree course scheme, it is doubtful whether the Commission can agree to the revised proposal of the U.P. Government.

7. The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSIONOLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Meeting

17th/18th September, 1959.

Item 19. To consider the points raised by the Ministry of Education on the recommendations of the Second Deshmukh Committee on the Three Year Degree Course.

The Ministry of Education forwarded to the UGC in May, 1959, a copy of the report of the Second Deshmukh Committee with the request that -

- i) In pursuance of recommendation No.2 of the Committee, the Commission should convene a seminar of the representatives of different Universities to discuss the nature and scope of the integrated Three Year Pass and Honours Courses to be introduced in different Universities;
- ii) the question of persuading the Bombay University to agree to the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course in pursuance of recommendation No.3 of the Committee might be considered by the Commission (A note prepared by the Ministry of Education on the subject was enclosed - Appendix I);
- iii) the problem of increasing numbers in the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow referred to in recommendation 4 of the Committee was not peculiar to these Universities but was a national problem and should, therefore, be considered by the Commission (A note prepared by the Ministry for this item was enclosed - Appendix II).

2. These matters were placed before the Commission together with the report of the Second Deshmukh Committee at its meeting held on the 18th June, 1959 (Suppl. Item 5 - Annexure I). The Commission postponed the consideration of the item to the next meeting.

3. The Ministry of Education has in the meantime forwarded to the Commission the following further papers for its consideration -

- iv) An extract from the proceedings of the 28th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held at Madras on the 15th and 16th January, 1959, generally supporting the recommendations made by the Second Deshmukh Committee (Annexure 2);

A copy of the UP Government's letter containing their views on recommendation No.5 of the Committee's report regarding the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course in the Universities and Colleges of the State (Annexure 3).

4. As regards (i) steps may be taken by the Commission to hold, as early as possible, a seminar of University representatives to consider the academic problems consequent upon the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course, with particular reference to the nature and scope of the syllabus, the purpose of the pre-University or Higher Secondary course, problems arising from any change of medium of instruction at the under-graduate stage, and the desirability of having an Honours course apart from the Pass course.

5. With regard to (ii) it is for consideration whether the Bombay University should be persuaded to fall in line with the other Universities in introducing the Three Year Degree Course, since it is desirable to encourage experimentation at least in one University in regard to the introduction of an Honours course after a two year Intermediate course.

6. Regarding (iii) there does not seem to be any simple solution for the problem of increasing numbers in the Universities. One of the remedies may consist in Universities and Colleges limiting admissions only to those students who are likely to benefit from higher education by holding entrance tests or aptitude tests for determining their suitability. It may also be necessary to increase the number of multi-purpose schools, poly-technics and other such institutions capable of absorbing the overflow from the Colleges and providing alternative channels of training for gainful employment. Non-insistence on a University diploma or degree for certain types of jobs in Government and business concerns may be another step in the direction of reducing numbers in

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Universities and Colleges.

7. With reference to (v), it may be noted that the U.P. Government have expressed their willingness to introduce the Three Year Degree Course after a 12 year school-cum-Intermediate course provided that the Central Government will meet the full non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3.10 crores during 1959-61 estimated by the State Government. It is, however, not clear from the U.P. Government's letter whether they expect the Central Government to meet 50% of the recurring expenditure also.

8. The Second Deshmukh Committee had recommended that "while recasting the proposals financial estimates should be based on the normal formula of assistance" applicable for the Three Year Degree Course during the current Plan as recommended by the First Deshmukh Committee". The U.P. Government have, however, assessed the cost of the scheme on a different basis and also included a sum of Rs.1.09 crores for hostels. Since provision for hostels is not envisaged in the Three Year Degree Course scheme, the non-recurring expenditure that will actually be required for the improvement of the academic facilities in 100 post-graduate and degree colleges and in the 3 unitary Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Gorakhpur will be in the region of Rs.1.92 crores against the non-recurring expenditure of about 2.40 crores on the basis of the estimates made by the Deshmukh Committee for different types of Colleges to be shared by the Central Government at 50% or Rs.1.20 crores. The extra expenditure involved, if 100% assistance is to be given to the Universities and Colleges in UP, will be, on the calculation of the State Government, Rs.72 lakhs.

9. The recurring expenditure on account of the Three Year Degree Course is estimated by the UP Government

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at Rs. 47 lakhs per annum or Rs.1.88 crores for the four year period during which assistance will be made available for improvement of staff etc. According to the Deshmukh Committee's recommendations the cost will be about Rs.1.27 crores for the same period.

10. Since there are several advantages in bringing the Universities and Colleges in UP also into conformity with the Three Year pattern of collegiate education, it may be necessary to agree to meet 100% of the non-recurring expenditure of Rs.1.92 crores as calculated by the State Government for this purpose.

11. These matters are placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure II to Item:38

Meeting:

29th/30th June, 1960.

A note on the question of introduction of the Three Year Degree Course in Uttar Pradesh.

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The Three-Year Degree Course Estimates Committee, known as the First Deshmukh Committee, appointed in pursuance of the recommendation of the Education Ministers' Conference held in September, 1956 to work out the estimates of expenditure on the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course, had taken particular notice of the special problem of Uttar Pradesh and had stated as follows:-

" So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, the pattern of higher education prevailing there is different from that obtaining anywhere else in India in many respects. First, the Intermediate education is under the control of a Board which also controls High School Education. All the colleges are part of High School in the sense that School and College classes are held in the same premises. The number of such colleges is very large, e.g., there are today 862 Intermediate Colleges of this type. There are no Intermediate colleges with two classes only, which is the rule in all the other States that have got Intermediate colleges. Accordingly, the question of upgrading Intermediate colleges in U.P. is tantamount to starting new Degree Colleges. According to the estimates given by the U.P. Government's representative on the Committee, the cost of introducing the proposed reform in U.P. will be colossal. While appreciating the complicated nature of the problem posed by U.P., the Committee is of the view that the expenditure involved should not be beyond the resources of the State Government and recommends that the estimates prepared by the State Government should be examined by the Ministry of Education in the first instance. It was agreed that 100 of 250 Intermediate colleges to be upgraded, should be taken from Uttar Pradesh.

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2. The special problem of U.P. was further referred to the Second Deshmukh Committee which was appointed to go into the special difficulties in certain universities in some states in implementing the recommendations of the First Deshmukh Committee and to report on the best methods of implementing these recommendations. The Uttar Pradesh Government in a memorandum submitted to the Second Deshmukh Committee stated that the State Government was agreeable to the principle to the introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course without disturbing the existing pattern of Secondary Education in that State i.e. two years of High School followed by two years of Intermediate. But it will not be possible for them to carry out this reform unless the Central Government agreed to provide hundred per cent central assistance on account of the non-recurring expenditure involved in the implementation of the Scheme. The Second Deshmukh Committee after discussing the various aspects of the problem of U.P. reported as follows:-

"The Committee recommend that while on educational grounds the proposal of the U.P. Government to have the Three-Year Degree Course after the Intermediate Examination can be supported, U.P. Government may consider examining the other aspects such as, expenditure involved for the parents by the addition of one year, equivalence of Intermediate examination by other Universities, revised financial implications, etc. The proposed phased programme of the U.P. Government commended itself to the Committee."

3. The recommendation of the Second Deshmukh Committee was referred to the U.P. Government. The State Government were requested to send their revised proposals in the light of the recommendations made by the Second Deshmukh Committee. The State Government in their revised proposals agreed to introduce the



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Scheme after the present Intermediate stage - the terminal stage of Secondary Education in that State - but reiterated that it will not be possible for them to implement the Scheme unless hundred per cent central assistance was given for the non-recurring expenditure estimated at Rs. 301.00 lakhs (including Rs. 109.00 lakhs for hostels). Normally, only 50% of the expenditure is given as central assistance but the Ministry of Education, in consultation with the University Grants Commission, agreed to the proposal of the U.P. Government to introduce the Three-Year Degree Course after the present Intermediate stage in that State and to give hundred per cent Central assistance on account of non-recurring expenditure estimated at Rs. 192.00 lakhs (excluding Rs. 109.00 lakhs on account of the cost of hostels which was outside the purview of the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme). The requirements of the State Government for hostels could be covered under the Central Scheme of "Loans for construction of hostels" or under the University Grants Commission Scheme of "Grants for construction of hostels" (50% for Boys' Hostels and 75% for Girls' Hostels). The decision of the Government of India was communicated to the State Government on the 3rd December, 1959 and the State Government were requested to implement the Scheme and to let us know when they actually propose to introduce the Scheme in the State Universities.

4. The State Government have now sent a reply saying that in order to implement the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme they would need central assistance amounting to about Rs. 14.00 crores for meeting the entire non-recurring and recurring expenditure involved. They have explained that their original estimates were calculated on the basis of 20 Post-Graduate Colleges (without Intermediate classes), and 80 Degree Colleges (with Intermediate classes), but in view of the increase in the number of colleges at the rate of 20 to 25 every year to meet the growing demand for higher education it is expected that by

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1961-62 there will be about 100 Post-Graduate Colleges (without Intermediate classes) and 100 Degree Colleges (with Intermediate classes). It will, therefore, be necessary to revise the original estimates so as to make the necessary provision for the 200 Colleges in question to implement the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme. A comparison of the original and revised estimates sent by the U.P. Government is made below:

<u>ORIGINAL ESTIMATES FOR 20 POST-GRADUATE AND 80 DEGREE COLLEGES.</u>	<u>REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 100 POST-GRADUATE AND 100 DEGREE COLLEGES.</u>
1. Non-recurring expenditure (including Rs. 109.00 lakhs for hostels).... Rs. 301.00 lakhs.	1. Non-recurring expenditure (including Rs. 415.00 lakhs for hostels)....Rs. 852.50 lakhs.
2. Recurring expenditure per annum (This is given for a period of 4 years under the Scheme).... Rs. 47.00 lakhs.	2. Recurring expenditure per annum (This is given for a period of 4 years under the Scheme)....Rs. 113.46 lakhs.

It will thus be seen that excluding the cost of hostels, which are outside the purview of the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme and can be covered by other schemes as explained in para 3 above, the non-recurring expenditure now demanded by the U.P. Government is Rs. 437.30 lakhs (Rs. 852.50 lakhs - Rs. 415.00 lakhs) against the original demand of Rs. 192.00 lakhs (Rs. 301.00 lakhs - Rs. 109.00 lakhs). Apart from requiring 100 per cent central assistance on account of non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 437.00 lakhs, the State Government have demanded 100 per cent central assistance on account of recurring expenditure as well which amounts to another Rs. 453.84 lakhs. Thus a total central grant of Rs. 891.84 lakhs is demanded by the State Government for the entire expenditure on the implementation of the Scheme as against the original demand of Rs. 192.00 lakhs. The new demands made by the U.P. Government are being referred to the University Grants Commission for consideration, as the Commission is now wholly responsible for the implementation of the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

29th/30th June '60.

Item No.39: To review the scheme of Allahabad University for the establishment of a printing press approved by the Commission in 1958.

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On the recommendation of a Visiting Committee which examined the development schemes of the Allahabad University, the University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 8th and 9th July 1958 (Resolution 39 of the Minutes dated 8-9 July 1958) approved the scheme of Allahabad University for the establishment of a printing press at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,00,000 (NR) on the usual sharing basis of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % under the Second Five Year Plan.

2. The University did not send the particulars of the scheme for the approval of the Commission till the beginning of the current financial year. It was as late as 4th April 1960 that the University forwarded to the Commission a detailed scheme for the establishment of the press as under:-

(i) Purchase of machinery etc.	Rs. 4,00,000
(ii) Construction of building	<u>1,00,000</u>
Total	Rs. 5,00,000

A copy of the letter of the University is attached (Annexure I)

3. There is a Resolution of the Commission (Resolution No.5 dated 4.10.1957) to the effect that whenever a University fails to implement an approved scheme either with regard to the construction of buildings or the appointment of staff, within a year of the sanction of the scheme, the sanction should be considered as having lapsed and a fresh consideration of the proposal would be necessary if it is to be taken up again. But as collection of information on technical matters like the establishment of a press in a University would naturally take time the delay in the submission of the data by the University may be condoned and the University of Allahabad may be permitted to proceed with the implementation of the scheme.

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4. In this connection, it may be pointed out that the University Grants Commission while approving the scheme of Aligarh Muslim University for the setting up of a printing press laid down (vide Resolution No.29 dated 11/12th February, 1960) a general principle that grants on the following basis may be paid to a University, for the establishment of a printing press viz:-

a) Machinery	- ....	Rs. 60,000
b) Types (English, Hindi, Urdu, etc.)		50,000
c) Foundry for Types		5,000
d) Miscellaneous equipment, furniture, etc.		6,000
	Total	Rs. <u>1,21,000</u>
e) Building for the press		60,000
	Total	Rs. <u>1,81,000</u>

4. The above Resolution of the Commission was forwarded to Allahabad University for consideration in connection with its scheme for the establishment of a press. The University has informed the Commission that the proposed pattern will not satisfy its requirements.

5. As the scope of the printing press . . . . .  
the Allahabad University is anxious to establish and the University  
has submitted the details of the machinery, etc., it is for consideration whether the Commission may permit the University to proceed with the implementation of the original scheme for the establishment of a printing press at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs.

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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Annexure 1 to Item 39

Meeting:

29th/30th June, 1960.

Copy of letter No.D.36-X of 1959 dated the 4th April, 1960 from Dr. I.D.Caleb, Development Officer, University of Allahabad to the Secretary, University Grants Commission.

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Subject:- Establishment of University Press.

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I am to say that the Commission vide letter No. F.41-4/56(H), dated the 22nd of August, 1958, approved a scheme of the University for the establishment of a Printing Press on the express condition that the University or the State Government would contribute 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % as matching grant. The State Government has agreed to release the matching grant. The University would spend a sum of Rs. 1 lakh on the construction of the building and Rs. 4 lakh on the purchase of machines etc. A list of machines to be purchased is attached herewith. Some of the machines are available in India for which no Import Licence is needed. It is requested that the Commission would be pleased to release a sum of Rs. 2 lakh at the earliest.

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UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD

A meeting of the Press Committee was held on the 3rd of February, 1960 at 11.30 a.m. in the North Hall of the Senate House. The following members were present:-

1. Dr. Shri Ranjan, Vice-Chancellor.
2. Shri M.G. Shome.
3. Shri M. Tayal.
4. Dr. I.D. Caleb.

After discussing the scheme approved by the University Grants Commission for establishing a Press in the University, the expert members suggested that a sum of Rs. 4 lakh be spent on machinery etc. and Rs. 1 lac on building. It was further suggested that the following machines at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 lakh be installed in the first instance:-

PRINTING

1. One Hand Fed. Cylinder (20" x 27")	-	Rs.	15,000.00
2. One Automatic Double Crown	-	Rs.	40,000.00
3. One Hand Fed Platon (12' x 18").	-	Rs.	10,000.00
4. One Mercaned (15" x 10")	-	Rs.	20,000.00
5. One Cutting Machine (32")	-	Rs.	8,000.00
6. One Second hand 30" x 40" Cylinder from Government Press.	-	Rs.	7,000.00
Total	-	Rs.	<u>1,00,000.00</u>

COMPOSING

1. Type Metal (50,000) lbs.	-	Rs.	1,00,000.00
2. Tenracks of 100 galleys each with galleys.	-		6,000.00
3. Stone with stand.	-	Rs.	2,000.00
4. Chasis & locking furniture	-	Rs.	2,000.00
5. Type Cases & composing racks.	-	Rs.	2,000.00
6. Miscellaneous.	-	Rs.	1,000.00
7. Proof press and electric & one hand	-	Rs.	5,000.00
8. One Complete Meno	-	Rs.	75,000.00
9. One Inter Type Line	-	Rs.	65,000.00
Total		Rs.	<u>2,58,000.00</u>

BINDING

1. Rolling Machine (Hand)	-	Rs.	1,000.00
2. Cutting Machine (40")	-	Rs.	14,000.00
3. Sticking Machine - Two	-	Rs.	7,000.00
4. One hot press.	-	Rs.	1,500.00
5. Miscellaneous	-	Rs.	1,000.00
6. One letter punching machine	-	Rs.	4,000.00
7. Perforating machine	-	Rs.	1,000.00
8. Numbering machine (Three)	-	Rs.	1,500.00
Total		Rs.	<u>31,000.00</u>

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The question of having a suitable building was also discussed and it was agreed upon that a Hall of 100' x 100' or 120' x 80' would suffice.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI.

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Meeting:  
29/30th June, 1960.

Item 40: To consider the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for assessing the needs of Jabalpur University for the development of Higher Scientific Education & Research.

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The Jabalpur University submitted a scheme for the development of Higher Scientific Education and Research and furnished estimates for the establishment of Post-graduate teaching in Physics, Mathematics (including Statistics), Chemistry (including Biochemistry), Botany, Zoology and Applied Geology. To examine these proposals and if approved to assess the financial needs of the University for the establishment of these departments, the Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following members:

1. Dr. T. S. Sadasivan,  
Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Botany,  
Madras University.
2. Dr. M. L. Bhatia,  
Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Zoology,  
Delhi University.
3. Prof. B. N. Prasad,  
Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Mathematics,  
Allahabad University.
4. Dr. N. N. Chatterjee,  
Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Geology,  
Calcutta University.
5. Dr. B. D. Larcia,  
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited Jabalpur University on 2nd and 3rd March, 1960 and after holding discussions with the various authorities of the University, Principals of the Colleges and Heads of the departments in local colleges teaching science, submitted a report, which is attached as Appendix I. The chief findings of the Committee are

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summarised below:

1. Jabalpur University established in 1956 enjoys an unique advantage of having 18 out of its 20 colleges, located at the Headquarters of the University, i.e. Jabalpur. The University imparts education in as many as 10 faculties including Engineering, Agriculture, Medicine, Law, Education, Veterinary Science, Commerce and Home Science. It has an enrolment of 7,658 and the number of teachers is 440, thus giving teacher pupil ratio at approximately 1:18. Although 40% of the students population in Intermediate classes take up science subjects, the percentage falls to 20% at the B.Sc. and the Post-graduate level. In 1959, 106 students took M.A. in arts as against 22 who took M.Sc. in science subjects. There is an obvious need of developing basic sciences in the University particularly at a higher level. The Committee has therefore recommended the acceptance of the University's proposal for the establishment of six science departments at the Post-graduate level.

2. The Committee is not in favour of starting Biochemistry as sub-section of Chemistry or Statistics as a sub-section of Mathematics. These two branches should be developed as independent departments at a later stage when Chemistry and Mathematics have fully developed.

3. As Saugar University has a good department in Applied Geology and the Expert Committee appointed by the Commission for the development of Applied geology did not recommend Jabalpur as a centre for Applied Geology and also considering the non-availability of qualified teachers in this subject, the Committee has not approved the establishment of a department of Applied Geology but has recommended that Geology as a basic science should be fully developed in the first instance and the State Government should arrange reservation of seats in the Applied Geology Department of

Saugor University for the students who wish to go from Jabalpur.

4. With a view to utilise the available talent amongst the staff in the Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya where Post-graduate training is being conducted at present and to encourage the personnel in other Colleges like Aloysius College, the Committee recommends co-operative teaching at the Post-graduate level so that some of the teachers from the local Colleges may participate in such a programme.

5. Pending the construction of the buildings at the new campus of the University which is developing on a 61 acre plot <sup>given</sup> by the State Government, the Post-graduate teaching in Science subjects should commence at the premises of the Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya with the additional help of the University staff and University equipment,

6. A Central Workshop should be created to cater for the needs of all Science departments. A committee consisting of the Heads of the Departments in Science Subjects should administer the workshop and Chairmanship of the Committee should go from one department to another by rotation. The Superintendent of the Workshop should be responsible for the day to day working of the workshop.

7. In establishing the new departments in science subjects, the first step should be to appoint Professors and other senior teachers so that their advice and guidance should be available to the University in planning new buildings and in securing scientific equipment and library books and journals.

8. The recommendations of the Committee involving financial assistance are summarised below:-

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Estimated expenditure for the establishment of the  
departments of Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry,  
Botany, Zoology and Geology.

NON-RECURRING:

A. Buildings:

Name of the Department or head of expenditure.	Plinth area in sq. ft.	Approved cost at Rs.15/- per sq. ft.	U.G.C.'s Share.
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Physics	20,000	3,00,000	2,00,000
2. Chemistry	22,000	3,30,000	2,20,000
3. Mathematics*	10,000	1,50,000	1,00,000
4. Botany	15,000	2,25,000	1,50,000
5. Zoology	15,000	2,25,000	1,50,000
6. Geology	15,000	2,25,000	1,50,000
7. Workshop		75,000	50,000
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>15,30,000</b>	<b>10,20,000</b>

\* Subject to the remarks on page - of the report of the Committee.

8. Laboratory services & furniture @ 33% of the cost of the buildings.	5,10,000	3,40,000
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>20,40,000</b>	<b>13,60,000</b>

<u>B. Scientific equipment.</u>	<u>Total approved cost.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s Share.</u>
Physics	2,00,000	1,33,333
Chemistry	1,75,000	1,16,667
Botany	1,25,000	83,333
Zoology	1,25,000	83,333
Geology	1,25,000	83,333
Mathematics	50,000	33,334
Workshop	50,000	33,334
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>8,50,000</b>	<b>5,66,667</b>

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C. <u>Miscellaneous:</u>	<u>Total approved cost,</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s Share.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
Green House, Glass House and Herbarium, etc.	75,000	50,000
Museum for both the departments of Botany and Zoology	10,000	3,667
Botanical Garden	5,000	3,333
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>

D. Library Books and Journals.

Physics	40,000	
Chemistry	40,000	
Botany	30,000	
Zoology	30,000	
Geology	30,000	
Mathematics	30,000	
	<u>2,00,000</u>	<u>2,00,000</u>
<b>Total (Non-Recurring):</b>	<b>Rs. <u>21,80,000</u></b>	<b>Rs. <u>21,86,667</u></b>

RECURRING:

<u>Total approved expenditure per annum.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s Share per annum.</u>
Rs.	Rs.

STAFF

6 Professors; one each for six departments mentioned above.	72,000	36,000
13 Readers; two for each of the 5 departments but 3 in Chemistry	97,500	48,750
13 Lecturers; two for each of the 5 departments but 3 in Chemistry	58,500	29,250
Workshop Superintendent in the grade of Lecturer.	4,500	2,750
Workshop mechanic, carpenter and a glass blower	6,000	3,000
<b>Total (Recurring):</b>	<b><u>2,38,500</u></b>	<b><u>1,19,250</u></b>

The report of the Committee is placed for the consideration of the Commission. If the recommendations of the Committee are accepted, sanction may please be given to the payment of a non-recurring grant of Rs. 21,86,667/- and a recurring grant of Rs. 1,19,250/- per annum for a period of 4-years from the commencement of the scheme. Grants will be paid as and when necessary.

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Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposals and to assess the needs of the Jabalpur University for starting post-graduate classes in Science subjects.

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In response to the request of the Jabalpur University to establish University Departments for post-graduate teaching in Physics, Mathematics (including Statistics), Chemistry (including Biochemistry), Botany, Zoology and Applied Geology, the Commission appointed a Visiting Committee consisting of the following members to examine these proposals and to report on the financial assistance needed by the University for the implementation of the scheme -

1. Dr. T.S. Sadasivan,  
Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Botany,  
Madras University.
2. Dr. M.L. Bhatia,  
Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Zoology,  
Delhi University.
3. Prof. B.N. Prasad,  
Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Mathematics,  
Allahabad University.
4. Dr. N.N. Chatterjee,  
Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of Geology,  
Calcutta University.
5. Dr. B.D. Laroia, U.G.C.

The Committee visited Jabalpur University on 2nd and 3rd March, 1960, and held discussions with the Rector of the University, Principals of Colleges teaching science subjects and Heads of the Post-graduate Departments in the Mahakoshal Vidyalyaya (previously known as Robertson's College) in which practically all the post-graduate training in science subjects is being conducted at present. The Committee also visited the science laboratories of the Aloysius College, the only other Institution having B.Sc. classes in

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Physics and Chemistry besides the Mahakoshal Vidyalaya. The Committee inspected the new site of the University campus where Administrative buildings and the library block are expected to come up in the near future. Unfortunately, the Committee was not lucky in receiving the learned views of the Vice-Chancellor, regarding the development proposals as he was not in the town when the Committee visited Jabalpur.

The Committee is to report as follows -

The University of Jabalpur was established in 1956. It has the unique advantage of having 18 out of its 20 colleges located at the headquarters of the University, i.e. Jabalpur. One of the Colleges i.e. Mahakoshal Mahavidyala<sup>ya</sup> is nearly 124 years old. The University imparts education in as many as 10 faculties including Engineering, Agriculture, Medicine, Law, Education, Veterinary Science, Commerce and Home Science. The total enrolment in the University on 30th June, 1959, was 7658 a figure which is neither too low nor too high for an average University. The total number of teachers including professors, Readers and Lecturers is 440, thus giving a teacher pupil ratio of 1:17.4 or say 1:18. In jurisdiction, the University covers Jabalpur District only. The two mofussil colleges are situated at Katni and Sihora.

The Intermediate Science classes (I.Sc.) which feed the professional colleges such as Medical, Agriculture, Veterinary and Engineering have on role approximately 40% students of the total enrolment at the Intermediate level (857 candidates took up Intermediate examination in arts and Commerce as against 610 who took I.Sc. including Home Science),

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On the other hand, in the degree examination only 162 candidates sat for the B.Sc. (Pass) - including Home Science - as against 701 who took up examination in B.A. (Pass) and B.Com., giving a ratio of approximately 20:80 for science and Arts. However, it is significant the number of examinees who got distinction at the various examinations included 56 in science as against 4 in arts. At the post-graduate level in 1959, 106 candidates took M.A. in arts subjects as against 22 who took M.Sc. The ratio of the candidates registered for Ph.D. degree in arts subjects (including commerce and Business Administration) to those registered in science subjects is 12:1 (47/4) indicating once again that the study of science subjects has not been able to flourish in the existing environment in the University. It is obvious, therefore, that there is a great need for developing facilities for the teaching of science both at the under-graduate and the post-graduate level. We feel that the request of the University for establishing post-graduate classes has not come a day too early. It may be mentioned in this connection that the U.G.C. has already accepted the proposal of the University for the establishment of post-graduate Departments in Humanities i.e. Economics, Political Science, Philosophy, Sociology, English and History at a total non-recurring cost of Rs. 24,60,000/- and recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,33,000/-. The U.G.C., we are told, has also approved the scheme of the University for constructing a new library building at a cost of approximately Rs. 10.0 lakhs.

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At present, teaching in sciences is confined to 5 colleges only, of which one i.e. Mahako shal Mahavidyala teaches from Inter to M.Sc. and even higher level - the other i.e. St. Xyolius College teaches upto B.Sc. only, while the other three impart science education upto Intermediate standard only. The total number of students studying in B.Sc. classes is 260. M.Sc. classes have on roll 95 students with the following break up:-

Physics	- 17
Chemistry	- 17
Botany	- 12
Zoology	- 10
Geology	- 17
Mathematics	- 22
	<hr/>
	95
	<hr/>

Of the 58 teachers who participate in post-graduate teaching, six are in the university grade of a Reader (i.e. Rs. 350-25-350) and the rest being lecturers, in the grade of Rs. 250-20-500. The Principal of the Mahakoushal Mahavidyala (who is a Physicist) is the only teacher who enjoys the status of a Professor at present.

As mentioned above, the post-graduate teaching in science subjects is being conducted in Mahako shal Mahavidyala only which is the oldest institution and is maintained by the State Government. The Committee visited all the laboratories of this institution and found that most of the Departments were rather ill-equipped for post-graduate work. One major draw-back in the existing set up is that members of the staff being



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Government servants are likely to be transferred from time to time from one institution to another with the result that even when a teacher is interested in research work and has been able to collect equipment in his own special field, he may suddenly find one day transferred to a remote place where no facilities are available for research. On the other hand, the new man who succeeds the out-going teacher does not find the equipment collected by his predecessor of much benefit to him because his field of work may happen to be entirely different. In such circumstances, it is almost impossible for post-graduate work to flourish. This is perhaps one major reason which accounts for the lower number of candidates taking up Science subjects.

The only possible solution of this problem is that University should take over the responsibility for post-graduate teaching and research and thus assure stability of staff, adequate equipment, efficient library facilities and well fitted and equipped science laboratories. With the University taking over post-graduate teaching, the other institutions will cease to teach M.Sc. classes. The Committee is of the view that this change should not cause any hardship to the existing or future staff of the local colleges. For some years to come, the post-graduate teaching in the University should be carried out on co-operative basis so that qualified teachers in colleges could participate in higher teaching. Such teachers who are selected on merit alone by a duly constituted Selection Committee may be designated as honorary Readers or Lecturers and should be paid an honorarium for doing post-graduate work. They should also be provided with all facilities

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for doing research in the University laboratories.

Until the new University buildings are completed, the departmental work may be carried on at the Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya by arrangement with the authorities of the college.

The Committee does not feel it appropriate to start teaching in Biochemistry until such time as the Chemistry Department gets fully developed. For similar reasons, the Committee is not in favour of establishing a section of Statistics as a part of the Department of Mathematics, because, in view of the Committee, to begin with full attention should be given to establish a good Department of Mathematics only.

As facilities in Applied Geology are available in Sangar University and the expert Committee on Applied Geology appointed by the Commission was not in favour of starting new centres of training in this subject, especially owing to the dearth of qualified teachers, this Committee is unable to recommend to the Commission the acceptance of the University's request for starting a Department of Applied Geology. The Committee will favour for the present developing facilities in the teaching of basic Geology. The University's request for Applied Geology may be taken up later when first phase of development is completed.

The Committee recommend that the post-graduate Departments in the following six subjects may be approved: Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics and Geology.

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ESTIMATES:

The University has prepared estimates amounting to Rs. 20.97 lakhs for buildings (including laboratory fittings, services and furniture etc.) for housing the new Science Departments. The expenditure on scientific equipment for all Departments mentioned above is estimated at Rs. 12.50 lakhs; on Library books and Journals including back volumes of journals, Rs. 21.00 lakhs. In addition to this non-recurring expenditure, the University desires 50% contribution from the U.G.C. towards recurring expenditure for salaries of staff and maintenance of laboratories.

The Committee has gone through these figures carefully and would like to recommend grants on the basis discussed in the following paragraphs

BUILDINGS:

The State Government has already agreed to grant a beautiful site to the University for developing its new campus. The plot of land measuring 61 acres is located to the east of the Mahakoshal Vidyala buildings.

The foundation stone for the Convocation and Administration buildings was laid on 9th February, 1959, and the University has already received Rs. 13.0 lakhs from the State Government as part of the grant for construction of the building.

For housing the Science Departments at the new campus, we suggest that separate blocks be put up for (i) Physics & Mathematics, (ii) Chemistry, (iii) Botany and Zoology, (iv) Geology - keeping in view that expansion would be necessary in each case after 5 or 6 years and that the Geology block will later also

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accommodate Applied Geology, Anthropology and Geography.

It is advisable that provision should be made for 100%

expansion of each block during the next 10 years or so.

For the current phase of construction, we recommend

the following scales for different buildings -

	Plinth area	rate of construction	cost of construction	Services, furniture @ 1/3rd of the building cost
Physics	20,000	@ Rs. 15/-	3,00,000	1,00,000
Chemistry	22,000	" "	3,30,000	1,10,000
Botany	15,000	" "	2,25,000	75,000
Zoology	15,000	" "	2,25,000	75,000
Geology	15,000	" "	2,25,000	75,000
Mathematics	10,000	" "	1,50,000	50,000
			<u>14,55,000</u>	<u>4,85,000</u>
			Total Rs: 19,40,000.	

N.B. We understand that the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for the development of Humanities and Social Sciences included the requirements of Mathematics in the Arts Block, if it is so, due adjustment should be made so that duplicate sanction is not given for the Mathematics building. We would prefer if Mathematics and Physics could be accommodated in the same block.

SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT:

The University will start equipping the new Departments from a scratch. In the first year or two, it is expected that the ordinary laboratory facilities will be available to the University in the buildings of the Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya the authorities of which are willing to collaborate with the University Departments and are willing to place such facilities as they have at the disposal of the University until the University Departments get well-equipped. In any case, now or later, sufficient equipment will have to be procured by the University for post-graduate teaching

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and research. We recommend that the following expenditure may be approved for the purchase of scientific equipment during a period of next 3 to 4 years.

Physics	Rs. 3.00	lakh
Chemistry	1.75	"
Botany	1.25	"
Zoology	1.25	"
Geology	1.25	lakh
Mathematics	50,000	

(\*This amount includes the cost of Calculating Machines and other instruments as well as special literature - books and journals - on Mathematics).

As the University at present has no permanent member of the staff for any of the science subjects, the Committee will recommend that major portions of the scientific equipment should only be purchased when the new Heads of the Departments have been appointed. The Committee would prefer the appointment of senior members of the staff in the first instance so that these members should be able to advise the University in the planning of buildings, procurement of equipment and preparing modern syllabi.

LIBRARY:

At present there are 2,840 books only in the library under all faculties and the total cost of these volumes does not exceed Rs. 60,000/-. We understand that on the recommendation of Visiting Committee on Humanities, the Commission has already sanctioned Rs. 1.0 lakh for the development of a Library. Considering the need of the Science Departments, particularly for procuring back volumes of journals, we recommend that an initial grant of Rs. 2.0 lakhs be sanctioned under the following break-up:-

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	Rs.
Physics	40,000
Chemistry	40,000
Zoology	30,000
Botany	30,000
Geology	30,000
Mathematics	30,000

It may be advisable for the University to buy micro film reader for the library so that old volumes of scientific journals may be procured in the form of micro-films which would be cheaper and more economical.

WORKSHOP:

A central Workshop which could cater to the needs of all Science Departments for maintenance of equipment and for fabricating new items of apparatus, particularly needed for research work is a necessity in a developing University and should be provided at the very start. This workshop would be able to render valuable help to the University while new laboratories are being fitted and equipped. It should also enable the post-graduate students to get exercises in workshop practice. To increase the usefulness of the workshop, it should be placed under the administrative control of a Committee consisting of all the Heads of the University Departments in Science subjects and the Chairmanship of the Committee should go from one Department to another by rotation. The day-to-day working of the workshop should be in the sole charge of a workshop superintendent whose status should not be less than a University lecturer. We recommend that a workshop building should be put up at a central place in the University campus. We estimate the cost of such a building at Rs. 75,000/-. An additional amount of Rs. 50,000/- would be needed for procuring machines and other equipment and Rs. 25,000/- for electric connection, furniture and laying other services. An engineer in the grade of

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a lecturer (Rs. 250-500) may be appointed to supervise and guide the work of the workshop. He may be assisted by at least one mechanic, one glass blower and a carpenter. Any additional staff required should be recruited by the University from its own resources.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS:

The Department of Botany and Zoology will need additional facilities in the form of Green House, Glass House, a Herbarium, Animal House, Froger, and a Botanical Garden. An ad-hoc expenditure of Rs. 75,000/- may be approved for the above facilities and an additional amount of Rs. 10,000/- should be made available for Museums in Botany and Zoology at Rs. 5,000/- for each and Rs. 5,000/- for developing Botanical Garden, the area of which should be atleast 3 to 5 acres.

STAFF:

The minimum staff for each of the Departments to be established should consist of one Professor, 2 Readers (in the case of Chemistry 3 Readers) and 2 Lecturers (in the case of Chemistry 3 Lecturers). Any additional requirements for a teaching and research can be met by the staff selected through a selection Committee from the constituent colleges on the basis of co-operative teaching. The staff so recruited should be taken mainly on its qualifications and merit and the teachers participating in post-graduate teaching should be paid an adequate honorarium so that it should be worthwhile for a teacher to take up this responsibility.

In conclusion, we wish to emphasise the urgency of developing post-graduate training and research in science subjects at Jabalpur so that atleast a ratio of 1:2 is achieved between those taking sciences and

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Arts subjects. The financial position of the University is fairly satisfactory. The State Government contributes Rs. 2.0 lakhs per annum for the maintenance of the University and with the help of other sources of income, the University was able to show a closing balance of nearly Rs. 4.50 lakhs in 1959. We have been assured that the State Government was prepared to contribute its 1/3rd share towards approved non-recurring expenditure and 50% towards recurring expenditure. The expenditure on the staff will be shared by the U.G.C. on 50:50 basis for the 1st four years only and it will be the responsibility of the State Government to maintain the staff after that period.

A summary of the financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee is attached.

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**Estimated expenditure for the establishment of the  
departments of Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry,  
Botany, Zoology and Geology.**

**1. BUILDINGS:**

Names of the Department or head of expenditure.	Planned area in sq. ft.	Approved cost at Rs. 15/- per sq. ft.	U.G.C.'s Share.
1. Physics	20,000	3,00,000	3,00,000
2. Chemistry	22,000	3,30,000	3,30,000
3. Mathematics	10,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
4. Botany	15,000	2,25,000	2,25,000
5. Zoology	15,000	2,25,000	2,25,000
6. Geology	15,000	2,25,000	2,25,000
7. Workshop		75,000	75,000
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>15,30,000</b>	<b>15,30,000</b>

\* Subject to the remarks on page - of the report of the Committee.

8. Laboratory services & furniture @ 5% of the cost of the buildings.	5,15,000	5,15,000
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>20,45,000</b>	<b>20,45,000</b>

<b>Estimated equipment:</b>	<b>Total approved cost.</b>	<b>U.G.C.'s Share.</b>
Physics	2,00,000	1,35,333
Chemistry	1,75,000	1,14,444
Botany	1,25,000	83,333
Zoology	1,25,000	83,333
Geology	1,25,000	83,333
Mathematics	50,000	33,334
Workshop	75,000	50,000
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>8,50,000</b>	<b>5,68,666</b>

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<u>C. Miscellaneous:</u>		<u>Total approved cost.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s Share.</u>
		Rs.	Rs.
Green House, Glass House and Herbarium, etc.		75,000	50,000
Museum for both the departments of Botany and Zoology		10,000	8,667
Botanical Garden		<u>5,000</u>	<u>3,333</u>
	TOTAL:	<u>90,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
<u>D. Library Books and Journals.</u>			
Physics	40,000		
Chemistry	40,000		
Botany	30,000		
Zoology	30,000		
Geology	30,000		
Mathematics	30,000		
		<u>2,00,000</u>	<u>2,00,000</u>
Total (Non-Recurring):		Rs. <u>31,60,000</u>	Rs. <u>21,36,667</u>
<u>RECURRING:</u>		<u>Total approved expenditure per annum.</u>	<u>U.G.C.'s Share per annum.</u>
		Rs.	Rs.
<u>STAFF</u>			
6 Professors; one each for six departments mentioned above.		72,000	36,000
13 Readers; two for each of the 5 departments but 3 in Chemistry		97,500	48,750
13 Lecturers; two for each of the 5 departments but 3 in Chemistry		58,500	29,250
Workshop Superintendent in the grade of Lecturer.		4,500	2,750
Workshop mechanic, carpenter and a glass blower		<u>6,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
	Total (Recurring):	<u>2,38,500</u>	<u>1,19,250</u>

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

29th/30th June, 1960

Item/ No.41

To consider the report of the Expert Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the proposal of the Calcutta University for the establishment of a Post-graduate Institute in Basic Medical Sciences.

In February, 1959, the Calcutta University submitted a memorandum to the Commission for the establishment of an institute comprising post-graduate departments in Basic Medical Sciences, including Anatomy, Physiology, Biophysics, Biochemistry and Pharmacodynamics, where post-graduate training leading to the degrees of D.Phil; M.O., M.D., M.S. etc., could be provided. This memorandum was informally considered by the Visiting Committees appointed by the Commission for assessing the needs of Delhi University for starting Diploma courses in Anaesthesia and Child Health. These committees included some of the leading medical men who could give valuable advice on this subject. The trend of their discussion was that the proposal to provide special facilities at post-graduate level in basic medical sciences deserved careful study and this should be done by an expert committee, specially appointed for this purpose. The matter was also referred to Dr. A.L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University and at the time a Member of the University Grants Commission as well as to Dr. B.C. Bose, Principal, M.G.M. Medical College, Indore for their personal advice. As the general advice from all quarters was that the matter being of great importance deserved special consideration at the hands of experts and that it was worthwhile to make an experiment by starting one such unit as a pilot project in one of the suitable Universities in India, the Commission appointed a Visiting Committee having as its members experts representing various subjects involved. The following constituted the Visiting Committee:-

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1. Dr. A.L. Mudaliar, ..... (Chairman)  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Madras University.
2. Dr. B.K. Anand,  
Professor of Physiology,  
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences,  
New Delhi.
3. Dr. (Miss) L.W. Chacko,  
Professor of Anatomy,  
All India Institute of Medical Sciences,  
New Delhi.
4. Dr. V.S. Mangalik,  
Principal,  
King George Medical College,  
Lucknow.
5. Dr. B. Mukerji,  
Director,  
Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.
6. Dr. B.D. Laroia, University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited Calcutta University on the 27th and 28th February, 1960 and held joint discussions with Prof. N.K. Sidhanta, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Dr. Subodh Mitra, Dean of the post-graduate Medical Education Committee, Calcutta University and the Director General, Medical Services, West Bengal. The Committee saw at work the Department of Physiology, Calcutta University and discussed several items of interest with the Head of the Department and other members of his staff. At the end of the two day meeting, the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University was requested to get the plans and estimates for the buildings, equipment and staff re-checked and revised in the light of the discussions held at Calcutta.

The second meeting of the Committee was held at Madras on the 3rd and 4th April when revised memorandum received from Calcutta University was scrutinised and discussed. The findings of the Committee were later finalised at its 3rd meeting held at Delhi on April 23, 1960.

The Report of the Committee is attached as annexure I and the main findings of the Committee are summarised below:-

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1. A medical graduate should obtain a diploma in the Basic Medical Sciences after one year of study as a full-time student. This would give proper training in the basic medical sciences whether the candidate proceeded further for post-graduate qualifications in these sciences or for a post-graduate qualification in the clinical subjects.
2. After taking the diploma in basic medical sciences, a candidate should spend two years to proceed to the degree of M.Sc in the particular speciality. During this period spent in the study of basic medical sciences, emphasis should be on practical work and didactic lectures should be limited to the minimum.
3. The M.Sc. degree should be treated as a 1st post-graduate degree and may be awarded in the following subjects:-

Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Pathology  
including Bacteriology and Biochemistry.
- There should be a main subject of choice and a subsidiary subject as for example with Anatomy, it may be Histopathology or Endocrinology. The next higher degree should be Ph.D. or D.Phil.
4. The Departments of basic medical sciences should be located in one of the existing medical colleges preferably where a post-graduate hospital is situated.
5. While certain staff should be attached permanently, it should also be possible to use on a part-time arrangement well qualified professors from the different institutions who should be recognised by the university as post-graduate teachers.
6. The Committee hopes that post-graduate teaching in basic medical sciences and clinical sciences would be taken over by the University while the administration of the hospital and the care of the patients should be the responsibility of the State Government.
7. In the new building of the post-graduate centre, common provision should be made for certain requirements such as Animal

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House, Library, Instrument Room, Museum, Animal experimentation theatre etc.etc. This pattern of development would provide for close contact between different departments.

8. A Central Workshop should be established for the benefit of all the departments.

9. A major part of the equipment grant for each department should be utilised only when the Head of the Department has been appointed.

10. Staff strength of each Department should be one Professor, one Reader and three lecturers.

11. To attract properly qualified teachers for post-graduate training, Commission is requested to sanction same salary grades for the staff as are applicable to technical personnel in Engineering Colleges i.e, Professor 1000-1500, Readers 600-1150 and Lecturer Rs.300-850.

12. The financial implications of the Committee's recommendations are as follows:-

<u>I- Non-recurring:</u>	<u>Total cost</u> (in lakhs)	<u>2/3 U.G.C.'s share.</u> (in lakhs)
A- i) Buildings for five Departments 50,000 @ Rs.25/- per sq.ft.	Rs. 12.5	
ii) Fittings & Furniture @ 1/3rd of the cost of the building.	Rs. 4.2	
iii) Workshop with fittings & Furniture.	Rs. 1.0	
B- i) Equipment -Rs.1.5 lakhs for each Department.	Rs. 7.5	
ii) Workshop machines and tools.	0.5	
Total	<u>25.7</u>	<u>17.13</u>

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II- Recurring:

	<u>Total cost.</u> (in lakhs)	<u>50% U.G.C.'s share</u> (in lakhs)
a) Academic Staff - 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 3 Lecturers for each Department minus 1 Professor and 5 Readers created under centenary grant.	Rs. 1.47	
b) Other staff including Workshop Superintendent Librarian and technic- ians etc.etc.	Rs. 0.23	
Total	<u>Rs. 1.70</u>	<u>Rs. 0.85</u>

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration. If the report of the Committee is accepted, sanction may be accorded to the payment of a non-recurring grant of Rs. 17.13 lakhs and a recurring grant of Rs. 0.85 lakhs per annum for a period of four years. Grants will be paid as and when necessary.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Annexure I to Item  
No:41

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE  
COMMISSION TO EXAMINE THE PROPOSALS OF CALCUTTA  
UNIVERSITY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIT OF BASIC  
MEDICAL SCIENCES AND TO ASSESS THE FINANCIAL NEEDS  
OF THE UNIVERSITY FOR IMPLEMENTING THE SCHEME.

In February, 1960, the Calcutta University submitted a Memorandum to the University Grants Commission for the establishment of an Institute comprising of post-graduate departments in Basic Medical Sciences including Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Biophysics, Pharmacodynamics, Pathology etc., where post-graduate training leading to the degree of D.Phil, M.O., M.D., M.S. etc. could be provided. The Commission appointed a Visiting Committee to examine this proposal for the establishment of an unit of basic medical sciences and to suggest the quantum of assistance needed for implementing the scheme. The Visiting Committee consisted of the following:-

1. Dr. A.L. Mudaliar, (Chairman)  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Madras University.
2. Dr. B.K. Anand,  
Professor of Physiology,  
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences,  
New Delhi.
3. Dr. (Miss) L.W. Chacko,  
Professor of Anatomy,  
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences,  
New Delhi.
4. Dr. V.S. Mangalik,  
Principal,  
King George Medical College,  
Lucknow.
5. Dr. B. Mukherji,  
Director,  
Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.
6. Dr. B.D. Laroia, University Grants Commission.



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The committee visited Calcutta University on the 27th/28th February, 1960. On the first day, the committee held preliminary discussions with Prof. N.K. Sidhanta, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University and Dr. Subodh Mitra, Dean of the Post-graduate Medical Education Committee. Later in the afternoon the committee visited the premises of the College of Science, Calcutta University and went round the laboratories of the Department of Physiology. During this visit the committee discussed several items of interest with the Head of the Department of Physiology and other members of the staff. The Vice-Chancellor and the Dean of the Post-graduate Medical Education were also good enough to be present during these discussions.

The next day i.e. on the 28th February, the committee held a joint conference with the authorities of the university when besides the Vice-Chancellor, and the Dean, Post-graduate Medical Education, General Chakarvarthi, Director of Medical Services, West Bengal was also present. At the end of this conference, the committee requested the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University to get the plans and estimates for the buildings, equipment and staff re-checked and revised in the light of the discussions held and in consultation with certain experienced specialists in the respective subjects concerned.

The second meeting of the committee was held in Madras on the 3rd and 4th April when the revised proposals received from Calcutta University were scrutinised and discussed. The findings of the committee were later finalised at its 3rd meeting held in Delhi on April 23, 1960.

The committee understands that the University College of Medicine was inaugurated at Calcutta on 18th January, 1957. Since then it has been possible for the University to take some active steps to consolidate post-graduate teaching of the basic medical sciences by way of creating one centenary professorship of Anatomy and 5 Readers in Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology,

...3.

Pathology &amp; Experimental Surgery.

It was suggested to the Committee that a Diploma course of Basic Medical Sciences may be instituted, with a view to enable candidates to proceed to the M.Sc. course or to the post-graduate qualifications of M.D., M.S., and M.O. in Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics & Gynaecology. Those who take the M.Sc. course will be eligible, two years after qualifying for the M.Sc. degree, to proceed to D.Phil degree in the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Pathology and Bacteriology including Parasitology, Microbiology and Biochemistry. There was also a suggestion that Experimental Medical Sciences be considered in association with these subjects.

The University had earlier submitted estimates of expenditure amounting to Rs. 17.63 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 2.68 lakhs per annum as recurring expenditure for the post-graduate unit. Later, under their revised memorandum received on the 28th March, 1960, the University raised the estimates of capital expenditure to Rs. 71.20 lakhs and recurring expenditure to Rs. 12.91 lakhs. It was proposed that all the Departments including the administrative block will be housed in one eight storeyed building with scope of reasonable expansion. In case of difficulty to house all the departments in the same building, the University proposed that individual departments may be attached to one or more medical institutions.

#### ACADEMIC ASPECT:

The committee first considered the academic aspects of the proposals. After a thorough discussion, it was felt that medical graduate should obtain a diploma in the basic medical sciences after one year of study as a full-time student. This would give the proper training in the basic medical sciences, whether the candidate proceeded further for post-graduate qualifications in these sciences or for a post-graduate qualification in the clinical subjects mentioned above.

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...4.

The committee felt that, after taking these diplomas in Basic Medical Sciences, candidates may spend two years to proceed to the degree of Master of Science in the particular speciality. Those who proposed to take the post-graduate degrees in the clinical subjects would proceed after the Diploma course for these post-graduate qualifications after a period of work for two years.

The committee felt that during this period spent in the study of the Basic Medical Sciences, emphasis should be on the practical work that would be expected of the students and that as far as possible, didactic lectures should be limited to the minimum.

Post-graduate Degrees:

So far as M.Sc. is concerned, it should be treated as a first post-graduate degree. The Committee recommends that this degree should be available in the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Pathology including Bacteriology, and Biochemistry. It is the view of the committee that under each of these branches, there should be a main subject of choice and a subsidiary subject: for example, with Anatomy, it may be Histopathology or Endocrinology. These electives taken at this stage will give room for more highly specialised training.

The next higher degree should be Ph.D. or D.Phil which should be taken only by those who have obtained the M.Sc. degree by examination.

Department of Basic Medical Sciences:

The committee was of the opinion that the Department of Basic Medical Sciences should preferably be located in one of the existing local medical colleges and, so long as it is located in one college, it will serve the needs of those who wish to pursue post-graduate studies. The committee felt that, while certain staff should be attached permanently, it should also be possible to draw for part-time duties well-qualified professors from the different medical institutions who should be recognised by the University as post-graduate teachers. Such a centre of Basic Medical Sciences would not only help to train post-graduates but will be

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of great value to the Professors and to the research workers in the college concerned. The facilities there would be mainly available to post-graduate work and to research. The other medical colleges will not be deprived of the existing facilities in this respect provided the University is satisfied that these facilities are available and are sufficient both in regard to equipment, modern methods of diagnosis and clinical material and in regard to qualified personnel for the training of post-graduate students in these subjects.

#### Post-graduate Centre for the Basic Medical Sciences.

The committee next considered the location of the post-graduate centre for the Basic Medical Sciences. In the opinion of the committee, the best situation would be the same campus where a post-graduate hospital is situated. The link there will be closer and the facilities better utilised. It is the hope of the committee that post-graduate teaching in Basic Medical Sciences and the Clinical Sciences will be taken over by the University while the administration of the Hospital and the care of the patients should be the responsibility of the State Government.

The committee understands that there is already a post-graduate College of Medicine in Calcutta and the committee was informed by General Chakravarti, Director of Medical Services, that steps would be taken, if such a recommendation were made by the committee, to locate the post-graduate medical institution of Basic Medical Sciences in this college. The committee realise that they were not writing on a clean slate. It would perhaps have been preferable if it was possible that the centres of Basic Medical Sciences and post-graduate Medical Sciences with post-graduate clinical facilities were all located in one campus. In view, however, of the existing circumstances, <sup>in</sup> the opinion of the committee, it is considered best to locate a post-graduate Basic Medical Sciences in the post-graduate Institute of Institute of Clinical Sciences. The committee visualises the possibilities of constructing a multistoreyed building in Calcutta with 6 or 7 stories where the contacts between the Departments of

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Basic Medical Sciences and the Departments of Clinical Sciences will be more easy and along the vertical line to enable the Professors, the teaching staff and the post-graduate to contact the different Departments. It was also agreed that provision should be made for certain common requirements at this Institute of Medical Sciences such as common animal house, a common library, a common instrument room, a common museum and common animal experimentation theatres where possible. This pattern of development would be very much more in the interests of close contact between different Departments.

ACCOMMODATION:

As regards the requirements of the Department of Basic Medical Sciences both in terms of the building area as well as in terms of equipment and personnel, the committee carefully examined the revised plans and estimates and found these very much on the high side. The following table gives a bird eye view of the demands, subject-wise submitted by the University in March, 1960:-

Name of the Department	Plinth area to be built sq.ft.	Total cost including services & furniture (in lakhs)	Cost of equipment (in lakhs)	Total	Recurring per annum (in lakhs)
1. Anatomy	16,254	4.89	5.31	10.20	1.45
2. Physiology	16,300	4.89	5.72	10.61	1.39
3. Biochemistry	16,300	4.89	2.76	7.65	1.19
4. Pharmacology	16,300	4.89	3.96	8.85	1.64
5. Pathology	32,600	9.78	5.78	15.56	3.04
6. Experimental Medical Sciences & Technology	16,300	4.89	5.64	10.53	1.27
7. Clinical studies & Research - upgrading of the departments.	additions & alterations.	4.80	3.00	7.80	2.93
		<u>39.03</u>	<u>32.17</u>	<u>71.20</u>	<u>12.91</u>

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The committee agreed that the first phase of the development may be restricted to five Departments in the basic medical sciences i.e. Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pathology and Pharmacology. The other subjects may be added later when the working of the new institute has been reviewed and evaluated after a period of 3 years. For this reason, the committee did not take up the consideration of upgrading the departments in clinical subjects.

In judging the requirements of the five Departments mentioned above, the committee has kept in mind that certain common requirements of all the departments such as Museum, Workshop, Seminar rooms, tutorial rooms, auditorium, common rooms, lecture halls etc., should so far as possible be provided in a central wing of the building. The two surrounding wings could then house laboratories of various specialities, ensuring that the common services are easily accessible to all the departments concerned. The committee is of the view that a composite building covering an area of 50,000 sq.ft. in all could fairly well meet all essential needs at present. At an approximate rate of Rs. 25/- per sq.ft. the building alone should cost Rs. 12.5 lakhs to which must be added another sum of Rs. 4.2 lakhs to cover the cost of laboratory services as gas, water and electricity and furniture.

**WORKSHOP:**

A further ad-hoc provision of Rs. 1.0 lakh may be made for a separate shed-like building for a central workshop which should serve the needs of all departments and should have an efficient electronics expert and a glass blower on its staff. The Workshop should be placed in the charge of a Workshop Superintendent and an interested engineer in the upkeep and fabrication of scientific

**General administrative**

charge of the Workshop may remain with a committee consisting of all the Heads of the Departments, the chairmanship of the committee going by rotation from one Department to another annually. This raises the total cost of the construction work to Rs 17 7 lakhs

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EQUIPMENT

The committee does not feel it necessary to draw up a detailed list of the equipment needed by each department. We have, however, examined the list submitted by the University and we feel that a provision of Rs. 1.5 lakhs for each Department for the purchase of equipment should prove adequate to cover essential needs. To this total of Rs. 7.5 lakhs for equipment, addition may be made of Rs. 50,000 for workshop machinery and tools, bringing the total for all equipment to Rs. 8.0 lakhs.

STAFF

To begin with, each department may have one Professor, one Reader and three lecturers. Additional requirements in staff, if any, should be met for by utilising the services of specialists on part-time basis. The University has already created one professorship in Anatomy and five Readerships (including one for Experimental Medical Sciences) from the Centenary funds. The committee, therefore recommends that expenditure on the additional staff i.e. 4 professors one Reader and 15 lecturers may be approved. The committee is doubtful however, whether properly qualified staff could be had in the usual grade approved by the U.G.C. i.e. Rs. 800-1250 for a professor, Rs. 500-800 for a Reader and Rs. 250-500 for a lecturer. We understand

that the U.G.C. has approved a higher grade for technical staff in engineering colleges. Although even these higher grades may not attract the right calibre of people for training, we recommend that as an interim measure, the Commission may approve to give the same grades of pay as agreed to for Engineering personnel. At a rough calculation, the per annum expenditure on teaching staff will come to Rs. 1.47 lakhs.

In addition to the above academic staff, the following other posts will have to be created:-

- (i) Workshop Supdt. and an Assistant Librarian (both in the grade of a Lecturer e.g. Rs. 250-500) Rs. 10,000

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ii) Glass blower, Electronic  
Mechanic, and a general  
mechanic. Rs. 10,000....

iii) An Animal House keeper Rs. 3,000

Rs. 23,000

We will suggest that all efforts should be made to make appointments in the professional grade at the very commencement of the scheme, so that each Head of the Department should decide what equipment he would like to buy. We, of course, expect that all posts will be duly advertised and filled through selection by properly constituted selection committees.

ADMISSIONS:

With the physical facilities as recommended above, it should be possible for the University to admit about 30 students for diploma courses in basic medical sciences and about 8-10 students for M.Sc. courses in each department of study. About a dozen candidates for Ph.D degree could also be easily recommended.

We give below a summary of the expenditure likely to be incurred in establishing the 5 departments in Basic Medical Sciences and we recommend that this expenditure may be approved by the Commission on the usual sharing basis i.e. 2/5: 1/3, in the case of non-recurring and 50:50 in the case of recurring expenditure between the U.G.C. and the University/ or the State Government:-

I. Non-recurring:

	<u>cost.</u>
(a) Buildings 50,000 sq.ft. @ Rs. 25/- per sq.ft.	Rs. 12.5 lakhs
(b) Workshop shed with fittings & furniture.	Rs. 1.0 lakhs
(c) Fittings & furniture.	Rs. 4.2 lakhs
(d) Equipment - Rs. 1.5 lakhs for each Department.	Rs. 7.5 lakhs
(e) Workshop machines and tools.	Rs. 0.5 lakhs
Total:-	Rs. 25.7 lakhs

II. RECURRING:

- (a) Academic Staff -
  - 1 Professor, 1 Reader and
  - 3 Lecturers for each Department minus
  - 1 Professor & 5 Readers created under



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	<u>cost.</u>
.....10. . centenary grant	Rs. 1.47 lakhs
(b) other staff including Workshop Superintendent Asst Librarian and other technicians.	Rs. 0.23 lakhs -----
Total:	Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

The committee recommend that the progress and the achievement of the post-graduate unit at Calcutta should be reviewed and evaluated after a period of 3 years working. Another committee may be appointed in 1963 to see how far this new experiment is a success.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

29th/30th June '60.

Item No.43: To consider a request received from the Gauhati University for financial assistance towards the construction of an Assembly-cum-Examination Hall.

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The Gauhati University has approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance for the construction of an Assembly-cum-Examination Hall in the University campus at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,70,000 (Non-recurring). (Copy of letter from the University enclosed - Annexure I).

2. The Commission, as a general rule, does not make any financial assistance to a state University for the construction of administrative buildings.

3. While considering a letter from the Chancellor of Gauhati University requesting that a grant of Rs.12 lakhs might be given to the University as part re-imbusement for the cost of staff quarters already built by the University, the Commission at its meeting held on 21st March 1960 (Resolution No.10) decided that retrospective grants for the buildings already constructed should not be made to the University but agreed that if the University of Gauhati required more generous treatment in any schemes, the Commission might consider such proposals favourably.

4. It is for consideration whether financial assistance may be given to the Gauhati University by the Commission for the construction of an Assembly-cum-Examination Hall, thus creating a precedent for other Universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for orders.

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Annexure I to Item No.43

Meeting:

29th/30th June '60.

Copy of letter No.G/UGC/(H)/60/5418 dated 10th May, 1960, from the Registrar, Gauhati University to the Secretary, University Grants Commission.

...

Subject:- Construction of Assembly-cum-Examination Hall.

...

I am directed to state that the Gauhati University campus is at a distance of 7 miles from the town. The transport arrangements, as already stated in previous correspondences, are far from being adequate and satisfactory. The University Authority is finding great difficulty specially in (i) holding the University Examinations, (ii) arranging extension and memorial lectures, (iii) occasional showing of educational films, (iv) arranging dramatic shows in social and other important functions by the students. The students are pressing for a big hall where they can meet and discuss important things by themselves and with their teachers.

At present things of the kind stated above are being managed in the town and the students residing in the University campus cannot participate therein.

The University Authority, therefore, intends to construct a R.C.C. Building - "Assembly-cum-Examination Hall" in the University Campus to solve the genuine grievances of the students as hinted above. The cost of the building will roughly be Rs. 7.7 lakhs as estimated by the Architects. The following plans and Designs prepared by them are enclosed herewith.

It is now requested that the Commission be pleased to approve the Plan and to sanction the permissible share of grant towards the construction of the building.

Enclo: (1) General Plan (No.0352/211)  
(2) Ground Floor Plan - (No.1155/322-Drg.1)  
(3) First Floor Plan (-do- Drg.2)  
(4) Second Floor Plan (-do- Drg.3)  
(5) Side Elevation (-do- Drg.4)

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University Grants Commission

Meeting:

29th/30th June, 1960.

Item No.44 To consider a Note received from the Ministry of Education on the working of the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun with reference to its application for being declared as deemed to be a University under Section (3) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

...

The Ministry of Education forwarded to the University Grants Commission an office memorandum dated the 9th February, 1959 from the Ministry of Food & Agriculture soliciting the advice of the Commission regarding the declaration of the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun to be deemed to be a University under Section(3) of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.

The matter was placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 14th/15th April, 1959 when it resolved as follows:-

" The Commission desires that detailed information be obtained regarding the research work done by the Forest Research Institute since it became as a Research Institute and that the Chairman may appoint a Committee to assess the material thus obtained. The Commission also desires to have a full statement of the qualifications of the staff of the Institute. The Commission was of the opinion that the Forest Research Institute should be a specialised Institute and should not award degrees in subjects covered in the normal courses by the Universities".

Since then, necessary information has been collected and the matter is placed again before the Commission for consideration so that a Visiting Committee for the Institute may be appointed by the Chairman.

The Forest School was established at Dehra Dun in 1878. It was transferred from the State Government to the

Central Government in 1884 and was re-designated as 'Imperial Forest College'. In 1906, a research wing was created at the college and this has now developed into what is known as Forest Research Institute and Colleges. The Institute offers facilities in post-graduate courses and research work in both biological and utilisation aspects of forests. The subjects in which facilities are offered for higher work include Silviculture, Statistics, Botany, Mycology, Entomology, Wood Anatomy, Chemistry of Forest Products, Composite Wood, Wood Preservation, Timber Engineering, Timber Mechanics, Wood Seasoning and Paper Pulp.

The Institute possesses, in addition to various Laboratories, several Museums to give publicity to the results of research. It has a fine Herbarium and an up-to-date Central and Divisional Libraries. Independent blocks house an insectary, a Saw Mill, A Pulp and Paper Plant, the wood working, timber preservation, composite wood, wood seasoning and timber testing sections. The surrounding grounds of the institute which cover an area of about 1,150 acres include a Botanical Garden, 250 acres of demonstration plantings, experimental gardens and nurseries.

The activities of the Forest Research Institute are mainly directed towards research and it functions as a centre for the entire country for giving technical assistance and for disseminating information on technical matters connected with forests and forest products. The College section of the Institute impart training in Forest Education leading to a Diploma in Forestry.

FACULTIES:

There are seven technical divisions in the Institute dealing with various aspects of forest biology, forest products and forest education. Each Division controls two or more branches. The Divisions are:-

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I.	Division of Forest Education	X X	Directorate of Forest Education.
II.	Division of Forestry.		
III.	Division of Botany	X X X	(Botany, Forest Genetics, Wood Anatomy)
IV.	Division of Forest Protection	X X	Entomology; Forest Pathology..
V.	Division of Mechanical Technology.	X X X	Composite Wood; Timber Engineer, Timber Mechanics.
VI.	Division of Chemical Technology.	X X X X	Minor Forest Products; Cellulose and Paper, Chemistry of Forest products.
VII.	Division of Seasoning and Preservation.	X X	Wood Seasoning, Wood Preservation.

The Institute has in addition (1) a service branch helping in the maintenance and repair of mechanical and electrical equipment (2) a statistical branch assisting in the correct lay-out of experiments and statistical analysis of data and (3) a publicity and liaison branch which attends to the publication and distribution of research papers and maintenance of liaison between institutions on the one hand and the State Forest Departments, Forest Industries and Scientific and technical institutions on the other. The Research Laboratory at Bangalore, now known as the Forest Research Laboratory, acting as research centre for the Southern Region is functioning as a branch of the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun. The activities of each of the divisions referred to above are summarised below:-

1. Division of Forest Education: Consists of (i) Indian Forest College, (ii) Northern Forest Rangers College and (iii) Southern Forest Rangers College. The first of these has a 3-year course for training probationers for Superior Forest Services of all states of India. The other two colleges have each 2 years course to train rangers from North or South India. The work in these 3 colleges is co-ordinated.

2. Division of Forestry: Deals with problems of silviculture,

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- forest ecology and soil, fire protection and Logging.
3. Division of Botany: Specialises in the study of the systematic Botany of Indian Plants. It has a herbarium with over a  $\frac{1}{4}$  million authentic specimens. Also works on plant genetics and plant breeding.
  4. Section of Entomology: Studies the identification, biology and control of insect pests of forest and forest products.
  5. Section of Mycology: Studies on fungal diseases of trees and timber decay with a view to evolving methods of control.
  6. Silviculture: Investigations on growth and management of forest crops and allied subjects; also co-ordinates with various states.
  7. Cellulose and Paper: Fundamental and applied studies on utilisation of forest resources and wastes.
  8. Chemistry of Forest Products: Chemical studies on forest produce to develop economic methods of extraction and isolation of marketable products from them.
  9. Composite Wood: Technology of adhesives, plywood, laminated wood, building boards, etc.
  10. Minor Forest Products: Survey, marketing and cultivation of these products.
  11. Timber mechanics: Studies on basic strength and physical properties of timbers of India.
  12. Timber Engineering: Studies on utilisation of Indian constitutional timbers specially of short length and small cross section.
  13. Wood Anatomy: Study of anatomical structure of wood.
  14. Wood preservation and seasoning: Treatment and preservation of timbers, seasoning in atmosphere or kilns and allied subjects.

A detailed list of the members of the faculty and research officers of the Forest Research Institute and

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Colleges, Dehra Dun is given in Annexure I. The Research publications of the Forest Research Institute starting from 1906 fall under the following different series:- (Annexure III)

	<u>Total number of publication from 1906 to 1958.</u>
1. Silviculture Series ...	198
2. Botany Series.	54
3. Mycology Series.	11
4. Entomology Series.	183
5. Utilisation Series.	214
6. Wood working Series and Timber Development Series.	19
7. Wood Technology Series.	5
8. Chemistry Series.	61
9. Chemistry of Forest Products and minor forest products Series.	5
10. Composite Wood and Wood Preservation Series.	23
11. Wood Seasoning Series.	13
12. Timber Mechanic Series.	13
13. Timber Engineering Series.	3
14. Cellulose and Paper Pulp Series.	37
15. Forest Education Series.	6
Total	<u>835</u>

In addition there are: The Forest College Reports, the Annual Reports, the Publicity series, the Tour Reports and other miscellaneous publications.

In the field of training in Forestry, the Forest Research Institute is at present awarding diploma in Forestry. It is now proposed to establish a post-graduate Institute in Forestry which should obviate the necessity of Indian students going overseas for post-graduate education in this field. The Forest Research Institute is well fitted for taking on this role as it is the only Institute in the country in the field of Forestry and Forest Products which enjoy international status. It attracts students from several foreign countries particularly from



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various countries of Asia.

The Institute offers facilities for post-graduate research in various branches of sciences both basic and applied. It has been recognised by 15 Indian Universities as a Centre of research work leading to the doctorate degrees. Amongst the Universities which have accorded recognition are:- Andhra, Banaras, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Poona, Aligarh and Mysore. The Punjab University recognises the Institute for the first post-graduate degree (i.e. M.Sc.) also.

At present the Institute awards diploma or associatship of the Institute for higher research work, but the authorities now feel that as they are imparting post-graduate training upto the standard which is generally recognised as equivalent to M.Sc. or Ph.D., the Forest Research Institute should be given a status similar to that of other Universities and be permitted to award degrees which can be accepted for higher training and research. The Institute is however, conscious of the fact that it should restrict its research work to such subjects as are closely connected with Forestry and utilisation of forest products so as to avoid duplication and overlapping of work being conducted in other University laboratories.

As the Institute is well-equipped and possesses very good library and includes amongst its staff some very well-qualified and experienced scientists who are already recognised to supervise research work leading to Ph.D or D.Sc. degrees of other Universities, it has a strong case for being considered as deemed to be a University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for further consideration. If necessary a Visiting Committee may be appointed to examine further the proposal of the Institute.

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Annexure I to Item No 44  
Meeting 29/30th June 1960

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI-1

QUALIFICATIONS OF RESEARCH OFFICERS OF THE FOREST  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND COLLEGES, NEW FOREST, DEHRA DUN

Branch	Name & Designation of the officer	Qualifications
Silviculture	Shri S K Seth, Silviculturist and Head, Division of Forestry	M Sc (Chemistry), A I F C (Forestry) Long experience in silviculture research Guiding research financed by the U P Scientific Research Committee
	Shri M A W Khan, Ecologist	B Sc (Hons ) (Bomb ), B Sc (For) (Edin), F B S , Specialised in Working Plans, worked as Divi- sional Forest Officer for over 10 years Has carried out sever- al ecological field researches, the results of which have been published
	Shri S N Dabral, Statistical Asstt Silviculturist	B Sc (Maths , Physics & Chemistry) Has experience of compiling vo- lume and yield tables and other problems concerning forest men- suration work, and published over 30 papers
	Dr J S P Yadav, Research Officer	M Sc (Ag )-First class first in Agricultural Chemistry with soil Science from Agra University Ph D -(Agriculture-Soil Science) from Agra University Post Gra- duate I A R I Specialised in Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry Has 6 years teaching experience in these subjects Has conducted research for about ten years both in the field and in the laboratory and published 13 papers
Statistical	Shri B K Desarkar, Documentation Offi- cer	B Sc Diploma in language (Russian)
	Shri B G Dabral, Research Officer	M Sc
	Shri R P Bhargava, Research Officer	M Sc (Maths ), M Sc (Statistics) B L Attended Training Course in Quality Control under U N Technical Assistance Administra- tion in 1952 Has published four papers
	Shri A S Rawat, Research Officer	B Sc (Phy , Chem , and Maths ) Sahitya Visharad (Hindi) Trained in forestry subjects at the I F C Dehra Dun and statistics at the Indian Statistical Insti- tute, Calcutta Has published 14 papers

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Branch	Name & Designation of the Officer	Qualifications
Forest Botany	Shri M B Raizada, Officer-in-Charge, Botany Branch and Head, Division of Forest Botany	M Sc , F N I , F B S , Experi- ence of research in systematic botany and taxonomy for the last 20 years Author of over 60 papers published in Indian and foreign journals. Co-author of the book ' Some beautiful Indian Climbers & Shrubs ' Guiding research in systematic botany
	Shri K C Sahni, Senior Research Officer	M Sc (Botany), B Sc , (Oxon ) (Forest Botany) Govt of India Scholar, Oxford University, 47-- 49 Specialised in Taxonomic Forest Botany-Plant Geography and has eight years teaching experi- ence Has published 9 papers
	Dr S Kedar Nath, Senior Research Officer	Ph D
Forest Botany (contd)	Dr H S Rao, Research Officer	B.Sc (Mysore), (Botany, Geology, Zoology etc ) M Sc (Lucknow) Bot D Sc (Lucknow) (Botany) F B S holds Proficiency Certificate in German and French Was Government of India's Overseas scholar in U S A (University of Minnesota) in Plant Genetics, Horticulture and Plant Pathology, 1945-48 Visited research centres in U S A Canada, England and France and published 17 papers
	Shri C R Hingorani, Research Officer	M SC (Botany) (Bombay) Specia- lised in Systematic and Economic Botany and published five papers
Forest Pathology	Dr B K Bakshi, Officer-in-Charge Forest Pathology Branch	M Sc in Botany from Calcutta University stood first in Class I (Gold Medalist) awarded Ph D degree in Plant Pathology (Forest Pathology by University of Edin- burgh) Engaged on research in Mycology for the last 12 years Published 35 scientific papers on Mycology and Forest Pathology, of which 9 are published in journals of U K and America Has had 2 years experience in teaching F Sc course and 9 years in the Indian Forest College Guiding mycological research including 2 research sche- mes financed by the Ministry of Education, Government of India and U P Scientific Research Committee
	Dr S K Mikerji, Research Officer	M Sc , Ph D

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Branch	Name & Designation of the Officer	Qualifications
Forest Entomology	Dr R N Mathur, Forest Entomologist and Head, Division of Forest Protection	B Sc. (English, Botany & Zoology) M Sc (Zoology) Ph D (Science: ento) Qualifications are similar to those of a teacher at the recognised Universities Has 28 years research experience and published about 40 papers Has also been teaching the Forest students Also guiding 3 research schemes, viz Taxonomy of termites financed by I C A R, Locust Research under Central Locust Warning Organisation & Epidemiological studies of forest insects under 2nd Five Year Plan
	Dr P N Chatterjee, Research Officer	B Sc (Hons) M Sc, D Phil (Allahabad) F E S I, F Z S I Specialised in Applied Forest Entomology (Biological, Experimental, Control) & Systematics Was on deputation to U S A under T C M Point Four Programme, 1954-55 and published over 20 papers
	Shri P K Sen Sarma, Research Officer	B Sc (Hons) M Sc in Zoology with specialisation in Entomology Has published 7 papers.
Wood Anatomy	Shri S S Ghosh, Officer-in-Charge	B Sc (1925) M Sc (1927) (English Botany, Chemistry and Zoology) F B S Is member of International Society of Plant Morphologists and other scientific organisations Has 20 years experience in Wood Anatomy, Plant Anatomy, Paleobotany Has published about 30 papers and is co-author of a book on 'Indian Woods' Their identification, structure etc, Supervised C S I R Research Schemes and other Research Scholars
	Shri K Ramesh Rao, Research Officer	M A, B Sc (Hons) (First Class) Madras, with Botany as principal subject and Zoology and Geology as subsidiary subjects Advanced training for about 5 months in U K and U S A in Wood Anatomy with special reference to timber utilisation, under the Expanded Technical Aid Programme of the F A O Has published 11 papers
	Shri S K Purkayastha, Research Officer	M Sc (Botany) Has published papers
	Shri R Sahi, Research Officer	M Sc

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Branch	Name & Designation of the Officer	Qualifications
Chemistry of Forest Products	Dr P S Rao Officer-in-Charge	M Sc (Hons) D Sc , F A Sc F R I C Has 23 years of research experience and has so far published more than 90 research papers Is a joint author of 'Industrial Gums: Their Chemistry and Application', an Academic Press publication, (U S A) Was a lecturer in Chemistry at the University College of Science and Technology, Andhra University for 8 years handling the B Sc (Hons) and the M Sc classes Has been teaching and Research Fellow at the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wisconsin, U S A for 6 months Has been an examiner for the M Sc and Ph D degrees of some of the Indian Universities
	Shri R Narayanan, Research Officer	M Sc
	Shri A K Misra, Research Officer	B Sc , B Chem Eng
	Shri V K Sood, Research Officer	M Sc.
Minor Forest Products	Shri R L Badhwar, Officer-in-Charge, Minor Forest Products Branch and Head, Division of Chemical Technology	B Sc (Hons School) M Sc (Punjab) in Botany Has 27 years' research experience in economic botany Has published about 45 papers and a monograph on 'Poisonous Plants of India' Vol 1, in collaboration with Shri R N Chopra and Dr Ghosh Member of several research committees
	Shri S Ramaswami, Forest Officer	M A , Diploma I F S College, Dehra Dun
	Shri A C Dey, Research Officer	I Sc Has 30 years experience in Economic Botany with particular reference to canes (rattans) Has published 15 papers
	Shri R R Fernades, Research Officer	M Sc (by research) and specialised in systematic Botany and Economic Botany Has published three papers
Composite Wood	Dr D Narayanamurti Officer-in-Charge Composite Wood Branch and Head, Division of Mechanical Technology	M Sc (Bombay) A I I Sc (Bangalore) Dr Ing (Denzig) F R I C (London) F Inst P (London) M I Chem E (London) F N I Is a member of some International committees; had had over 30 years research experience and has published over 150 papers and taken

Branch	Name & Designation of the Officer	Qualifications
Composite Wood (contd)		some patents Has been recognised as a guide by the Punjab Agra, Benaras and Bombay Universities Has been guiding Punjab University students 1948-1954
	Shri N C Jain, Senior Research Officer	B Sc (Hons) M Sc (Phy) A H B T I A Inst P Was deputed to U K under Colombo Plan for about one year and worked on the 'Fundamentals of Adhesion' using surface Balance Technique under Dr J Glazer, in the National College of Rubber Technology, London Also visited a number of factories Has published 7 papers
	Shri B N Prasad, Research Officer	M Sc (Physics with 'Wireless') (Benaras) Has over 10 years experience in veneer, plywood, laminated board, bamboo board, x-ray of wood structures, etc Has travelled over Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, U K U S A , and Canada on the Fellowship of the F A, O Has published 8 papers
	Shri Joseph George Research Officer	B A , M Sc. Has 14 years experience in wood improvement, hard boards etc , and weathering of aircraft components Worked for 2 years at the Institute of Polymer Research polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn New York, U S A on a Government of India overseas scholarship and visited institutes and factories in U S A , Canada and U K Has published 18 papers
	Dr P R Rao, Research Officer	B Sc (Hons) in Chemistry First Class (Andhra) Sripathi Gold Medal for first position M Sc in Chemistry (First Class) First Rank; Specialisation in Chemistry of Food & Drugs D Sc by research, Andhra University 1948 A R I C (London) by election Worked as Lecturer for nearly 6 years in the Andhra University and as Examiner to M Sc for 3 years Has published 35 papers

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Branch	Name & Designation of the Officer	Qualifications
Wood Preservation	Dr A Purushotham, Officer-in-Charge	B Sc (Madras) M Sc (Banaras and D Sc Fellow of the Institute of Physics Member of Wood Preservation Association of British America Has 20 years research experience and has been recognised by Punjab, Poona and Baroda universities for guiding research students for M Sc, Ph D and D Sc Published over 35 publications Has been guiding students for Punjab and Poona Universities
	Shri J N Pande, Research Officer	B Sc (2nd Division) (Agra) with Physics and Chemistry and Mathematics Since 1929 engaged in research work on problems connected with Wood Preservation with particular reference to the analysis toxicity and permanence of wood preservatives in the laboratory and in the field, testing of timbers with regard to penetrability with wood preservatives for their ultimate use as railway sleepers, poles, building timbers, etc, after preservative treatment, etc, Has published about 24 papers
	Dr M C Tewari Research Officer	M Sc (Lucknow) with Inorganic Chemistry as a special subject Ph D Engaged on research work on various problems connected with the preservation of timbers e g, formulation of new wood preservatives from chir resin, treatment of green canes by the diffusion process, testing of wood preservatives etc Has Published eight papers
	Shri N R Das, Research Officer	M Sc (Dacca) with Physical Chemistry as a special subject Has 6 publications to his credit on adhesives and utilisation of waste materials for building boards Was sent abroad on deputation to U K (Sept 1956 to Jany, 1958) for training in 'synthetic resin adhesives'
Timber Mechanics	Shri A C Sekhar, Officer-in-Charge	M Sc in Applied Physics Advanced training in Timber Mechanics for 2 years in U K & U S A Specialisation in the Mechanics or Orthotropic materials 10 Years experience in the field of physical and engineering aspects of timber utilisation About 25 papers have been published

Branch	Name & Designation of the Officer	Qualifications
Timber Mechanics (contd)	Shri B S Rawat, Research Officer	B E (Mechanical) (Rajputana University) First Division Associate Member, Institution of Engineers (India) from Sept 1956 Specialised in Mechanics of Wood Has published 4 papers
	Shri D S Chauhan, Research Officer	B E (Mech)
Timber Engineering	Shri N J Masani, Officer-in-Charge	B E, A M I E (2 years as Civil Engineer in Bombay, 8 years as Army Engineer and 8 years at FRI) Visited U S A as Indian Delegate to Forest Fire Control Tour in 1951 and Europe and U K for observation and study tour of Timber Engineering Works (F A O) Fellowship in 1954 18 publications and papers were written and published
	Shri N Venkaiya, Senior Research Officer	B E (Civil) (Andhra)
Wood Seasoning	Shri M A Rehman, Officer-in-Charge Wood Seasoning Branch and Head, Division of Seasoning and Preservation	M Sc, A R I C, A Inst P, with long experience of the study of Timber Physics and Timber Seasoning Has 26 years research experience and has 70 papers to his credit Was deputed to U S A, U K and Canada to study advanced work in seasoning and timber physics
	Shri S N Sharma, Research Officer	M Sc (Physics) with Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony as special subjects Has done some work on temperature measurement inside timber poles in connection with investigation work to determine the effect of treatment with different preservatives on the cracking of timber poles exposed to natural conditions
	Shri D P Ghosh, Research Officer	B Sc (Hons) in Physics M Sc in Applied Physics Engaged on research work on seasoning practices, timber physics as applied to timber seasoning, physical and electrical properties of bamboo
Cellulose and Paper	Dr S R D Guha, Senior Research Officer	Diploma in Modern European Languages (German) of Madras University with distinction B Sc (Hons) in Chemistry (Madras) (Second Class) M A (Madras), M Sc (Madras) by research in Chemistry Ph D (Bombay) by research in Physical Chemistry Associated member of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, London Overseas member of the Technical



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Branch	Name & Designation of the Officer	Qualifications
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Cellulose  
and Paper  
(Contd)

Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, New York, U S. A Has 10 years experience on pulp and paper Was awarded a Fellowship by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations for 6 months' training in pulp and paper manufacture specializing in the preparation of mechanical, semi-chemical and chemical pulps and various varieties of paper and board Visited various pulp, paper and board mills and research and educational institutions devoted to this field in Germany, Canada U S A and U K during the period of August 1955 - February 1956 Has published 25 papers

Shri M G Karnik,  
Research Officer

M Sc (by research on cellulose) .  
17 years experience in research work on pulp for paper and rayon etc., Has published 12 papers

Shri Man Mohan  
Singh, Research  
Officer

M Sc (Honour School) by research in Physical Chemistry Over 10 years experience in research work on pulp, paper, board and their allied subjects Has published ten papers

Logging

Shri B N Chaturvedi  
Senior Research Officer

M Sc, B Sc Forestry (Edin)

Service

Shri P S Shivaram,  
Senior Research  
Officer

B E ( M & E )

Strength of other scientific and technical staff - 324

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

29th/30th June, 1960.

Item No.45 To receive a report regarding the fixation of the salary of the Accounts Officer, University Grants Commission on re-employment.

...

Shri P.R.Bennett was appointed as Officer on Special Duty with effect from 1st March, 1959 to 30th March, 1959 and then as Accounts Officer with effect from 1st April, 1959 to 4th June, 1959 in the Commission, in the first instance on deputation from A.G.C.R.'s Office. Shri Bennett retired as Assistant Accounts Officer in the A.G.C.R. Office with effect from 5th June, 1959 and was appointed as Accounts Officer in the Commission from that date. The Commission follow the rules laid down by the Government of India for fixation of salary for re-employed Government servants. The A.G.C.R. has intimated that Shri Bennett is not entitled to any pension and that he is likely to receive a gratuity the value of which in terms of pension is expected to be Rs.64.85 nP. Shri Bennett, before he joined the A.G.C.R. Office was working with the Burmah Government and is treated as a retired officer of that Government. He is in receipt of a pension from the Burmah Government of Rs.190.25 nP. per month. This is not counted for purposes of Government of India. Shri Bennett had represented that as he would not be getting actual pension from the Government of India but only a gratuity which will not be sufficient to support him when he finally retires from the service, the pension equivalent of the gratuity from the Government of India may not be taken into account for determining his pay in the Commission's office. In view of the special circumstances of the case, it is proposed to accept his representation and fix his salary at the stage last drawn by him at the office of the A.G.C.R. and not count the pension equivalent of his gratuity. Shri Bennett will continue to draw his pension from the Burmah Government in the same way as he was doing before he retired from the Indian Government service.

...

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting,  
29/30th June, '60.

Addl. Item - The payment of revised salary scales for teachers in Engineering & Technological Institutions.

It was reported to the Commission at its meeting held on 11/12th February, 1960 (vide Item No. 38) that the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs, in consultation with the Planning Commission, had given effect to the revised salary scales of teachers in Engineering & Technological institutions as per recommendations of A.I.C.T.E. and had agreed to bear the entire additional expenditure involved in the adoption of the revised scales so far as the State Govt. and Non-Govt. institutions (University Institutions) were concerned, for a period of 5 years in the first instance. The question of the manner in which that responsibility should gradually devolve on the State Govt. was to be considered at the end of the 5 years' period.

Since the adoption of these revised scales in institutions, teachers in the University institutions have started harbouring a feeling of discontentment and disappointment as they have been discriminated adversely in the award of revised scales. Several representations have been received by the Commission on this account from Vice-Chancellors, Association of Principals of technical institutions as well as from the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. There is a tendency on the part of the University teachers now to migrate to the non-University institutions because of the discrepancy in their grade of pay.

In a note placed before the Commission at the February meeting, it was suggested that the following salary scales be adopted on an all India basis (e.g. without comparison with P.W.D. grades) but should apply to teachers in Engineering and Technological subjects only:

- |                                     |   |               |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| a) Lecturers                        | - | Rs. 350-850   |
| b) Readers or Assistant Professors. | - | Rs. 600-1150. |
| c) Professors                       | - | Rs. 1000-1500 |

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- d) Principal of a post-Graduate Institution - Professor Grade plus an allowance of Rs. 250/-
- d) Principal of a non-post-Graduate institutions - Professor Grade plus an allowance of Rs. 150/-

The Commission resolved as follows:-

"The Commission agreed that the scales of pay for technical staff in Engineering Colleges and Departments of Universities should be revised upward more or less in the manner recommended by the AICTE, but in view of the problems of disparity that might arise from the application of these scales of pay exclusively to technical teachers, or to all teachers in technical institutions but not in other institutions and departments of Universities, the Commission desired that the possibility of applying the same or similar scales of pay to all teachers at least at the lecturer's stage be examined and the implications placed before the Commission at the next meeting."

As desired by the Commission the material is being collected to study the possibility of applying the same or similar scales of pay to all teachers at least in the lecturer's stage. A note would be put up to the Commission on this subject at the next meeting. Meanwhile the Universities which maintain Engineering colleges are getting rather impatient over the delay in adoption of revised scales. In its resolution adopted in February, 1960 the Commission had agreed that the scales of pay for the technical staff in Engineering Colleges and departments of Universities should be revised upwards more or less in the manner recommended by the AICTE but had not given a clear signal to proceed with the implementation of the wish they expressed. In view of this a clarification is sought on the following points:

- 1) Whether the grades as suggested in the note placed before the Commission in February be adopted for Lecturers, Readers (or Assistant Professors) and Professors be made applicable only to the Engineering and technological personnel (and not to teachers teaching basic Sciences, Humanities, Social Sciences and Mathematics).
- 2) The date for implementing the new scales may be fixed as from 1st April, 1960.

The matter is placed before the Commission to clarify how for the action can be taken on the resolution adopted in February, 1960 (Quoted above).

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Annexure I to item No 37  
Dated 29/30 June 1960

**REPORT**  
**OF**  
**THE BLUE-PRINT COMMITTEE**  
**ON**  
**THE DEVELOPMENT OF LINGUISTIC STUDIES**  
**IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES**

Published by  
**LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF INDIA**  
POONA 1959



## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTORY

1. At a Conference of Vice-Chancellors and Linguists sponsored jointly by the University of Poona, the Linguistic Society of India and the Deccan College and held on the 7th and 8th of January 1958, the following five resolutions were unanimously adopted :

#### RESOLUTION NO. 1.

It is the considered opinion of this Conference that Linguistic studies, which at present do not occupy a place which their importance and usefulness require, commensurate with that in other countries, be given greater attention and a more central position in University education in India.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 2.

In view of the pressing needs of the present times, both in the field of national life and general education, like —

- (i) fundamental research in Linguistics,
- (ii) scientific survey and description of languages and dialects, .
- (iii) the development of regional languages,
- (iv) the teaching of English as a second language,
- (v) the teaching of Indian and foreign languages,
- (vi) formulating more effective methods of language teaching and preparation of suitable pedagogic material,
- (vii) quicker and wider spread of literacy,
- (viii) other problems of communication, linguistic interaction, etc. this Conference considers that Universities should take early and effective steps to build up well-equipped and efficient departments of Linguistics in a phased development.

#### RESOLUTION No. 3

This Conference further recommends that Universities should introduce Linguistics as a subject of instruction at the undergraduate as well as post-graduate levels.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 4.

This Conference —

- (a) considers that to achieve the aim of developing departments of Linguistics in a phased manner within a reasonable period of time and to



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**REPORT**  
**OF**  
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of India accepted the suggestions made in the resolutions of the Conference and appointed six sub-committees. The reports of the Committees on (i) Syllabus, (ii) Dialect Survey, (iii) Dictionary and (iv) Library and Laboratory were received by the Blue-Print Committee for consideration at their second meeting held in Madras on the 9th and 10th of January 1959. These reports which have been generally accepted by the Committee are appended to this report as Appendices C, D, E and F. The Committee wish to place on record their thanks to members of these sub-committees for the careful manner in which the reports have been compiled.

4. The replies received from the various Universities were considered at the second meeting of the Committee and in the light of discussion it was decided that the report of the Committee be drafted and circulated to all members for their comments to be considered finally at a third meeting to be held some time in March 1959. While the draft report was under preparation, in response to a fresh reminder the following Universities which had not yet submitted their replies to the questionnaire, sent their replies : Aligarh, Allahabad, Jadavpur, Nagpur, Osmania and Mysore. These replies were considered by the Committee along with the draft of the report as circulated and taken into account at the time of finalising the report. The third meeting took place in Coimbatore on 10th May 1959, and the final meeting took place in Madras on 12th June 1959.

5. The Blue-Print Committee have great pleasure in stating that the report as finally signed by the members is a unanimous report covering every aspect of the phased development of linguistic studies in our Universities. The members of the Committee have pleasure in recording their thanks to the various authorities and individuals who have assisted the Committee in their work. In particular, the Committee wish to record their grateful thanks to the University of Poona for sponsoring the work of the Committee, to the University Grants Commission for providing the necessary funds to cover the expenses, to the Linguistic Society of India, the Deccan College, the staff of the Language Project at the Deccan College and to the Universities of Madras, Mysore and Annamalai for making suitable arrangements for the meetings of the Committee in their campuses. The work of the Committee has been greatly facilitated by the 13 working papers prepared by members of the Language Project and published as part of the Proceedings of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors and Linguists.

5. Dr. Sukumar SEN, Khaira Professor of Linguistics, Calcutta University.
6. Dr. Babu, Ram SAKSENA, Allahabad University.
7. Prof. T. N. SREEKANTAIYA, Mysore University,
8. Dr. S. M. KATRE, Poona University ( as Convener).

The first meeting of the Blue-Print Committee was held at Mysore on 20th May 1958. At this meeting Dr. Suniti Kumar CHATTERJI and Dr. A. M. GHATAGE were specially invited to be present and the Committee resolved to co-opt them as members, with Dr. GHATAGE to work as Member-Secretary of the Committee. The Committee resolved to draft a questionnaire to be circulated to the different Universities, and in the light of replies received the members were requested to visit some places, if necessary, and finally submit a report through the Poona University to the University Grants Commission. The University of Poona was also requested to sponsor the work of the Committee and submit to the University Grants Commission the financial estimates as prepared by the Committee for the work entrusted to them. At the annual meeting of the Linguistic Society of India held on 1st November 1958 Dr. Dharendra VARMA was elected President of the Society for 1959, and the Society resolved that on his taking charge of this office on 1st January 1959 he should be co-opted as a member of the Committee.

2. The Blue-Print Committee drafted a questionnaire as per Appendix A, to be circulated to the different Universities in India, inviting replies from them, on the basis of which the Committee wanted to formulate the main proposals of their report. Originally, the Committee planned to meet in Poona some time during October-November 1958 at the time of the Autumn Seminar of Linguistics. Owing, however, to the Vice-Chancellor-Members of the Committee not being available in India at the time, the meeting was postponed to January 1959. Although the questionnaire had been circulated to all the Universities in India, replies from the following Universities were received in time for consideration at the second meeting of the Committee held in Madras on the 9th and 10th of January 1959 : Agra, Andhra, Annamalai, Calcutta, Delhi, Gauhati, Gorakhpur, Gujarat, Jabalpur, M. S. University of Baroda, Poona, Rajasthan, Sagar, Vallabh Vidyapeeth and Utkal. Three Universities, viz. Marathwada ( Aurangabad ), Sri Venkatesa ( Tirupati ) and Panjab intimated that they had nothing worth reporting.

3. The Linguistic Society of India jointly with the Deccan College sponsored a Conference of Linguists which met in Poona towards the close of October 1958 under the Chairmanship of Sir Ralph TURNER. The main object of this Conference was to consider the questionnaire circulated by the Blue-Print Committee and to represent the view-point of linguists belonging to different Universities as to the kind of work that their Universities would like to undertake and the setting up of regular or 'paper' departments that might assist the Universities in carrying out such linguistic projects. The Conference passed certain resolutions which are given in Appendix B. The Executive Committee of the Linguistic Society

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## CHAPTER II

### THE PRESENT STATUS OF LINGUISTIC STUDIES IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

1. From the information supplied by Universities to the Committee, the present status of Linguistic studies may be described in three major categories : (a) Universities which have departments of Linguistics, teaching post-graduate courses leading to M.A. and Ph.D., (b) Universities having special interest in developing linguistic studies and (c) other Universities which have or would like to have competent linguists in their language departments, expressing readiness to include Linguistics as one of the academic subjects to be taught.

2. Among Universities which have a department of Linguistics and teaching facilities for a full post-graduate course in Linguistics, the University of Calcutta is obviously the oldest. Originally, the University of Calcutta had a Professorship in Comparative Philology in 1913, and in 1922 under the Khaira Foundation a Professorship in Indian Linguistics was added. The University has an Honours degree in Linguistics and a full course of 8 papers at M.A. The emphasis has been on comparative and historical Linguistics with little provision for modern descriptive Linguistics. At present the Department consists of one Professor, two Lecturers and two Research Assistants.

The second University to introduce Linguistics as a major subject is situated in the Bombay State. The Deccan College revived in 1939 as a post-graduate and research institute for Linguistics and Historical and Social Studies, provided the main centre for linguistic studies in this part of India and was the precursor for the establishment of the first of the regional Universities in the State. With the establishment of the Poona University in 1948, the Deccan College became a constituent research institute of the new University and has been functioning as a department of Linguistics in the University area. The original staff sanctioned in 1939 consisted of one Professor of Indo-European Philology, one Professor of Sanskrit (especially Vedic) and two Readerships in Dravidian Philology and Semitic Philology, the latter of which has been kept in abeyance since 1951. Among other things, the Deccan College possesses a very full library of books and journals in Linguistics and the only active Experimental Phonetics Laboratory in the country. This staff was subsequently strengthened during the Second Five-Year Plan by the addition of two Readerships respectively in Indo-Aryan Linguistics and Austro-Asiatic Linguistics. The Language Project at the Deccan College has further strengthened the department by adding three Visiting Professorships respectively held by a Senior Indian scholar, an American scholar and a British scholar. The Government of Bombay has established a post-graduate diploma course in Linguistics at the Deccan College since 1956 and the University of Poona has introduced a full-fledged M.A. course since July 1958. It is only here that equal prominence has been given to

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Descriptive Linguistics and Comparative Linguistics; and these features are repeated in the Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars.

The third centre was established in 1953 at the Agra University when the K.M. Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics came into being. Regular teaching and research at post-graduate level began in July 1956. The staff consisted of one Professor and 10 Assistant Professors in all, of whom five are in charge of Linguistics. Provision has been made for an Experimental Phonetics Laboratory.

The Silver Jubilee Department of Dravidian Philology was established at Annamalai University in 1956. The staff consists of one Professor-in-charge, one Reader and three Lecturers. There is as yet no full course in Linguistics at the post-graduate level in the University. The University Grants Commission has approved the setting up of a Phonetics Laboratory at the cost of Rs. 3,45,000/-.

3. Among Universities which have special interest in developing linguistic studies the following deserve mention : The M. S. University of Baroda has created a special department of Linguistics with a Board of Studies in Linguistics. The staff at present is limited to one Senior Lecturer ( now on deputation at the Deccan College ), who is assisted by members of language departments which have linguists attached to them. No full course of Linguistics has yet been introduced in the University, but there are three optional papers in the Three-Year Degree Course and two subordinate papers at M.A.

The University of Gujarat has a School of Gujarati Language and Literature to which is attached a single post of a Reader in ( Gujarati ) Linguistics. Recently, the Committee understand, the University Grants Commission have approved the upgrading of this Readership to a Professorship and sanctioned the addition of a Research Assistant who has already been appointed.

The University of Mysore has one Assistant Professor (= Reader ) of Philology since 1953. Prior to that, there was a part-time Professor of Philology from 1939 to 1952. The University Grants Commission have recently sanctioned a project at the University for a survey of Kannada dialects, for which appointments of a Reader, two Lecturers and two Research Assistants have been approved. A temporary Reader has recently been appointed.

4. A number of other Universities have expressed readiness to include Linguistics in their academic activities as they have some linguists in their language department. For instance, the University of Allahabad, which does not have a regular department of Linguistics, has on its staff five linguists in various language departments ( one in Sanskrit and four in Hindi ). The Osmania University has at least two linguists functioning as members of language departments, while more have recently qualified by attending the Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars organized by the Deccan College. The University of Aligarh has expressed interest in developing linguistic studies by introducing a course of Comparative Linguistics and a member of one of its language departments is at present in the United States for the study of Linguistics. Andhra University is the seat of the Etymological



Dictionary of Telugu with support from the University Grants Commission and has two linguists on its staff. Karnatak University in Dharwar has recently deputed its present Professor of Kannada for training in Linguistics; this followed a similar deputation of the first Professor of Kannada who was on deputation from the Mysore University and has since reverted to his parent University. Kerala University has projected an Etymological Dictionary of Malayalam and a number of surveys of local dialects. Finally, the University of Madras with fully developed language departments has more than two linguists and has prepared as an inter-departmental project a study of Dravidian Cognates. Most of the other Universities, not specifically referred to, come under this category as they are ready to include Linguistics as a minor subject and are prepared to have competent linguists serve in their language departments, without the necessity of creating a separate 'paper' or a regular department of Linguistics.

5. Almost all the Universities have indicated that steps are being taken to revise the current syllabus at the M.A. stage to modernise the teaching of Linguistics and for introducing it as an optional subject in the under-graduate or Three-year Degree Course. It may be mentioned that several Universities which have not yet taken these steps have, under suitable conditions, encouraged the submission of Ph.D. dissertations in Linguistics. One condition for this is the availability of a proper guide in the University who may belong to a language department but who possesses the necessary competence in Linguistics.

6. It is refreshing to see a keen sense of realism among Universities regarding (a) development of linguistic studies and giving them a more central position in the University curriculum, (b) paucity of trained or competent linguists, (c) need for some strong centres to be developed to supply the staff requirements of Universities, and (d) a phased development which need not necessarily mean the creation of a new department. The Committee was deeply impressed by the realistic attitude of the Universities as expressed in their replies to the questionnaire.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### PHASED DEVELOPMENT OF LINGUISTIC STUDIES

1. Practically, all the Universities in India have at the M.A. stage a whole paper or part of a paper in Comparative Philology in each major course in languages. The syllabus for this particular part of the paper has, however, become antiquated. The Syllabus Committee has suggested ways in which this can be revised. The principal recommendation with regard to this paper is that it should be retained as an essential part of the major course in languages, but should not include both General and Historical Linguistics. It should be confined to the principles of Historical Linguistics and the detailed history of the language concerned.
2. The Syllabus Committee have also suggested the need for introducing Linguistics as an optional subject at the degree course. We agree with that recommendation and suggest that Universities should take immediate steps to introduce this course for the B.A. degree examination. For the post-graduate course, Linguistics may be either a major or a minor discipline and the Universities concerned should consider the possibility of having both types of courses encouraged by them.
3. For the purpose of introducing Linguistics as an optional subject at the B.A. stage and as a minor at the M.A. stage, we recommend that the University should set up a 'paper' department (i) by appointing a minimum of five trained linguists in the major language departments, or alternatively getting such persons trained in Linguistics, or (ii) by setting up a department of Linguistics with at least one Professor, one Reader and two Lecturers to cover the subjects of General Linguistics, Historical Linguistics, Descriptive Linguistics and Phonetics. We consider such a department necessary if a major course in Linguistics at M.A. is introduced. As a first step towards the setting up of a full department of Linguistics, we agree that the post of one Professor or Reader specifically in the Linguistics department, assisted by four or five trained competent linguists functioning as members of the major language departments, may serve the requirements initially. The setting up of a regular department in this case may be spread over a period of five or six years.
4. For a full-fledged centre of Linguistics which will take care of imparting instruction in all aspects of Linguistics at the post-graduate level, we consider that the following minimum staff is necessary : Three Professors, four Readers and four Lecturers. The following subjects should be provided for : General Linguistics, Historical and Comparative Linguistics, Descriptive Linguistics, Applied Linguistics, Linguistic Geography, Phonetics, Experimental Phonetics, Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic and Tibeto-Burman. There should also be a Phonetics Laboratory and a well-equipped library. A Language Laboratory will be needed if applied Linguistics is to be developed.



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5. University departments which wish to specialise in the development of Comparative and Historical studies of the major language families of India require, in our opinion, the following staff: Two Professors, three Readers and three Lecturers. The following subjects should be covered: General Linguistics, Historical and Comparative Linguistics, Descriptive Linguistics, Phonetics, Comparative Philology of the particular family of languages, three other languages of the family or groups of languages. There should be a good library specialised in that particular family. A Language Laboratory may be needed if applied Linguistics or teaching of languages is contemplated.

6. We recommend that the staff to be appointed to these posts should have the following minimum qualifications:—

**Professor:** At least a second class M.A. in Linguistics as a major subject or a doctorate degree in Linguistics and published work of outstanding merit with teaching experience of five years in Linguistics.

**Reader:** At least a second class M.A. in Linguistics as a major subject and experience in teaching Linguistics for three years or published work of recognized merit.

**Lecturer:** At least a second class M.A. in Linguistics as a major subject.

In case an M.A. with Linguistics as a major subject is not available an M.A. in a language major and an equivalent diploma in Linguistics may be considered.

The Committee wants to emphasise the fact that the designations of the above posts are merely indicative and are intended to ensure men of required qualifications and not necessarily refer to such grades, which would depend upon the availability of men or the need to procure them.

7. The special committee appointed by the Linguistic Society of India has drawn up the minimum requirements for library and laboratory equipment (See Appendix F). We approve of this. As regards laboratory equipment, we feel that the equipment suggested for the research type of laboratory should be made available at one or two centres in the whole of India, in the first instance, and with the experience gained, we suggest that one for each of the four regions, north, south, east and west, may be established. We feel that the equipment suggested for the second type of laboratory with necessary modifications, will be useful when Linguistics is taught as a major subject. The third type of laboratory should be made available at Universities, which have an intensive language teaching programme included in their development.

8. We recommend that Universities should phase the development of Linguistics by introducing an optional group at the B.A. and a minor at the M.A. with a 'paper' department, as suggested above. This department should be encouraged to conduct research of individual nature depending upon the competence and the inclination of individual members of the staff available. This should be followed

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with the introduction of a major course in Linguistics by the appointment of a Professor or a Reader in the department of Linguistics which may, over a period of five years, be assisted by the paper department originally created in which competent linguists attached to the major language departments will participate. During both these stages, the University should encourage members of the faculty to undertake linguistic research and to guide Ph.D. students in Linguistics. When fully competent staff is available and conditions in the University indicate further development, a regular department of Linguistics should be established. Further strengthening of the department may be undertaken along with research schemes bearing on dialect survey, linguistic survey, comparative and etymological dictionaries or any type of similar research in pure or applied Linguistics.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### RESEARCH IN PURE AND APPLIED LINGUISTICS

1. From the information supplied by various Universities as well as by individual linguists who met at the Conference of Linguists held in Poona in October 1958, three major aspects of research emerge. Some Universities have already planned projects for Etymological and Comparative Dictionaries of individual languages : Annamalai (Etymological Dictionary of Tamil), Andhra (Etymological Dictionary of Telugu), Gujarat (Etymological Dictionary of Gujarati), Madras (Comparative Vocabulary of Dravidian Languages). A certain number of Universities have proposed projects for dialect surveys such as Agra (Survey of Hindi dialects), Andhra (Study of Tribal Dialects), Gujarat (Pilot Survey of Gujarati Dialects), Gauhati (Study of Tribal Languages), Mysore (Survey of Kannada Dialects), Poona (Survey of Marathi Dialects). Some other Universities have plans either for Historical Dictionaries such as Mysore (for Kannada under the auspices of the Kannada Sahitya Parishad), Gauhati (for Assamese), or for Dictionaries of Professional Terms (Agra, Andhra, etc.). We feel that without prejudice to projects which are already functioning in Universities either with their own resources or through assistance received from the University Grants Commission, all projects of research in pure and applied Linguistics should only follow the setting up of a department of Linguistics at the University and the teaching of a major in Linguistics at the M.A. stage. In making this recommendation, we are aware of the fact that training in Linguistics must precede any such long-or short-term project which requires the collaboration of a number of scholars. In any phased development of linguistic studies any encouragement to such long-or short-term projects should have a basis in the development of either a 'paper' or a full department of Linguistics at the University. This should be a condition precedent for consideration of projects in future which require assistance from the University Grants Commission. The efficient working of these projects depends upon the availability of the necessary competent staff. As suggested by the reports of the different committees, these projects are to be closely associated with the teaching of Linguistics in the Universities. Hence we recommend that the following types of Linguistic departments should be set up in relation to the kind of research work undertaken by the Universities :

A. (a) **Dialect Surveys** : The resolutions of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors and Linguists envisage a few centres of teaching in Linguistics in all its aspects for which we have already suggested a staff of three Professors, four Readers and four Lecturers. This staff will be primarily concerned with linguistic training and pure and applied research. Therefore, such a department can undertake dialect survey work of a specified area and other types of research work depending on funds provided for the purpose.

(b) If a University has to develop a department of Linguistics with emphasis on the study of a major language family, we have recommended a staff of two Professors, three Readers and three Lecturers which will be in-charge of both training and research. Such a department can also undertake dialect survey of an area covered by that language family, provided they can add to this staff a Professor or Reader in Linguistic Geography. This is necessary because the original staff is likely to be specialised only in Historical and Comparative Linguistics.

(c) We have recommended already that whenever a University introduces a major course in Linguistics at the M.A. it should have a staff consisting of one Professor, one Reader and two Lecturers. This department can undertake dialect survey work if the staff is strengthened by the addition of a Professor of General Linguistics, a Reader in Descriptive Linguistics and two Readers or Lecturers with training in descriptive methods and Linguistic Geography respectively. This addition is considered necessary as such a department will have to look after both the teaching of Linguistics and the survey project.

(d) A majority of the Universities may have a major in Linguistics at the M.A. stage by setting up a 'paper' department with a Professor or Reader in Linguistics in full charge of that department. In this case, survey work can be undertaken only if the University can add to the staff one Professor, two Readers and two Lecturers of requisite training. We recommend that dialect survey or similar linguistic projects are not considered desirable where only a minor in Linguistics is taught at the M. A. unless a new department is set up with the requisite staff specially for the purpose.

**B. Etymological Dictionaries :** For undertaking etymological dictionaries and similar projects the recommendations of the Dictionary Committee should be closely followed. It suggests that the staff should be one Professor, one Reader and at least two Lecturers devoted to this work only. Most of the regional Universities have expressed the view that they would like to undertake comparative or historical dictionary of the language, as the development of the regional language is one of the main tasks of these Universities. Naturally such a work should form part of their research programme. We suggest that they should undertake such works with the provision of an adequate and competent staff for the purpose without duplicating work which is carried on in other centres.

**C. Research work of individual nature and guiding of Ph.D. Candidates :** This work can be undertaken by any University, provided it has a competent linguist on its staff to carry it out. Such a linguist may be either a member of the Linguistics department if the University has one or may be a member of a major language department. The nature of the work may also differ from place to place. We suggest here the possibility of guided research in the descriptive analysis of selected dialects from the dialect areas as one of the measures which can be encouraged by Universities with the ultimate aim of setting up a dialect survey project. The

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University should provide facilities by way of travel and living expenses during vacation periods for field work conducted by staff and students.

2. We understand that the department of Linguistics in the University of California makes it incumbent on candidates registered for the Ph.D. degree compulsorily to participate in the dialect survey project of the University. This means that a Ph.D. candidate who has completed his Ph.D. dissertation and submitted it to the University is required to spend one year on the field after his Ph.D. work to complete the description of the selected language or dialect. Whenever a University has a definite project for dialect survey within its area, we recommend that, in so far as this is possible, the University should encourage post-doctoral work, provide the required funds by way of fellowship and travel grants to complete such studies for publication. Several Universities have instituted post-doctoral fellowships and we recommend that where a Linguistics department is in existence and survey work has been undertaken as a part of the University's project, a certain proportion of these fellowships should be made available to such dialect survey work.

3. Long-time projects, particularly in connection with comparative and etymological dictionaries, have been undertaken by a number of Universities during the quinquennium. We agree with the Dictionary Committee that there should be opportunities created for this directing staff from different Universities to meet once or twice every year for discussion on common problems and comparison of results. A similar meeting is also desirable for personnel of different Universities working on dialect survey problems. Having regard to the needs of such conferences, we recommend that the Universities should depute their teachers to participate in these projects to the Autumn Seminars of Linguistics during which these round-table conferences should be organized. The Autumn Seminar will thus function, as it was originally intended to, as a course of directed research by advanced students and faculty members. Holding such round-table conferences of the staff participating in the dictionary and dialect survey projects conjointly with the Autumn Seminar will prove mutually advantageous to the faculty members as well as the advanced registrants. The Universities concerned should take steps to depute their staff members to these round-table meetings, and proceedings of these should be made available either through the Linguistic Society of India or a similar agency to all participating Universities as well as others interested in the development and growth of linguistic studies.

4. Due to paucity of trained linguists, we recommend that advantage should be taken of the personnel we have in the country. Provision should, therefore, be made in the various research projects of Universities to invite participation by experienced linguists from outside the University. This may take the shape of grants for travel and living expenses for stipulated periods, during which either field-work is undertaken or intensive training arrangements are under-way. Consistent with the parent University's or department's requirements, special leave

should be available to such competent linguists for rendering this type of assistance for short terms. We also approve of the suggestion made by some Vice-Chancellors and their representatives that faculty members of one University may be invited to deliver a course of post-graduate lectures at another University for stated periods by mutual arrangement. Similarly, we recommend that special study leave should be granted to personnel for further training in the chief centres of research in India. As a corollary, we wish to draw the attention of the Universities to the need of providing special leave to some of its staff members to enable them to complete their research projects and bring them upto the level of publication. Such type of leave, commonly designated Sabbatical leave in the United States, and available to research scholars in the United Kingdom once in every five years, should be granted to the faculty members of Linguistics departments. Such facilities will achieve substantial results and indicate the manner in which these benefits may be extended to other faculties in the Universities.

5. Finally, we recommend that specialisation in different fields of Linguistics should be so distributed that each University will have its own individual field of development. While the general features of training in pure or applied Linguistics will not vary from University to University, we recommend that specialization should be attempted in individual direction by the different Universities. These two features must be distinguished by the University Grants Commission while considering proposals from Universities in relationship to the all-sided development of linguistic studies.

6. As a corollary to the preceding, we also recommend suitable modifications in the statutes, regulations and ordinances of Universities to provide for recognition of terms spent in different University centres at the post-graduate stage in fulfilment of conditions applicable to the degree course concerned. This temporary migration will be of immense value to the individual scholar as well as to the centres where he studies. A beginning may be made with the Ph.D. course to start with, and then gradually extend it to the M.A. stage.

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## CHAPTER V.

### DEVELOPMENT OF LINGUISTICS IN DIFFERENT CENTRES

1. Resolution 4 (b) recommends that attempts should be made to build up, as trained personnel becomes available, two to three centres for teaching Linguistics in all its aspects and four or five other centres for the Comparative and Historical study of the major language families of India. The emphasis clearly is on the words "as trained personnel becomes available". The major difficulty today is that the number of competent linguists falls far short of the requirements despite the existence of a department of Linguistics in the Calcutta University and the growth of the other departments referred to in Chapter II and the organization of Summer and Autumn Schools and Autumn Seminars by the Deccan College. During the past five years when this Project has been functioning at the Deccan College, we understand that 32 scholars were trained regularly at the College for one academic year each under the award of Fellowships. The Project also enabled 21 scholars consisting partly of the Fellows trained in the Deccan College and partly of Faculty members to visit the United States and stay there for a period of one or two years. The number of Indian scholars who have gone abroad for further training in Linguistics to Europe is similarly very restricted. The question, therefore, of building up two or three centres for teaching Linguistics in all its aspects appears to be very important to the development of linguistic studies. However, we feel that unless the number of available competent linguists is sufficiently increased, it may not be possible to have all these centres functioning immediately. In this connection, we make reference to our earlier recommendation regarding the constitution of the staff and equipment for this department. It is necessary that at least one centre should be built up to function immediately and the remaining one or two should be gradually built up around the existing resources of the University concerned.

2. We have indicated in an earlier chapter the basic conditions regarding staff and equipment which such centres should possess. We have also given a brief description of the kinds of centres or departments of Linguistics which at present exist in different Universities. But in the absence of concrete proposals from the Universities themselves in this respect, we feel unable to suggest in which Universities these two or three centres should be located. We would, however, like to emphasize here the need to have such centres located at a distance from each other so that they may function effectively within their respective zones and satisfy the demands of as large a number of States as possible.

3. As regards the four or five centres for Comparative and Historical studies of the major language families of India, we note that such centres can be most effectively and economically built up by giving consideration to the following points.

These centres should be profitably situated in the centre of the areas in which these languages are largely spoken and cultivated. Thus a centre for Dravidian studies should be located in one of the States of Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Kerala. A centre for the Tibeto-Burman family of languages may be most conveniently formed in one of the States of Assam, Bengal or Bihar. The centre for the Austro-Asiatic studies may be conveniently set up in one of the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar. About two centres for the Indo-Aryan family of languages may be found necessary in view of the extent and spread of these languages. A beginning may be made with one centre, in the first instance, and when sufficient progress is made and the need felt for it, the University Grants Commission may consider supporting and setting up a second such centre. This centre or centres may be situated in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Panjab, Bombay, Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

4. The choice of the Universities for the development of these centres should be decided after giving due consideration to the following facts : ( i ) the willingness of the University to undertake such a work, ( ii ) the strength and qualifications of the existing staff of the University, ( iii ) the availability of necessary equipment and other facilities they possess, ( iv ) and their readiness to make the necessary arrangement to have the staff and equipment of the requisite qualification and order as suggested in the earlier part of the report. Definite proposals from the Universities for this purpose may be asked for before a decision is taken.

5. It may not be out-of-place here to point out that adequate provision should be made at each of these specialised centres to give a general background of knowledge pertaining to different families of languages. Thus, a department for the comparative study of Dravidian should provide at least one competent linguist in the remaining two or three fields each to supplement the knowledge of the Dravidian family and give it a proper perspective in its historical development. We also recommend that at specific centres there should be background instruction in extra-Indian linguistic families such as the Semitic group or languages of Far East and South East Asia. Of particular interest is a general introduction to Semitic Linguistics. We further recommend that there should be specialised Chairs at selected Universities either within the group of Historical Linguistics or of General Linguistics for the teaching, for example, of Hittite and Tokharian which have a bearing on the development of Indo-European studies.

6. Since we are dealing with the phased development of Linguistic studies in Indian Universities, and it will take some time for Indian Universities to develop this adequately, we wish to emphasize the fact that our recommendations will in no way bar the development of any University in any particular direction in which it wishes to specialise. We presume that other conditions being satisfied, there is no inherent objection to as many Universities developing in any particular direction as they think fit. The present recommendations, therefore, are directed towards conserving both the financial resources as well as the resources of competent staff



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and material in order to achieve optimum development during the next quinquennium. The development, as we envisage, may come about in such a way that at the end of the quinquennium it may be possible to develop many more centres for different aspects of Linguistics.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA.

1. We understand that the Union Ministry of Education had prepared a project for establishing the Linguistic Survey of India to come into operation during the Second Five-Year Plan which provided, among other things, a central organization to control and direct the work of the Survey in two phases given below and farming out work among Universities :

(a) a short - term project and (b) a long-term intensive project, with a budget, at the peak, of over 40 lakhs per annum. It is a matter of regret that the project did not materialise during the present quinquennium. The Informal Conference of Linguists and Educationists organized by the Deccan College in 1953 appointed a committee for preparing details of projects in conformity with the resolutions passed at that Conference. The report of the committee on the Linguistic Survey indicates the lines on which the work can progress, the creation of departments of Linguistics in the Universities whose primary function during the first 10 to 15 years would be collection and analysis of data pertaining to the Survey work and whose secondary function would be the training of competent linguists both in fundamental and applied aspects, specially directed towards the completion of the Survey. We have also before us two resolutions of the International Congress of Orientalists passed at the XXII and XXIII sessions held in Cambridge and München respectively, recommending that the new Linguistic Survey of India should be undertaken by the Indian Universities with the assistance of the Union Government. We agree with these recommendations.

2. The original Government project estimated the needs of actual field-workers at over 2000 competent field linguists. While Government machinery and funds are capable of attending to the needs of such long-term projects, the advantages gained by creating the necessary machinery is likely to be lost when the project comes to a close. On the other hand, if such facilities are created at the Universities, the fundamental need of the subject, viz., the training of people and the conduct of research projects can be carried through when the project comes to an end. The Linguistic Survey is only one of the major works which linguists in this country can carry through. The University, therefore, is the centre which should specifically develop in this direction, since Linguistic Survey work is one of the applications of Linguistics to a particular area of studies. The University can function in two ways to achieve part of this objective. Most of the Indian Universities have language departments and possibly some of these departments may have members of the faculty with special interest in Linguistics. Even before a regular department is established, such faculty members of the language departments should be encouraged to undertake personal research during vacation periods and the Uni-

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versities should go out of their way to provide the necessary funds and stimulus. The field is vast and a great amount of work has to be accomplished in the shortest possible time, as many of the important dialect areas are being over-spread by the more cultivated languages hastening the process of extinction of such dialects. A scientific recording of this valuable material is well-nigh a race between Science and extinction; and if any significant result is to be achieved, linguists attached to language departments must receive this encouragement and support from their Universities. We, therefore, strongly recommend that such provision should be made in the budgets of Universities.

3. If any University has a department of Linguistics, we suggest that as part of the research work to be conducted by members of the staff of that department dialect surveys should be carried out as an item of their personal research. We have already referred to the possibility of post-doctoral work in Dialect Survey at Universities. We wish to point out that as an extension of the personal research of the staff, the department may provide facilities for doctoral dissertations pertaining to individual dialects and dialect areas. This is one way—and the most significant way—of achieving in a limited manner, but in a completely scientific way, full descriptions of selected dialects and dialect areas. Collation of such studies would provide a preliminary picture of Linguistic Geography and provide the material for the Linguistic Survey.

4. Considering the importance of the Linguistic Survey to a scientific understanding of the languages and dialects spoken in our country today, we recommend that special sections for the survey should be set up in those Universities which have regular departments of Linguistics, teaching a major in Linguistics at M.A. As in the case of dialect surveys, we recommend that the staff of the department augmented by the addition of a Professor of General Linguistics, a Reader in Descriptive Linguistics and two Readers or Lecturers with training in descriptive method and Linguistic Geography respectively. It is in this particular situation that we suggest the institution of post-doctoral work in Linguistic Survey at the Universities. One of the conditions which may be laid down by the Universities is the undertaking of such research for which adequate financial provision should be made in the budget of the University. We recommend that this should be one of the conditions of instituting a survey unit at the University.

5. We hold the view that work for the Linguistic Survey is a natural part of the activity of a University department of linguistics. This has been a general practice both in the U. K. where the Universities of Leeds and Edinburgh are currently engaged in Linguistic Survey work of England and Scotland respectively and in the United States where survey work is in progress in the University of California and Dialect Geography in the University of Michigan. We, therefore, recommend that the setting up of a survey unit in such Universities which have regular departments of Linguistics is a part and parcel of that department's work and should receive proper attention from the University Grants Commission.

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6. In any scheme that the Union Ministry of Scientific Research may have of establishing a Linguistic Survey Department in the Third Five-Year Plan period, we recommend that the Ministry should provide for the opening of proper survey units in selected Universities in India, covering as many zones and linguistic families as possible. We further recommend that in encouraging the selected Universities to set up such units, the Government of India should lay down the general principle that the constitution of that department must be in line with the recommendations set in here for the establishment of a department of Linguistics and that its functions during the pendency of the survey work should be directed towards (a) the work of the survey primarily and (b) the training of the necessary personnel in all aspects of Linguistics leading upto the post-graduate degree level. It should not be difficult for Universities to consider part of the time spent on field-work under direction of the members of the Department as fulfilling the conditions laid down by regulations and ordinances for taking the post-graduate degree. The teaching functions of such a department should not be subordinated during the time that the survey work is progressing, but the two must be linked up together. In this manner, the Universities will be in a position to build up proper departments of Linguistics which will continue to function when the actual survey work is completed and be free to undertake research in new directions. We, therefore, strongly recommend that the Union Ministry of Scientific Research which will presumably consider the question of a new Linguistic Survey of India during the Third Five-Year Plan utilize the resources of Universities and encourage the setting up of such departments, where by reason of situation or other conditions it is necessary to set up a survey unit.

7. We agree with the recommendation of the Dialect Survey Committee that there should be a permanent body to co-ordinate, advise and keep records of the surveys. We suggest that a central archives should be set up for this purpose at a suitable centre which is equipped to make rapid copies of the records and distribute them among Universities, research institutions or individual scholars who may want to acquire such records for their personal study.

8. We also recommend that wherever special units are set up for the conduct of this survey work, intensive short-term courses should be organized for the training of field-workers who have already the necessary qualifications in Linguistics, as suggested by the Dialect Survey Committee.

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## CHAPTER VII.

### THE ROLE OF THE LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

1. The recent phenomenal growth of the Linguistic Society of India which has been co-sponsoring the organization of Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars with the Deccan College and host Universities is an indication of the part the Society may be called upon to play in the growth of linguistic studies in our country. Most active linguists and others interested in linguistic science have enrolled themselves as members of the Society. The Society is, therefore, representative of linguists from all parts of India and in this sense constitutes an all-India organization which is capable of directing and co-ordinating the work of Linguistics both at the University level and at the individual level. By associating itself with the organization of Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars since 1954, it has acquired the necessary experience which will be of use to Universities when, as proposed in Resolution No.4 (a) the continuation of Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars will be jointly undertaken by groups of Universities. It has, therefore, a special function in relation to the continuation of the Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars about which we shall say more in detail in the next chapter.

2. The Society has been publishing a journal called INDIAN LINGUISTICS which, beginning with Volume XVI, has been publishing annually a volume covering between 300 and 400 pages. Most of the linguistic work that is being conducted by different Universities and research institutions as well as by individual scholars has found a ready place in this journal. It may be pointed out that this journal has become a kind of 'clearing house' for linguistic studies in the country and makes possible an early publication of linguistic research. Recently, the Society has brought out a special monograph series in which descriptive and historical grammars of the principal Indian languages are intended to be published. Like its counterpart in the United States, the Linguistic Society of India can act as a publisher of pure and applied linguistic research conducted by the Universities, and we recommend that this practice may be taken advantage of by the Universities in our country. Some of the special publications may be jointly financed by individual Universities and the Linguistic Society of India. Particular attention may be given to the publication of descriptive studies under dialect survey or linguistic survey work.

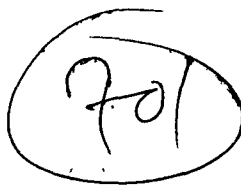
3. We have already indicated in the previous chapter the need for having a central archives for the Linguistic Survey work. The Linguistic Society of India may very well function as a centre for holding such archives in co-operation with one of the two or three centres for teaching Linguistics in all its aspects. We have indicated that such centres should be equipped with the necessary instrumentation for Experimental Phonetics and intensive language teaching courses. This equipment will be capable of rapidly duplicating the material collected in the

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archives for use of Universities, research institutions or individual scholars. The Committee feels that in view of the inadequate arrangements at present available for the publication of research work in Linguistics, special efforts should be made to enlist the help of the Union Government and the State Governments to get necessary funds for the purpose. The Universities and the University Grants Commission should also contribute for the purpose.

4. With the fund of experience that the Society has gained through joint sponsorship of the Language Project at the Deccan College, future co-ordination and direction of pan-Indian research is easily one of the roles which the Society can play with distinction. We recommend that the Society should appoint a Committee of Direction which will co-ordinate and direct such pan-Indian research, advise the Universities on the conduct of Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars and on the placement of research scholars needing specialised training in India or abroad and to serve as a liaison between Indian linguists and foreign Universities or foundations which may be interested in supporting the training of linguists at the Universities. As an expert body, the Society should advise the Universities, State Governments, the Union Government, the University Grants Commission and the Tribal Welfare Board on matters pertaining to Indian Linguistics in particular and Linguistics in general. We recommend that the Society should continue to be co-sponsor of the Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars jointly with the groups of Universities and should associate itself very intimately with research projects and co-ordination of such research.

5. We further suggest that one of the things the Linguistic Society of India can alone do is to keep a complete record of the linguists and their special interest in the form of a National Roster of Linguists useful for ready reference and formulating plans of linguistic research.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### SUMMER SCHOOLS AND AUTUMN SEMINARS : 1961-70

1. Resolution No. 4 (a) considers that it is essential that the work of instruction in Linguistics in the Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars carried on at present under the Deccan College Language Project be continued for the next 10 years by making necessary arrangements for holding the Schools and Seminars by a group of Universities in rotation on co-operative basis in association with the Linguistic Society of India and other academic bodies. This necessary step is to achieve the aim of developing departments of Linguistics in Indian Universities in a phased manner within a reasonable period of time and to obtain trained personnel to bring about an appropriate phased development.

2. In the absence of regular departments of Linguistics in the Universities capable of giving training in all aspects of linguistics, Descriptive, Historical and Comparative, the chief source has been the Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars originally organized by the Deccan College through a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. During the past five years the returns of the School show a gradual increase in the number of registrants which, starting from 75 in 1954 mounted to well over 300 in 1958. The Schools have proved very popular and are today the only means of giving an integrated course in Modern Linguistics. So far 1000 registrants have taken advantage of them and the pressure of mounting figures has not yet abated. It is clear, therefore, that until most Indian Universities provide these special facilities, there is a proper function which these Schools can perform. Even in the United States where excellent facilities exist for the teaching of Linguistics in more than a dozen Universities, the Linguistic Institute has been a hardy annual ever since it first came into being in the early 1930's. In certain years more than three Institutes were organized under the joint auspices of the Linguistic Society of America and the host Universities. There is no reason to believe that the Summer School will cease to have a function in India even after a similar development has taken place in the Universities. For a long time to come, the Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars will be the only institutes which will provide an integrated programme of studies in Modern Linguistics to scholars coming from different Universities. All the Universities are agreed on this point.

3. The Autumn Seminars which grew out of the Autumn Schools of Linguistics are confined to a restricted number of advanced scholars who are given special opportunities for carrying out directed research in Linguistics under the direct supervision and co-operation of Faculty Members. This provides a stimulus for the undertaking of further research and results in the completion of individual projects of research leading upto publication. The Summer School and the Autumn Seminar are therefore linked together as a single unit, the one leading to the other

and both leading towards the completion of directed research on important aspects of learning.

4. The current Language Project at the Deccan College comes to a close in October 1959. At the Conference of Vice-Chancellors, the Chairman of the University Grants Commission declared that the Commission would favourably consider the request of the Linguistic Society of India to organize the Summer School and the Autumn Seminar during the year 1960. This, we hope, is a good augury for the continuation of the Summer School and Autumn Seminar during the decennium 1961-70 under the joint auspices of the Linguistic Society of India and the Universities. We welcome this gesture on the part of the University Grants Commission and recommend that appropriate funds for holding the Summer School and the Autumn Seminar of 1960 be sanctioned by the University Grants Commission.

5. Most of the Universities have suggested grouping of Universities on the regional basis for jointly sponsoring the Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars. After due consideration of the different view-points, we recommend the following grouping of the Universities :

- (A) Universities in the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore.
- (B) Universities in the States of Bombay and Rajasthan.
- (C) Universities in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
- (D) Universities in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa.
- (E) Universities in the States of Panjab, Delhi and Kashmir.

Each of these groups should be co-sponsors by rotation, jointly with the Linguistic Society of India, of one Summer School and one Autumn Seminar, beginning with 1961.

6. From the information supplied by Universities, the following places appear suitable for holding the Summer Schools or Autumn Seminars and may be considered by the authorities concerned responsible for organizing the Schools and Seminars in each particular year :—

Anand, Chandigarh, Coimbatore, Darjeeling, Dehra Dun, Dharwar, Gauhati, Gorakhpur, Hyderabad, Kodaikanal, Mahabaleshwar, Mount Abu, Mysore, Ootachamund, Poona, Purandar, Ranchi, Shillong, Simla, Surat, Taradevi. There are some other suitable centres for holding the Autumn Seminars such as Allahabad, Annamalai, Calcutta, etc.

There are several limiting factors in the selection of suitable places which may be recorded here :—

- (a) Accommodation for registrants and staff.
- (b) Suitability of climate during the summer months or the autumn months.



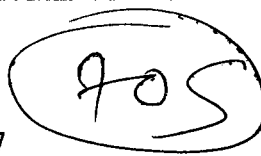
- (c) Availability of furniture on hire required for hostels for registrants and for faculty members.
- (d) Ease of access from different parts of India and particularly from the sponsoring Universities.

It is clear, for instance, that Universities in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh cannot normally operate a Summer School in their own campuses. We have indicated these places as suggested by the Universities. The location and the period during which the School or the Seminar is to be organized is a matter which should be left to the decision of the central organizing committee and the representatives of the groups of Universities sponsoring them. There is the alternate suggestion that one convenient place in the country may be selected as the location for the Summer School where different groups of Universities may organize it there each year by rotation. This should not be a difficult arrangement if State and Union Governments assist in the making of such a place available to the sponsors of these Schools and Seminars.

7. From the experience of the Linguistic Society of India in conducting jointly the Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars during the past 4 years, it is estimated that the general expenditure for maintaining these Schools and Seminars would approximate to Rs. 65,000/- per annum. Regarding contributions to this total expenditure, the Universities are not unanimous in their replies. While some Universities have indicated a sum of Rs. 2,000 per year, others have not given any information; a few have indicated their inability to make any contributions. This variation appears primarily more due to lack of experience of Universities in establishing Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars than to a lack of desire in participating in the expenditure. Considering the difficulties of Universities to commit themselves on paper in their replies to the questionnaire without appropriate consultations with the relevant University authorities, we interpret the absence of information on this point as an indication of this difficulty. Taking all things into consideration we recommend that —

- (a) The financial contributions from the Universities, beginning with the academic year 1960-61, should be annual over a period of 10 years divided into two equal periods of 5 years each corresponding to the five groups of Universities suggested above. This contribution should range from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 according to the nature of the University. The sponsoring Universities for a particular year should each contribute Rs. 1000 more during that year. Thus each University will be required to contribute a minimum of Rs. 6000 and a maximum of Rs. 11,000 over a period of five years. A permanent Committee of Direction to be appointed by the Linguistic Society of India as per paragraph 4, Chapter VII should be requested to hold as Trustees the contributions from the Universities for defraying the expenses of the School and the Seminar.

- (b) Each sponsoring University should depute upto two linguists, on request of the Committee of Direction, either from their departments of Linguistics or from their language departments to the Faculty of the Summer School.
- (c) The necessary equipment by way of library books, tape-recorders and any other equipment necessary for the School or the Seminar should be loaned out to the organizers of the School to constitute temporarily the library and equipment of the School.
8. Having regard to the novelty of the idea of organizing Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars and the relative inexperience of Indian Universities in this regard and their natural hesitation in committing themselves financially or otherwise, we recommend that the University Grants Commission should make available the balance of the estimated expenditure without specifically laying down the condition of matching grants, during the decennium 1961-71.
9. We recommend that Universities should depute at least two junior Faculty members from their language departments to undergo training in Linguistics and should give studentships to two promising students from its post-graduate enrollment to participate in the Summer School and the Autumn Seminar.
10. We recommend that in the organization of Summer Schools the following three special needs should be borne in mind in designing the courses :—
- (a) Basic courses for fresh entrants covering all aspects of descriptive linguistics.
  - (b) Advanced courses covering advanced aspects of Descriptive Linguistics and special aspects of both Comparative and Historical Linguistics.
  - (c) Special courses in Applied Linguistics, particularly in the application of Linguistics to language teaching methods.
11. In the previous chapter we have recommended that during the Autumn Seminars certain round-table conferences of linguists participating in the etymological dictionary projects as well as on the dialect survey projects should be arranged for discussion of common problems and comparison of results. We feel that the combination of these two will be mutually beneficial and work towards better results in different aspects of Linguistics.
12. Since the Autumn Seminars and Summer Schools will be conducted by the Universities jointly with the Linguistic Society of India on a rotational basis, we recommend that the Linguistic Society of India should appoint a permanent Committee consisting of about 5 members for the purpose of conducting the Schools and Seminars which should be identical with the Committee of Direction referred to by us in paragraph 4 of Chapter VII. For each Summer School and Autumn Seminar this Committee should co-opt members representing the sponsoring Universities to frame the necessary course-offerings and to select the members

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of the Faculty for the particular School or Seminar. For actual local arrangements and for day-to-day supervision of the mess and other requirements of the School, there should be a Local Committee appointed by the Universities concerned to assist this Committee of Direction.

13. We also recommend that steps be taken by Universities to give recognition to the Summer Schools on the basis of credits, and grant equivalent terms to registrants in respect of the post-graduate courses for which they may have been admitted. Such a system exists in American Universities, and will prove beneficial in Indian Universities as well. If granting of equivalent terms is taken advantage of, it will be legitimate for the Universities concerned to levy appropriate term fees from such registrants. Elsewhere we have suggested the granting of equivalence to terms spent at other Universities on a reciprocity basis. Recognition of the credits obtained at the Summer Schools for similar purposes will be merely an extension of such equivalence.

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## CHAPTER IX.

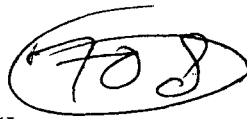
### TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

1. A very important consideration in drawing up a blue-print for the development of linguistic studies relates to the training of personnel required for various research projects referred to in Resolution No.2 and in particular for the staffing of departments of Linguistics which are proposed to be set up in different Universities. During the past five years, the Language Project at the Deccan College has served this primary function, as originally recommended by the Informal Conference of Linguists and Educationists in 1953. The provision of one year's intensive training at the Deccan College, following attendance at one or two Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars, has resulted in training a number of competent linguists, some of whom had further opportunities of specialised training abroad. We have mentioned before that at present this is the only place where integrated teaching of Linguistics in Descriptive, Historical and Comparative aspects is given. We recommend that the authorities of the Deccan College should continue the organization of these one year's intensive courses even after the present Language Project comes to an end in October 1959. For some time to come until two or three centres for the teaching of linguistics in all aspects are established in different parts of India, this is the only centre which can impart the necessary instruction and train the personnel required for the purposes of Resolutions Nos. 2 and 4, over the academic year.
2. We further recommend that pending development of centres of teaching in Universities as trained personnel becomes available, Universities should depute each year one or two members of their language departments for intensive training of one year at the Deccan College. In fact, the kind of training planned at the Deccan College is not likely to be covered by the regular University courses; even after the establishment of the departments of Linguistics such training is desirable in connection with research projects such as dialect surveys, the Linguistic Survey, etymological dictionaries or specialised fields of applied Linguistics.
3. In view of the urgent need for trained personnel, we recommend that the two or three centres contemplated under Resolution No.4 ( b ) should be brought into existence at the earliest possible moment. As a preliminary step, we recommend that the Linguistics departments at the Universities of Calcutta, Poona, Agra and Annamalai should be strengthened by the addition of two posts each, for Modern Descriptive Linguistics, Phonetics or Linguistic Geography as an urgent measure, for the remaining period of the Second Five-Year Plan.
4. The Deccan College has, during the past five years, through its Language Project, achieved two significant results. On the one hand specialists in different aspects of Linguistics were enabled to come to India from abroad and participate

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in the training and research programme with their Indian colleagues, thus broadening the frontiers of linguistic studies by introducing fresh knowledge of linguistic families which are not normally to be found in our country. At the same time the Project enabled the selection of 21 junior and senior scholars from India for their deputation abroad after this intensive training at the Deccan College for further specialisation. When this Project comes to a close this year, these two facilities created by the Project will also come to an end. We feel, however, that association of senior scholars from the United States and Europe will be profitable to Indian scholarship and alternative means should be found or investigated to continue such association over the next five years at least. We recommend that Universities should seek the necessary avenues available in the country such as the U. S. Educational Foundation in India or the British Council, and provide suitable facilities for the visiting scholars to stay in their campus and participate both in the training and research projects of the Universities. We also recommend that at least four competent persons who have already been trained in India should be deputed for further specialisation in Linguistics every year for a period of five years in the first instance, two of them to any suitable centre in Europe and two others to similar centres in the U.S.A. The attention of the Union Government should be drawn to this urgent need.

5. Reference has been made elsewhere in this report to the Sabbatical leave and special leave respectively available to the Faculty members in the Universities of the U.S. and of the U.K. On the basis of recommendations made by the Scarborough Commission specialists in Indian languages and linguistics from the Universities of Great Britain get study leave once in five years and come over to India to carry out intensive research. Upto now the visits of these scholars have been purely at the personal level with no affiliation to any Universities in India. We recommend the desirability of associating such visitors with definite Universities depending on the area of their specialisation and without requiring any formal teaching commitments providing them with facilities for training suitable scholars within the Universities. The presence of such scholars should be widely notified so that intending scholars from other Universities might temporarily shift to the particular campus with the permission of their parent-Universities. Again, we notice that scholars from Universities in Europe pay visits to India for specialised field-work in Linguistics. Under a scheme of co-ordination, which we recommend that the Linguistic Society of India should be in-charge of, the presence of such specialists in India should be linked up with actual training projects associating specially competent young Indian scholars with them. Adequate facilities should be created for this purpose by the Universities to depute such scholars for the required period to specialise in the particular aspect of linguistic research.



## CHAPTER X.

### CONCLUSION

1. The blue-print that we have drawn in the preceding chapters involves fairly large-scale expenditure by the Universities. We believe that in passing the five resolutions at the Conference of Vice-Chancellors and Linguists the Universities were fully seized of the importance of Linguistics in the all-round development of the different aspects of knowledge at the University, as language is the channel through which progress is made both in Arts and Science and in everything that applies to human life and endeavour. The basic problem then is of finance required to achieve this phased development. In a democratic republic which has adopted the socialistic pattern of society the burden of maintaining Universities lies chiefly with the State Governments and the Union Government, and Universities will have to look to the State Governments, the University Grants Commission and various Ministries of the Union Government for support in their integrated development. For a young multilingual republic like ours the major question of developing the great regional national languages and the official language of India and of modernising them sufficiently to meet the challenge of the Atomic Age in every department of life imposes a responsibility to meet them squarely. The seriousness of the situation has been recognized, for instance, by the States Reorganization Commission which recommended in Chapter IV of their report that opportunities should be created for the teaching of South Indian Languages in North India and vice-versa. This has been approved by the University Grants Commission and special facilities have been created during the Second Five-Year Plan to support the departments for the study of Dravidian languages and culture in the Northern Universities. But not enough has been done either in this direction or for the teaching of the Official Language of India in different parts of the country from the modern scientific point of view. This is a field of applied Linguistics, and we regret to say that not much has been achieved in applying Modern Linguistics to the teaching of languages. In relation to this there is the larger problem of the training of thousands of language teachers where, we believe, control of modern tools of applied Linguistics will enable much better results to be achieved. The overall experience of teachers in the high schools and the Universities has been a lowering of standards in expression even in the mother-tongue, which is a serious handicap indeed. We, therefore, recommend that the State Governments, the Union Government and the University Grants Commission should pool their resources and assist the Universities in setting up departments of Linguistics, as stated in our report, as and when the necessary personnel is available and support the different plans of research which lead to the strengthening of these departments.

2. We suggest, as a procedural basis, that the University Grants Commission should circulate copies of this report to the individual Universities, inviting concrete proposals from them for their consideration, and on the basis of information supplied, take suitable steps to finance the setting up of departments or strengthening of existing ones as the case may be. We also recommend that the organization of Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars should receive adequate attention from

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the University Grants Commission as well as the Union Ministry of Education and the State Governments.

3. While the blue-print for the development of linguistic studies in Indian Universities is generally intended to cover the Third Five-Year Plan, we recommend that concrete steps be immediately taken to support some of these departments in existing centres for the teaching of Linguistics by assisting them in strengthening their staff as mentioned in Chapter IX, paragraph 3, during the remaining period of the Second Five-Year Plan and such centres be distributed over different areas of India to cover as large a group of languages as possible during the Second Five-Year Plan itself. As a further step to assist in the development of such departments, we recommend that the University Grants Commission should provide sufficient funds to the Universities for equipping their libraries with the necessary books and journals in Linguistics during the current Plan itself on the basis of the list appended to this report (See Appendix F). This will assist in the rapid spread of interest in the science of Linguistics by enabling scholars placed in different Universities to have access to the modern literature on the subject.

4. In conclusion, we should be happy if our recommendations assist the Universities and the various governmental and non-governmental agencies which support University education to achieve this phased development of linguistic studies which has an ultimate bearing on the all-round growth of our young republic in every aspect of life and thought and contribute to solid achievement of progress in every department.

Madras  
June 12, 1959.

Sd/- A. L. MUDALIAR  
Sd/- Suniti Kumar CHATTERJI  
Sd/- Dhirendra VARMA  
Sd/- Babu Ram SAKSENA  
Sd/- S. M. KATRE  
Sd/- Sukumar SEN  
Sd/- T. P. MEENAKSISUNDRAM  
Sd/- A. M. GHATAGE

I fully agree with the above report, which was accepted by the members of the committee at the final meeting held in Madras on 12th June 1959.

Mysore  
June 22, 1959.

Sd/- T. N. SREEKANTAIYA

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## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

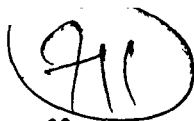
### A. Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars :

1. The University Grants Commission should provide funds for holding of 1960 Summer School under the joint auspices of the Linguistic Society of India and a group of Universities ( 8.4 ).
2. Universities be grouped into five sections ( 8.5 ).
3. Each University should contribute, beginning with the academic year 1960-61, according to its nature, a minimum of Rs. 6,000 and a maximum of Rs. 11000 for each quinquennium of the ten-year period, for joint sponsorship of Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars; contribute up to two linguists on request from the Committee of Direction to serve on their faculties, and loan of library and recording equipment ( 8.7 ).
4. Round-Table Conferences of active participants in research projects on Dictionaries or Dialect Surveys should be organized along with Autumn Seminars for consultation and comparison of results ( 4.3; 8.11 ).
5. Permanent Committee of Direction, consisting of five members, to be appointed by the Linguistic Society of India to hold funds as trustees from Universities for conducting Schools and Seminars, co-ordinating and directing pan-Indian research, advise Universities on conducting Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars, placement of research scholars, serve as liaison between Indian and foreign Universities, and as expert body; co-opt members from sponsoring Universities to frame courses and select faculty members, and constitute local committees ( 8.12 ). and maintain a National Roster of Linguists ( 7.5 ).
6. The University Grants Commission should make available during the decennium the balance of the estimated expenditure without specially laying down the condition of matching grants ( 8.8 ).
7. Each University should depute two junior faculty members and two research scholars to participate as registrants in the Summer School and Autumn Seminar ( 8.9 ).
8. Credit should be given for attending Summer Schools as part of terms kept for post-graduate degrees ( 8.13 ).

### B. Training of Personnel

9. Request the authorities of the Deccan College to continue the year's course of intensive training in Linguistics ( 9.1 ); Universities should depute each year one or two members of their language departments for this course ( 9.2 ).





10. Depute four competent scholars already trained in India, for further specialisation, each year, two to USA and two to Europe. (9.4).
11. Associate senior linguists from abroad with training and research projects through special avenues (9.4); or invite such scholars when they visit the country on Sabbatical or special leave (9.5).
12. Strengthen the staff at the departments of Linguistics in the Universities of Calcutta, Poona, Agra and Annamalai by adding two posts each for Modern Descriptive Linguistics, Phonetics or Linguistic Geography (9.3).

### **C. Teaching of Linguistics**

13. Modernise the syllabus of the paper on Philology forming part of a major in language at M.A. (3.1).
14. Introduce Linguistics as an optional subject at the under-graduate level
15. Introduce a minor and /or major in Linguistics at the post-graduate level (3.2).
16. Staff requirements for a "paper" department for B.A. and a minor at M.A. in Linguistics (3.3); for a regular department to teach a major course (3.3); qualifications of staff (3.5).
17. Staff and other requirements for developing a department for Linguistics in all its aspects (3.4).
18. Staff and other requirements for developing a department for the comparative and historical study of the major language families in India (3.5).
19. Phased development : From "Paper" department at under-graduate level by gradually appointing staff attached to newly constituted department of Linguistics and further developments (3.8).
20. Need for immediate setting up of at least one department for teaching Linguistics in all its aspects (9.3; 5.1); the two or three centres should be distributed over different areas, far from one another, to serve the larger needs of a big country (5.2).

### **D. Research in Pure and Applied Linguistics.**

21. Research projects at Universities should develop out of teaching departments which should precede them (4.1).
22. Conditions necessary for converting teaching departments for undertaking departmental research projects (4.1).
23. Need for compulsory post-doctoral work in descriptive Linguistics at Universities undertaking dialect or Linguistic survey work (4.2).
24. Need for mutual consultation each year among workers on dictionary or dialect survey projects and organization of round-table meetings during Autumn Seminars (4.3).

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25. The etymological and comparative dictionaries of the regional languages to be undertaken by the regional Universities (4.1.B.).
26. Universities should provide for participation of linguists available outside their regions in research projects; they should grant study or special leave to their staff for similar participation elsewhere; special leave for completion of research projects and writing up of results. (4.4).
27. Individual specialisation by Universities in different fields (4.5).
28. Equivalence of terms spent for post-graduate study at different Universities (4.6).
29. Need for background study of extra-Indian linguistic families in departments of Linguistics (5.9).

#### **E. Linguistic Survey of India**

30. Universities must undertake linguistic survey work as part of their departmental activities (6.1-4).
31. Compulsory post-doctoral work in survey at Universities setting up special departments for the survey (5.4).
32. Conditions for setting up special sections as part of existing departments (5.4).
33. University Grants Commission should recognize survey projects at Universities as regular part of their activities (5.5).
34. Selection of Universities by the Union Ministry of Scientific Research on zonal basis and setting up survey units on lines suggested for a regular department of Linguistics, and combining training with survey work (5.6).
35. A central archives should be set up with a permanent committee in-charge (5.7; 7.3).

#### **F. Publication of research in Linguistics :**

36. The Universities should co-operate with the Linguistic Society of India in the publication of research work in Linguistics (7.2).
37. The publication of the monograph series and other similar publications should be undertaken by the Linguistic Society of India with the help and co-operation of the Universities and with help from the Union and State Governments and the University Grants Commission (7.2).

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## Appendix A

# QUESTIONNAIRE

## PREAMBLE

The University of Poona recently sponsored a Conference of Vice-Chancellors and Linguists in January this year, to promote Linguistic Studies in the Indian Universities. A number of important resolutions were unanimously passed by this Conference and Vice-Chancellors of Universities, who were not able to attend the Conference in person, have also expressed their agreement with these resolutions.

In order to formulate more precise proposals and evolve concrete steps to implement them, the Conference constituted, through the Linguistic Society of India, a Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Linguists to prepare a blue-print for this purpose. The Committee will be greatly helped in its work, if the necessary information and suggestions in this respect are furnished to it in the form of answers to the following questionnaire, drawn in close connection with resolutions passed by the Conference.

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Kindly type or write the answers to the questions on one side of the foolscap sheets *in duplicate*.
2. The answer should bear the number and sub-number of the question before it, preferably in the margin.
3. All printed or other enclosures referring to the questions or answers like the syllabus or description of plans or works should be given on a separate sheet with the number of the question on its top to which they refer.
4. If any question is not applicable to the situation in the University, please state 'not applicable'.

**RESOLUTION No. 1 :** It is the considered opinion of this Conference that Linguistic studies, which at present do not occupy a place which their importance and usefulness require, commensurate with that in other countries, be given greater attention and a more central position in University education in India.

1. What is the present state of linguistic studies in your University ?
  - (a) Is there a department of Linguistics? When was it established?
  - (b) What degrees are offered in Linguistics at your University? Please supply detailed syllabi.

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- (c) Is Linguistics taught as a part of the language courses at B.A. and M.A.? If so, please state the languages under which linguistics is taught, and supply detailed syllabi.
- (d) Is there provision for teaching of linguistics or Comparative Philology at any other stage of studies such as B.O.L., M.O.L., B.Litt., etc ?
2. A. If there is a department of Linguistics—
- (a) What is the strength of the teaching staff of the department ?  
 Professors :  
 Assistant Professors :  
 • Readers :  
 Lecturers :  
 Instructors :  
 Tutors :  
 Demonstrators :  
 Research-assistants :
- (b) Do any of these teach in other departments as well ?
- (c) What is the annual expenditure on the department for—  
 (i) Staff  
 (ii) Library  
 (iii) Equipment  
 (iv) Research,  
 (v) Fellowships or Scholarships.
2. B. If Linguistics or Comparative Philology is being taught in the different language courses—
- (i) Who teach these courses; members of the Linguistics department or members of the language departments or both ?
- (ii) Are there teachers specially qualified to teach Linguistics ?
- (iii) What are their special qualifications in Linguistics ?
3. (a) How many language departments have you got in your University ? Please specify the titles of the departments and the languages included under them.
- (b) What is the strength of the staff in these departments ?  
 Professors :  
 Assistant Professors :  
 Readers :  
 Lecturers :  
 Instructors :  
 Tutors :

- (c) How many trained linguists do you have on your staff ? Please give full details of qualifications, experience, etc. of each member of the staff, on the information blanks supplied.
- 4. What combinations are offered with Linguistics as a major or minor subject ?
- 5. How many papers are devoted to the study of Linguistics or Comparative Philology at B. A. and M. A. ? Please indicate the scope of these papers and supply detailed syllabi.
- 6. (a) Is there provision to register students for Ph. D. or other research degrees in Linguistics ?
- (b) How many teachers are recognized to guide research ?
- (c) What is the maximum number of candidates allowed to be registered under each recognized teacher ?
- (d) Are the degrees awarded under Linguistics or the Language Departments concerned ?
- (e) Please give titles of theses accepted for various research degrees in Linguistics during the past three years.
- (f) What is the current provision for publication of linguistic research in your University ? How do you propose to increase it to keep pace with the growth of the department ?

**RESOLUTION No. 2 : In view of the pressing needs of the present times, both in the field of national life and general education, like—**

- ( i ) fundamental research in Linguistics,
  - ( ii ) scientific survey and description of languages and dialects,
  - (iii) the development of regional languages,
  - (iv) The teaching of English as a second language,
  - ( v ) the teaching of Indian and foreign languages,
  - (vi) formulating more effective methods of language teaching and preparation of suitable pedagogic material,
  - (vii) quicker and wider spread of literacy,
  - (viii) other problems of communication, linguistic interaction, etc. this Conference considers that Universities should take early and effective steps to build up well-equipped and efficient departments of Linguistics in a phased development.
- 7. If you have a department of Linguistics, what items of linguistic research included in the resolution quoted above are covered by it ?
  - 8. What possibilities do you visualize in its phased development to cover most of these objectives ?
  - 9. What successive steps would you suggest for its development so that the department can do some immediate useful work in meeting the needs indicated in this Resolution ?

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10. Have you undertaken any research project in any of these ? If so, please give details (inclusive of financial provisions made) under the following heads :

- (i) Dialect surveys of some definite area
  - (ii) Historical and Comparative Grammars, Dictionaries
  - (iii) Descriptive Grammars and Dictionaries
  - (iv) Methods in language-teaching
  - (v) Inter-disciplinary research.
  - (vi) Any other research project connected with linguistics.
11. (a) If there is no Department of Linguistics, what steps does the University intend to take to set up such a department ?
- (b) If a separate department is not immediately feasible, will the University be able to add one linguist to each of the language departments or alternatively have one member of each language department trained in linguistics in order to set up an interim "paper" department ?
- (c) In the second alternative, please indicate the phased manner in which such members will be trained.
- (d) What provisions will you be able to make in your budget to cover these steps ?
12. What other suggestions can you offer to develop linguistic studies in your University ?

**RESOLUTION No. 3. This Conference further recommends that Universities should introduce Linguistics as a subject of instruction at the undergraduate as well as the post-graduate levels.**

Recommendations of the U.G.C. Conference on "Problems of teaching English" held in Delhi on 26-28th March 1958 :

"Bearing in mind the needs of Secondary School Language teachers in general and of teachers of English in particular we should like to see Linguistics included as an elective subject for the B.A. degree, and we would suggest that those who propose to become teachers of English in Secondary Schools take this subject as one of their optionals for their Degree Course. Indeed, we would go further and recommend that, in due course, it may be required of all Secondary School teachers of language that they give evidence of having successfully studied linguistics, whether, as part of their Degree Course or as a subsequently undertaken additional subject".

*"The English Department of every college or University should have some teachers with special linguistic training and interests".*

"A minimum of elementary phonetics in order to acquaint students with the sound system of English as well as that of their own languages needs to be included."

(F.H.)

“ Essential qualifications for the members of the English staff in Training Colleges should include :

- (a) A Master's degree in English,
  - (b) A professional degree which will ensure a *knowledge of the latest developments in the methodology of teaching English as a foreign language,*
  - (c) *Some knowledge of linguistics,*
  - (d) *A knowledge of phonetics of English and of his own language,*
  - (e) At least three years' experience of teaching English in Secondary Schools.”
13. (a) How many papers would you like to have for a course in Linguistics at the under-graduate level or for B.A. Examination in the three years integrated degree course ?
- (b) When do you propose introducing this course ?
14. (a) How many papers would you introduce at the M.A. Examination as a minor subject and /or as a major subject ?
- (b) When do you propose introducing this course ?
15. What other subjects can be usefully combined with Linguistics as a major or minor subject ?
16. Do you consider it possible that all this work referred to in Resolution 3 can be efficiently done without a separate department of Linguistics or consider that such a department is quite essential ?
17. What do you think should be the composition and scope of a Linguistics Department—
- (a) in its initial stages ? and
  - (b) in its developed form ?
- Please give details regarding staff, equipment and recurring and non-recurring financial allocations.
18. (a) What technical equipment should such a department have ?
- (b) How much of this is already available at your University ?
- (c) How much of this will you be able to procure in a reasonable period ?
- (d) What trained technical personnel have you for operating and servicing this equipment ? If none, do you intend taking steps to get such personnel specially trained ?
19. What is the present state of your Library as regards books and journals in Linguistics ?

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- (a) Number of books on General Linguistics
- (b) Number of periodicals in Linguistics
- 20. (a) What is the current expenditure of the University Library on purchase of books and periodicals in linguistics ?
- (b) What is the additional outlay necessary for developing a library in linguistics—
  - (i) as a non-recurring grant ?
  - as an annual grant ?

**RESOLUTION No. 4 : This conference**

(a) considers that to achieve the aim of developing departments of linguistics in a phased manner within a reasonable period of time and to obtain trained personnel to bring about an appropriately phased development, it is essential that the work of instruction in Linguistics in the Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars carried on at present under the Deccan College Language Project in Poona as well as other centres be continued for the next ten years by making necessary arrangements for holding these Schools and Seminars by a group of Universities in rotation on a co-operative basis in association with the Linguistic Society of India and other academic bodies;

(b) recommends that attempts should be made to build up, as trained staff becomes available, two or three centres for teaching Linguistics in all its aspects, and four or five other centres for the comparative and historical study of the major language families of India;

(c) recommends to the Inter-University Board to consider favourably the question of giving credit for attendance at the Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars and linguistic work done by candidates for M.A. or Ph.D. degrees in Universities other than where they want to take their degrees;

and

(d) requests the University Grants Commission to provide the necessary funds for this development.

**Res. 4 (a)**

- 21. What facilities are available on your campus to sponsor and hold either the Summer School or Autumn Seminar ?
  - (a) Hostel accommodation for registrants : maximum number that can be accommodated during vacations.
  - (b) Living accommodation for faculty members ( accompanied by families ) : maximum number for single members and maximum number for members with families.
  - (c) kindly indicate the vacation periods of your University with probable dates.



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22. Do you think that the climatic conditions in your region are not suitable to hold Summer Schools or Seminars ? If so, do you think that they can be held at one or two selected places on behalf of your University ? Can you suggest such places within or outside your region suitable for this purpose ? Please specify the facilities available at these places.
23. What groupings of Universities do you suggest for the purpose of joint organisation of these schools and seminars, and which of these would include your own University ?
24. (a) What amount of the total expenditure (approximately Rs. 65,000/-) required for the organization of a Summer School and an Autumn Seminar will your University be able to set aside each year as your share ?  
(b) How many senior members of your Languages and Linguistics Departments will you be able to contribute to the Teaching Faculty of these Schools ?  
(c) What provisions will you make in your budget to depute junior members of your language departments to attend Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars ?  
(d) Will you make arrangements to depute selected members of your language departments for intensive training in Linguistics at one or two centres in India or abroad ?  
(e) Will the University subsidise the training of some of its research scholars at the Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars ?
25. (a) What, in your opinion, should be the position of the Linguistic Society of India in this co-sponsorship of Summer Schools, Autumn Seminars and organization of inter-University research in Linguistics ?  
(b) Do you think that the Linguistic Society of India should hold the contributions from the Universities and the University Grants Commission and any other sources for conducting the Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars during the next ten years ?  
(c) Have you any alternative suggestions for the purposes mentioned above ?

*Res 4 (b).*

26. What University centres, do you think, can most profitably and economically be developed to teach Linguistics in all its aspects ?
27. Is your University interested in developing one particular branch of Linguistics ? If so, which one ?
28. What area of Comparative and Historical Linguistics can best be developed in your University ?

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29. (a) What funds will the University be able to set aside for an analysis and description of the regional language or dialects of the region ?  
 (b) To what extent will your University be prepared to utilize services of available linguists within the University area for this purpose ?
30. Have you any short-term project to be completed in two or three years, such as a descriptive analysis of regional dialects or their comparative and historical study ?
31. Are there any endowments in your University for a course of lectures on Linguistics or Comparative Philology by competent linguists ? Kindly give details.
32. Are there any endowments in your University for the award of prizes and medals at the post-graduate level in linguistics for (a) special papers at the M.A. and (b) prize-essays for post-M.A. scholars ?
33. Has the University made any provision for training its faculty members and scholars in linguistics by deputing them to  
 (a) suitable centres in India,  
 (b) overseas centres ?
34. Have you facilities for organising any expedition to tribal areas for linguistic investigation ?  
 If not, do you propose building these up ? If so, please indicate the steps you propose to take.

*Res. 4 (c)*

35. Can your University make necessary changes in its regulations to give credit for work done by your students for post-graduate courses in linguistics (a) at the Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars of Linguistics jointly sponsored by groups of Universities; (b) at other Universities or recognized research centres ?

*Res. 4 (d)*

36. (a) Have you submitted any projects for developing linguistic studies at your University to the University Grants Commission ? If so, kindly supply details.  
 (b) Have you submitted any projects to the Union Government or State Government ?
37. What grants for linguistic studies, besides the holding of Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars, have you requested from the University Grants Commission as matching grants ?

**RESOLUTION NO. 5 :** This Conference considers that it is essential to plan and carry out a new Linguistic Survey of India at an early date as it is already

over-due and the material is fast disappearing. It is also clear that this work should be done by the Universities with the co-operation of the Linguistic Society of India on a regional basis with proper co-ordination among the various projects. This Conference strongly urges the State Governments, the Union Government and specialised bodies like the Tribal Welfare Board, and the University Grants Commission, to make available the necessary funds for such an undertaking.

38. What region can your University survey, either alone or jointly with other Universities situated in the same language area ?
39. What equipment do you have for undertaking this project ?
40. Are there qualified persons on the University staff to participate in the proposed Survey ? If so, how many, and from which departments ? What are their qualifications ?
41. Will your University undertake such a survey as a part of the development project of the University during the ensuing quinquennium ?
42. ( a ) Having regard to the important bearing that this proposed Linguistic Survey has on the question of the development of our regional languages to meet the full challenge of modern life, what, in your opinion, should be the share of the State Government in supporting your plans for a survey in your region ?  
( b ) What steps do you intend taking in securing the full co-operation of the State Government in this regard ?
43. What is the nature of assistance that you expect from the Linguistic Society of India in planning and carrying out your part of the survey ?

*Resolutions 1-5*

44. If you have any suggestions for the development of linguistic studies in Indian Universities not covered by this questionnaire, kindly record them here in detail.

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### Appendix B

Resolutions passed by the Conference of Linguists held on 30th and 31st October 1958 at the Deccan College, Poona-6.

- (I) The Conference of Linguists resolves that the Linguistic Society of India be requested to appoint six committees to make definite proposals on the following topics :
- (1) Formulation of syllabi in Linguistics for the various examinations and diplomas to be suitably modified and adopted by the different Universities.
  - (2) Problems arising out of the dialect surveys.
  - (3) Preparation of etymological and historical dictionaries of different languages.
  - (4) Arrangements for the holding of Summer Schools and Autumn Seminars and exchange of scholars.
  - (5) Equipment for libraries and laboratories for the Universities.
  - (6) Training of personnel in Linguistics.
- (II) The Conference resolves to recommend to the Committee to be appointed under resolution I, No. (6) to find ways and means to make available overseas fellowships to Indian scholars and to give favourable consideration to the personnel needs of the Indian Universities.

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## Appendix C

### REPORT OF THE SYLLABUS COMMITTEE

Linguistic Society of India  
Deccan College, Poona 6.

The Linguistic Society of India appointed a Syllabus Committee to consider the courses in linguistics in the Indian Universities and to suggest some kind of uniform standards for different degrees in linguistics and other related matters. The following persons were requested to form the Committee :

1. Dr. G. H. FAIRBANKS (Cornell and Deccan College)
2. Prof. John BURTON-PAGE (SOAS and Deccan College)
3. Dr. Sukumar SEN (Calcutta)
4. Dr. Bishwanath PRASAD (Agra)
5. Prof. T. N. SREEKANTAIYA (Mysore)
6. Dr. A. M. GHATAGE (Deccan College) (Convener.)

The Convener sent out a circular letter requesting views and opinions on a number of topics connected with the subject of the courses in linguistics. The members resident in Poona met on Friday, 28th, Saturday 29th and Sunday 30th November 1958 and prepared a draft of the proposals which was sent to the other members outside Poona for suggestions, comments and modifications. After receiving their suggestions, the Committee met on 14th December 1958 and formulated the following proposals to be submitted to the Linguistic Society of India.

#### I

The question of having multiple degrees in linguistics in the Indian Universities was considered. At present we have or likely to have in near future the following degrees and diplomas : B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., M.Litt., Dip. Ling. It is thought desirable to have uniform designations for such degrees in the different Universities as are equivalent in their courses. The Committee also thinks that no new degrees other than those already available should be introduced in the subject in the Indian Universities.

The B.A. degree should include only a minor (subordinate or subsidiary) course in linguistics. There is no immediate need for a major (principal) course in the subject at the undergraduate level, and it is not likely to serve any useful purpose. Hence as far as possible, no major in linguistics at B.A. should be introduced by the Universities, because such a course is likely to be deficient in the necessary background to specialisation. It has been however pointed out that there is already in existence a full course in linguistics at the B.A. stage in the Calcutta University with three papers for a pass degree and six for honours.

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There should be an M.A. degree in linguistics. According to the needs of the students and other facilities, the Universities should introduce a major or a minor in linguistics. In addition the major courses in languages at M.A. should continue to include one paper in linguistics or comparative philology with special reference to the history of the particular language.

The M. Litt. course current in some Universities is thought to be equivalent of the M.A. major in the other Universities and it is suggested that, if possible, the name of the degree should be so modified. As a rule, a difference in the name of the degree should correspond to some difference in the courses or some particular emphasis.

The degrees of Ph.D. and D.Litt. are mainly research degrees and should be normally available for candidates in linguistics.

The availability of a course in Diploma in Linguistics was carefully considered. It was thought that every effort should be made to avoid comparison or competition between the Diploma course and the M.A. degree in linguistics. The existence of a diploma in addition to an M.A. degree can be justified only on two grounds. Either it can be a temporary measure until such time when the Universities are able to introduce a full course in linguistics at M.A. or it can specialise in such aspects of linguistics as cannot be easily covered in the M.A. courses in their present set-up. If a diploma course exists it should concentrate more on the practical aspects of linguistics like the survey and recording of dialects, more of field work, application of linguistics to teaching of languages and inter-disciplinary topics. For some time to come, the M.A. course is likely to be mainly theoretical and historical in its present form. But, when the Universities are able to make their M.A. course in linguistics fuller and comprehensive, the diploma course should be discontinued. When the University wants to introduce a new course in linguistics, it should preferably be a major or minor at M.A. than a diploma course.

## II

The Committee considers that the following should be the syllabus for a minor topic in linguistics at the B.A. level. It is based on the consideration that the new three years' degree course will allow the choice of a subject consisting of two papers to be studied during any two years of the course. It is considered necessary that each paper should require 2 hour's teaching work and one hour's tutorial work per week during the two terms of the academic year, to cover the topics adequately. It is to be particularly noted that the list of books included is merely suggestive and in no sense prescriptive.

Paper I - Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics: A paper of three hours with 100 marks : The main topics to be covered should be Phonetics, Phonemics, Morphology and Syntax. The following books are calculated to give a rough idea of the scope of the paper :

- (1) Bloch and Trager : Outline of Linguistic Analysis.
- (2) Hockett : A course in Modern Linguistics : pp. 1-321.

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- (3) Gleason : An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics, pp. 1-251.
- (4) Hall : Leave your Language Alone.
- (5) Lado : Linguistics across Culture.

Paper II - Introduction to Historical Linguistics : A paper of three hours with 100 marks. The main topics to be covered are : Linguistic Change, Comparative Method and reconstruction, language families with special reference to Indo-European family and language-families of India and elements of linguistic geography.

The following books would indicate the general scope of the paper :

- (1) Hockett : A course in Modern Linguistics, pp. 321-586.
- (2) Bloomfield : Language : Chapters, 4, 17 to 28.
- (3) Gray : Foundations of Language : Chapter IX, pp. 295-356.
- (4) Taraporewala : Elements of the Science of Language : Languages of India, chapter- IX.
- (5) Gleason : Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics, Chapters 19-24.
- (6) Palmer : Introduction to Modern Linguistics.

For the M.A. degree in linguistics, the present set-up in the Universities makes it necessary to have three different types of courses in the subject. There is generally one paper in linguistics at the M.A. major in some specific language, which should continue and include historical linguistics and the history of that particular language. The historical theory should be roughly equivalent to Paper II at the B.A. minor in Linguistics, and the course for the history of the particular language should be drawn by the Board of Studies concerned.

In conformity with the usual practice at M. A. in the majority of the Indian Universities, the M. A. in linguistics should have a major and a minor course, together making a total of six papers. If a University offers more than six papers in a subject, some of the alternatives in the major course can be made independent papers, or courses from related subjects may be included.

The minor in linguistics at M. A. is offered by candidates from humanities and social sciences. This course should, therefore, be of a more general and wider scope, while specialisation should be confined to the other papers of the major course. The work of the M. A. courses should consist of 2 hours' teaching and one hour's tutorial for each paper for one academic year.

The minor course should consist of two papers of the following nature:—

Paper I : Descriptive Linguistics : It should include all the topics of the B. A. Paper I and the readings suggested there and in addition :

- (1) Bloomfield : Language, Chapters 1-16.
- (2) Sapir : Language.

Paper II : Historical Linguistics : Besides the scope and the readings included in B. A. paper II, there should be the following additional readings :

- (1) Jespersen : Language, Parts I, III, IV.
- (2) Sapir : Language.
- (3) Hill : Phonetic and Phonemic Change, Lg. 12.
- (4) Hoenigswald : Sound Change and Linguistic Structure, Lg. 22
- (5) Hoenigswald : The Principal step in Comparative Grammar, Lg. 26.
- (6) Meillet : La methode comparative en Linguistique historique.

The major course in linguistics at M. A. should consist of the following additional papers :

Paper III : Principles of Phonetics and Phonemics : In addition, it should include practical work pertaining to the study of the phonetics and phonemics of the mother-tongue of the candidate, and an acquaintance with the phonemic systems of half a dozen languages representing some geographical or typographical spread :

- (a) 1. Heffner : General Phonetics.
2. Pike : Phonetics.
3. Jespersen : Lehrbuch der Phonetik
4. Principles of the International Phonetic Association.
5. Jones : Outlines of English Phonetics.
- (b) 1. Hockett : A Manual of Phonology.
2. Trager and Smith : Outline of English Structure.
3. Martinet : La description phonologique : chapters 1-3.
4. Trubetzkoy : Anleitung zur phonologischen Beschreibungen.
5. Pike : Phonemics.
6. Harris : Methods in Structural linguistics : Chapters 1-11.

Paper IV : Principles of Morphology and Syntax : In addition it should include practical work pertaining to the morphology and syntax of the mother-tongue of the candidate, and knowledge of the general outlines of the grammatical patterns of a couple of languages, one of them Non-Indo-European or Non-Dravidian.

1. Harris : Methods in Structural Linguistics, Chapters, 12-19.
2. Nida : Morphology.
3. Chomsky : Syntactic Structures.
4. Hockett : Two models of grammatical description, Word 10.
5. Wells : Immediate Constituents, Lg. 23.
6. Harris : From morpheme to utterance, Lg. 22.



Paper V and VI : The candidate should select any two subjects from the following lists A and B either from one or from both :

**List A**

- I. Comparative Indo-European.
- II. Comparative Indo-Iranian.
- III. Comparative Indo-Aryan.
- IV. Comparative Dravidian.
- V. History of a Selected Language.

**List B**

- I. Field Methods.
- II. Linguistic Geography.
- III. Language Teaching Method.
- IV. Readings in Linguistics, to consist of *any three* topics from the following:
  - (a) Linguistic typology.
  - (b) Glottochronology.
  - (c) Bilingualism.
  - (d) Psycholinguistics.
  - (e) Language and Culture.
  - (f) Acoustics or Instrumental Phonetics.
  - (g) Language and Communication.
  - (h) Semantics.
  - (j) History of Linguistics.

The syllabus for these subjects and topics should be of the following nature:  
A I : Indo-European : A study of the comparative grammar of Indo-European with special reference to the developments in Indo-Iranian, Greek, Latin, Germanic and Slavic.

1. Meillet : Introduction à l'étude comparative des langues Indoeuropéennes.
  3. Lehmann : Proto-Indo-European Phonology.
  3. Benveniste : Origines de la formation des noms en Indo-Européen, Vols. I, II.
  4. Kurylowicz : L'apophonie Indo-européen.
- Relevant material may be drawn from :

1. C. D. Buck : Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin.
2. Edgerton : Sanskrit Historical Phonology.

3. Lunt : Old Church Slavic Grammar.
  4. Meillet : Caractères généraux des langues germaniques.
  5. Meillet : Le slav commun.
  6. Wright : A primer of Gothic,
- and other standard hand-books.

A. II. Indo-Iranian :

1. R. Kent : Old Persian.
2. Jackson : An Avesta Grammar.
3. Reichelt : Awestisches Elementarbuch.
4. Thumb : Handbuch des Sanskrit.
5. Burrow : The Sanskrit Language.
6. Meillet and Benveniste : Grammaire du vieux-perse.
7. Bartholomae : Vorgeschichte der Iranischen Sprachen.

A. III. Indo-Aryan :

1. Bloch : L' indo-aryen.
2. Chatterji : Indo-Aryan and Hindi : Part I.
3. Mansion : Esquisse de l' historique de la langue Sanskrit.
4. Burrow : The Sanskrit Language.
5. Sen : Comparative Grammar of Middle Indo-Aryan.
6. Chatterji : Origin and Development of the Bengali language : Introduction.
7. Grierson : Indo-Aryan Vernaculars.
8. Turner : The Position of Romani in Indo-Aryan.

A. IV : Dravidian :

1. Caldwell : A Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages.
2. Bloch : La structure grammaticale des langues dravidiennes.
3. Burrow : Dravidian Studies.

A. V. The course for this paper should include a structural description of the language and its history, with study of selected texts from different periods.

B. I. Field Methods : Practical work in the analysis of a language or dialect, both phonology and grammar.

B. II. Linguistic Geography :

1. Kurath : Handbook of the Linguistic Geography of New England.
2. Jud and Jaberg : Der Sprachatlas als Forschungsinstrument.

- h. Semantics : Ullman : Principles of Semantics.  
                   Guiraud : La Semantique.  
                   Ullman : Words and their use.
- i. History of Linguistics : Jespersen : Language, Part I.  
                                   Pedersen : Linguistic Science in the 19th century.  
                                   Hall : American Linguistics : Archivum Linguisticum, III, IV.

For the degree of Ph. D. the requirements should be of the following nature :

- (i) Adequate research in linguistics requires the use of the literature published in French and German. It is, therefore, required that a student intending to submit a thesis for Ph. D. must demonstrate the ability to read technical material in the field of his study.
- (ii) A basic understanding of the structure of Sanskrit will also normally be required, though some other classical language may be substituted by agreement with the faculty. A student should obtain some basic acquaintance with the structure of some language not closely related to his mother-tongue. For those whose mother-tongue is Indo-Aryan, this would normally be a Dravidian language and vice-versa. But a member of some other language group, either Indian or non-Indian, may be accepted. The precise manner of fulfilling this requirement will be agreed upon by the student and his supervisor before he begins work on his thesis.
- (iii) The student will be required to demonstrate a broad general knowledge of General Linguistics and of such specific topics in Linguistics as his supervisor shall determine. It is expected that this knowledge will include, and extend beyond, the topics required for M. A. in Linguistics of the University. The student will be expected to have followed the current literature in the science, and to have some knowledge of the recent developments.

III. The Committee considers that no practical work need be included in the B. A. minor or M. A. minor. There should be practical work in M. A. major papers III and IV requiring the candidate to prepare a phonemic and morphological analysis of his mother-tongue or a language well-known to him. There should be a Viva-Voce to test his ability in Phonetics.

Most of the work in the course of Field Method, Dialect Geography and Language Teaching Method should be of a practical nature and the assessment of the candidate shall be made by his regular instructor based on periodic tests, the work of the course, and other relevant facts. The practical work may consist of brief statements of the language analysed, preparation of teaching material for different grades and types of pupils. The corresponding courses in the Diploma should also have the same type of practical work.

- . McIntosh : Introduction to the study of Scotch dialects.
- 4. Bach : Deutsche Mundartforschung.
- 5. Jordan : An Introduction to Romance Linguistics : Ch. III.
- 6. Gumperz : Three Hindi Dialects Lg. 33.
- 7. Dauzat : Les Patois.
- 8. Trubetzkoy : Phonologie und Sprachgeographie.
- 9. Weinreich : Is Structural Dialectology Possible ? Word 10.

B. III. Language Teaching Method.

- 1. Lado : Linguistics across Culture.
- 2. Stevick : Learning a foreign language.
- 3. Fries : Teaching of English as a foreign language.
- 4. Smith : Linguistic Science and teaching of English.
- 5. Bloomfield : Outline guide for the practical study of foreign languages.
- 6. Selected writings from Language Learning : Series I.
- 7. Carroll : The Study of Language.

B. IV. In this section only a few items have been indicated. According to the alternatives offered, detailed syllabus laid down for each course and reading lists will have to be prepared.

- a. Typology : Hockett : Manual of Phonology.  
Bazell : Linguistic Typology.  
Greenberg : The Nature and uses of linguistic Typologies, IJAL, 23.
- b. Glottochronology : Swadesh : Lexicostatistical dating, IJAL, Vol. 21,  
Gudschinsky : ABC of Lexicostatistics, Word 12.  
Lees : The Basis of glottochronology, Lg. 29.  
Hoijer : Lexicostatistics, Lg. 32.
- c. Bilingualism : Haugen : Bilingualism in the Americas.  
Weinreich : Languages in Contact.
- d. Psycholinguistics : Report on Psycholinguistics.
- e. Language and Culture : Language in Culture, ed. by Hoijer.
- f. Acoustics : M. Joos : Acoustic Phonetics.
- g. Language and Communication : Meiller : Language and Communication.  
Cherry : On Human communication.

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IV. As regards standard of passing and classes to be awarded, the usual practice followed at the B. A. and M. A. degrees should be applicable to these degrees in Linguistics. For the diploma there is only distinction available, if the candidate secures more than 70 percent marks in the whole examination.

V. The Committee thinks some amount of uniformity of standard for linguistic degrees should be kept between different Universities.

VI. To be a teacher of linguistics, the minimum qualifications should be at least a second class M. A. with linguistics as his major. In case qualified teachers are not available, a good diploma should be considered. In this matter, the advice of the Linguistic Society of India may be sought.

VII. At the B. A. degree, linguistics should be preferably combined with a major in a language and students of Social Science may be allowed to take the course. At M. A. a major in linguistics should be preferably combined with a minor in a language and may be allowed with a minor course in any one of the social sciences.

The minor in linguistics should be preferably combined with a major in a language at M. A. and with the following social sciences : Psychology, History, Sociology, Anthropology, Logic and Mathematics ( Statistics ).

VIII. The admission to the B. A. and M. A. degrees will be decided by the rules applicable to these examinations. For the diploma course, a second class in B. A. or B. Sc. may be allowed. In the case of B. Sc. the suitability of the candidate should be decided individually.

A. M. GHATAGE  
for the Committee

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## Appendix D

### REPORT OF THE DIALECT SURVEY COMMITTEE

Linguistic Society of India,  
Deccan College, Poona-6.

*Introductory* : A countrywide linguistic survey has been a long-felt necessity. The Linguistic Society of India and many scholars interested in the scientific study of language have realised this. But a good survey demands certain prerequisites. Leaving aside the financial aspect of the matter, first and foremost, a properly trained personnel is indispensable if the work is to be launched in an organised manner and on a respectable scale.

The following are the observations and recommendations of the Dialect Survey Committee :

1. (a) *Establishment of Training Courses* : It goes without saying, therefore, that a reasonable number of training centres must be established with a view to imparting theoretical knowledge and pilot surveys carried on to explain the practical application of the principles involved. This course should be short and intensive, not extending beyond one academic term of an Indian University.

(b) *Candidates* : The trainees should be M. A.s in Linguistics or hold equivalent qualifications. It is preferable that they should be attached to some University or academic body which may depute them and make use of their knowledge as soon as the training is completed. They should be invited to observe survey-work in a language as far removed from their own as possible. It is not difficult to fulfil such a condition in India.

2. *Need of gradual Survey* : It is obvious that more and larger areas can be brought under the survey as the number of trained persons increases. In the beginning, however, the Linguistic Society of India should organize sample surveys for the benefit of training groups, admission to which should be strictly limited.

*Fact-finding* : It will be essential to start with collecting relevant facts as enumerated hereunder :

- (i) List of persons who have worked on a modern Indian dialect.
- (ii) Persons who have received training in dialect geography and are capable of guiding and undertaking a survey.
- (iii) Dialect surveys actually under-way.
- (iv) Students who have prepared or are preparing thesis on a modern dialect.

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- (v) Institutions willing to depute scholars, introduce courses, finance or cooperate, in some way or the other, with survey projects recommended or undertaken by the Linguistic Society of India.
  - (vi) List of areas where a survey can be started and carried out without difficulty.
3. *Priority to tribal languages and dialects* : It is important that priority in the matter of survey should be given to tribal languages and border dialects as well as dialects on the point of extinction. From this the survey should move forward gradually to centres of standard dialect.
  4. *Co-operation of Academic Institutions* : Universities and academic institutions properly equipped in staff, library and other requirements should undertake pilot surveys till they are organised on a region-wise scale. Any repetition or duplication should be avoided thus exploiting the services of the available personnel to the fullest extent.
  5. *Dialect Survey Committee Permanent Body* : There should be a permanent committee to coordinate, advise and keep records of the Surveys in the various regions. They should report on the progress of the work from year to year and publish their findings in INDIAN LINGUISTICS. They should also indicate when time is ripe for organising a central Department of Linguistic Survey.
  6. *Instructions to Field-workers* : Taking into account surveys already carried out in India and abroad and the experience gained, a hand-book of instructions to field-workers may be prepared.

N. G. KALELKAR  
for the Committee

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## Appendix E

### REPORT OF THE DICTIONARY COMMITTEE

1. The Dictionary Committee was constituted by the Executive Committee of the Linguistic Society of India consisting of the following members :

1. Prof. T. P. MEENAKSHISUNDARAM, Annamalainagar.
2. Dr. Baburam SAKSENA, Allahabad.
3. Dr. S. M. KATRE, Poona.
4. Prof. G. J. SOMAYAJI, Vishakhapatanam.
5. Prof. M. M. BHAT, Madras.
6. Dr. P. B. PANDIT, Ahmedabad.
7. Dr. Bh. KRISHNAMURTI, Waltair.
8. Dr. M. A. MEHANDALE, Poona ( Convener ),

and the terms of reference was to formulate uniform principles regarding preparation of etymological and historical dictionaries as well as occupational dictionaries with reference to minimum requirements in staff, organisation and development. Since a majority of members were not resident in Poona it was not possible to hold a meeting. Circular letters were therefore sent to members inviting their comments relating to plans for undertaking comparative etymological dictionaries, historical dictionaries and occupational dictionaries with a view to evolving some uniformity of approach and bringing about co-operation among scholars working on such plans. Replies from Prof. T. P. MEENAKSHISUNDARAN, Prof. G. J. SOMAYAJI and Dr. PANDIT were received and a draft report on the basis of these comments and discussions among Poona members of the Committee was circulated and finalised. The Committee has the honour to report as under :

2. The Committee holds the view that teaching of linguistics at the post-graduate level should be considered as the first step leading towards the undertaking of a project for compiling a Comparative Etymological Dictionary. A project of this magnitude cannot be operated in vacuum and teaching facilities in linguistics should precede its operational part, since only through this teaching can the Project be fed properly. This teaching may be a minor subject to start with ( two optional papers at M. A. ) followed by a major course with all papers at the M. A. with linguistics as and when the staff is built up, with provision for Ph. D. work in linguistics which would be a training ground for the dictionary staff. As a necessary condition, therefore, the Committee recommends that prior to any undertaking in the field of Comparative Etymological Lexicography linguistics should get an independent locus in the University curriculum at the post-graduate stage.

3. With reference to the preparation of dictionaries on historical principles, the Committee is of the opinion that there should be full coordination between



the Language and Linguistics Departments. Principles of Textual Criticism should be applied to the constitution of texts, and with reference to Indo-Aryan languages, at any rate, this requires a combination of both linguistic and literary skills. Special facilities should be created for extraction of material from inscriptional source and important classical works by setting up research assistantships or fellowships. Similarly, dialectal material which is actually current in different regions, but which normally fails to be recorded in the standard dictionaries, should be utilized after being salvaged and recorded by competent descriptive linguists.

4. While the Committee feels that no comparative etymological dictionary of a single language can properly be undertaken before setting up a series of correspondences between the member languages constituting that family as a basis for Comparative Phonology and Morphology of the family as a whole, and in particular, for the Dravidian family, and therefore a comparative etymological dictionary of the whole family should precede its applications of this methodology to a single member, it is also conscious of the fact that this may act as a drag on any undertakings that Universities may wish to initiate with properly competent staff at their disposal. TURNER'S Comparative Etymological Dictionary of Nepali became a possibility because the material for a comparative phonology and morphology of New Indo-Aryan was already before him as the basis for that project and as preliminary to the projected concluding volume of the great Linguistic Survey of India. The Comparative Etymological Dictionary of Dravidian by BURROW and EMENEAU is now in the press and likely to be published shortly. This may be presumed to give sifted material on which a comparative phonology and morphology of Dravidian may be built up, and supply the necessary background for etymological work on individual member languages.

The existence of four simultaneous projects at the Universities of Andhra, Annamalai, Kerala and Madras connected with a comparative etymological dictionary of Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam respectively and of Dravidian Cognates, indicates the need for avoiding duplication of work by setting up some line of co-ordination. There should be some kind of annual round-table meeting for discussion of common problems and comparison of results; this will contribute towards a more scientific growth of studies and methodologies while preserving individuality in approach and utilization of facts.

5. For a project concerning the comparative etymological dictionary of a given language the committee recommends the following minimum staff :

- (1) One Professor or Reader with special linguistic training in the language family concerned.
- (2) One Reader or Lecturer with special linguistic training in a neighbouring language-family (i. e. a Dravidianist for an Indo-Aryan Dictionary and vice-versa; with similar requirements for Austric and Tibeto-Burman).

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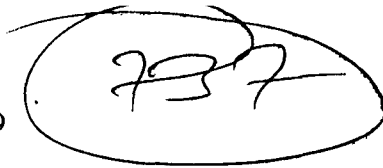
- (3-4) At least two Lecturers, each with specialisation in sub-groups of language family concerned ( e. g. for a project on Gujarati, one specialised in Eastern group and one in Northern and North-Western group or for a project on Tamil, one specialised in Tamil-Malayalam and one in Telugu-Kannada group ).

If a department for linguistics does not function at the University the Committee emphatically recommends that this staff should be entrusted with the work of giving post-graduate instruction in linguistics by introducing it as a minor or major subject and by providing Ph. D. guidance in Linguistics, specially designed to train additional staff for the dictionary. If a department already exists, members of that department should be associated with the dictionary project, and the staff appointed on the project should be given opportunities of participating in M. A. teaching and Ph.D. guidance in linguistics.

6. Certain Universities have indicated their desire to encourage research on collection of occupational terms within their linguistic areas. Certain others have indicated their preference for dialect studies and dialect dictionaries. The Committee views them as contributory studies towards the historical dictionary of the major language of which they represent various dialects, and recommends that these should be encouraged. GRIERSON'S *Bihar Peasant Life* is a good example of a dialect as well as occupational dictionary and may be followed with such modifications as may be necessary. The Committee recommends that most of this work should be covered by Ph. D. and post-Ph. D. work, and Universities should provide fellowship grants towards building up these studies. Such dialect surveys or occupational glossaries should be carried out as a part of the teaching and research programme in linguistics, where basic training in linguistics is imparted. Such applied work in Linguistics must be based on fundamental work done in the department, and these projects, therefore, envisage the development of departments of linguistics at the Universities.

7. The Committee further recommends that the two aspects of Lexicography : Dictionary on Historical Principles and Comparative Etymological Dictionary should be kept apart as far as possible, and a single agency should not be encouraged to undertake both simultaneously. Although the two kinds of dictionaries are interlinked, the resources and the methodology required for each are different. As a matter of procedure it would be advisable to have Dictionaries on Historical Principles first, especially for the literary languages which have a recorded history of centuries and whose manuscript resources have not yet been adequately ransacked and won over for the use of the lexicographer. But this need not upset the work of Comparative Etymological Dictionaries which may have already begun at the Universities. The Committee, however, recommends that whenever a new project in this field is undertaken, Universities should give preference to the Dictionary on Historical Principles.

8. The Committee also wishes to point out that the existing Language Departments in the Universities should be encouraged to undertake critical editions of



texts in the main languages of their regions both as part of teaching and research, and special facilities created for post-Ph.D. work in this important field by stimulating research scholars and offering suitable fellowship grants and publication grants.

M. A. MEHENDALE  
for the Committee

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## Appendix F

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

The Linguistic Society of India appointed a Library and Laboratory Committee of the following members :

Prof. H. S. BILIGIRI ( Convener ),  
Dr. A. M. GHATAGE,  
Dr. A. R. KELKAR,  
Prof. T. N. SREEKANTAIYA,  
Dr. B. N. PRASAD,  
Dr. Sukumar SEN,  
Dr. M. A. MEHENDALE,

to suggest what type of library and laboratory a department of Linguistics in the Indian Universities should build up.

The Convener sent out a circular letter to elicit necessary information on the relevant points and related topics; and after receiving suggestions and answers from the above members, the following report was prepared :

#### 1. Library :

The Committee considers that a well-equipped library is an essential feature of a department of linguistics in an Indian University, whether it be the subject for B.A. or M.A. or any other higher degree or diploma.

The Linguistics Library should form a part of the main library of the University or the institution. The scope and size of the Library would depend upon the scope and size of the Department and the work undertaken by it. As a minimum such a department should spend from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000/- as a recurring grant for buying books and journals and should have an initial non-recurring grant of Rs. 15,000/- to Rs. 30,000/-.

As a help to build up such a library, the books and journals listed in Appendix " F-1 " are recommended.

#### 2. Laboratory Equipment :

For the department of linguistics, the Committee envisages three types of laboratories, according to the needs and scope of individual departments.

A research laboratory in Phonetics and Acoustics : Such a laboratory may be needed for a linguistics department which wants to carry on research work in the structure of speech, acoustic analysis of speech sounds and investigation of the fundamental properties of sounds and basic research in phonetics. The

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equipment of such a laboratory will depend upon the type of research undertaken and the way the investigator wants to develop it. Two lines of development may be thought of : One the more traditional way of making use of mechanical and electrical devices of kymograph, palatography, oscillography and other means of analysing sounds of speech and their study. The other would make use of electronic equipment like the sound spectrograph, speech stretcher, speech synthesiser and pattern play-back etc. A well-equipped laboratory in this regard may require all this equipment and competent staff to work it up. A good technician in electronics will be an essential requirement.

**Equipment :**

1. Palate moulder.
2. New device for photographing and copying palatograms.
3. Natural photographing of palates.
4. Kymograph with multiple recording device.
5. Oscillograph with a camera for photographing.
6. Kay spectrograph with amplitude display.
7. Speech stretcher.
8. Pattern play-back.
9. Tape-recorders.
10. A Projector.

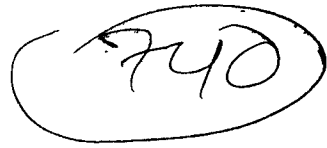
**Staff :** A man trained in electronics.

A second type of laboratory would be primarily meant for teaching Phonetics to students of Linguistics. Such a laboratory should possess both mechanical and electrical devices, in particular—

1. Palatography.
2. Kymography.
3. Spectrograph.
4. Speech stretcher.
5. Tape-recorders.
6. A Projector with sound films.
7. Gramophone records.
8. Record-player.

Such a laboratory will also require a technician.

The third type of laboratory called a Language Laboratory is meant to teach candidates foreign languages, their sounds and practice in having an ability to produce them.

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A well-equipped laboratory of this type should have—

1. A hall with sufficient number of booths.
  2. A master control room with a console and a master recorder, a duplicator and other accessories.
  3. Double track recorders for each booth.
  4. A supply of tapes.
  5. Necessary channels and connections.
  6. Head-phones.
- A laboratory assistant will be required.

H. S. BILIGIRI  
for the Committee

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Appendix 'F' 1

BASIC LIST

OF BOOKS AND SERIAL PUBLICATIONS ON LINGUISTICS

(1) Bibliography :

1. *Bibliographie Linguistique*. (publication of Comité International permanent des Linguistes, with UNESCO aid), Utrecht, Netherlands : Spectrum. For 1939-47 (2 Vols.), published 1949; for 1948 published 1951; for 1949, published 1951; for 1950, published 1952 (and so on annually).
2. Guirand, Pierre (and others). *Bibliographie Critique de la Statistique Linguistique*, (C.I.P.L. II) Utrecht, Netherlands, Spectrum, 1954.
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\* For abbreviations see page 84

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26. Martinet, Andre' & Weinreich, U. (ed.) *Linguistics Today*. New York : Linguistic Circle of New York, Columbia Univ., 1954.
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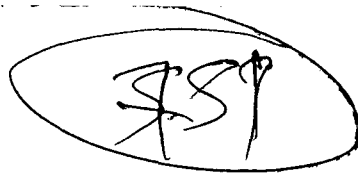
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#### Abbreviations

- C. I. P. L. Comité International Permanent des Linguistes.  
IJAL International Journal of American Linguistics.  
IPA International Phonetic Association.  
LSA Linguistic Society of America.  
M. I. T. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.  
TCLC Travaux du Cercle Linguistique de Prague.

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(1) *Basic List of Books and Serial Publications on Linguistics (with special Reference to South Asia)*, compiled by Ashok R. Kelkar and M. Chowdhury; completed by C. A. Ferguson and G. H. Fairbanks.

(2) *Suggested readings for Linguistics Students*, compiled by F. W. Householder, Jr.